

HISTORY
OF
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
NEW HAMPSHIRE

AND
Representative Citizens

BY
CHARLES A. HAZLETT
Portsmouth, N. H.

“All History is Philosophy Teaching by Example.”

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PREFACE

The preservation of such facts, as will be useful to the future historian, is of public importance. Those which depend on memory, or have been long handed down by tradition, are liable either to be forgotten or misrepresented. They should, therefore, be carefully collected from time to time and deposited in such archives as are prepared for them. Since the invention of printing the best mode of preserving historical facts is by the press. *The record* of them is thereby multiplied, and the knowledge of them extensively communicated. Every one should be acquainted with the origin and progress of the society to which he belongs. It is gratifying to the curiosity to learn the events of former days in which our ancestors took an active part; to hear of the hardships and perils which they encountered, and the fortitude with which they endured them; to see the advances they made in obtaining the comforts and conveniences of life, and the state of independence and ease, in which they have placed their descendants. For the benefit of the present generation, as well as to assist whomever may hereafter undertake to write a more connected history, I have endeavored to collect the most authentic documents relative to my native town. For this purpose I have carefully examined ancient records and papers, within my control, which had any connection with the subject. I have likewise examined the periodical publications which I could obtain. From these I have made many selections and quotations.

The foregoing is as applicable in 1914 as when it was written in 1824 by Nathaniel Adams as a preface to "Annals of Portsmouth, comprising a period of 200 years from the first settlement of the town; with biographical sketches of a few of the most respectable citizens." It has been necessary to condense the material available relating to some of the places. Several local historians have issued volumes that, if liberally quoted, would make this book of the county too large and bulky. Many long lists of names have been omitted, as the volumes containing the details are on the shelves of the public libraries in nearly all the towns in the county, or they can be drawn by the local librarians from the State Library at Concord. Excellent histories of Exeter, Hampton, Hampton Falls and Newfields are available.

It has been my endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an *authentic narrative* of its rise and progress.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while time paints a different picture upon every mind.

PREFACE

I have consulted and drawn liberally from the histories, addresses or sketches by Jeremy Belknap, John Farmer, Nathaniel Adams, C. W. Brewster, John McClintock, James DeNormandie, John S. Jenness, Frank B. Sanborn, Charles H. Bell, N. P. Hood and numerous authorities in various towns to whom credit is generally given.

I desire to acknowledge my sincere thanks to the editorial fraternity, to the town and county and church officials, for much valuable information, which has greatly lessened my labor in the preparation of this work; to each and every one who has assisted me in the compilation, and would cheerfully make personal mention of each, but it is impracticable.

CHARLES A. HAZLETT.

Portsmouth, N. H., April 15, 1914.

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this subject.

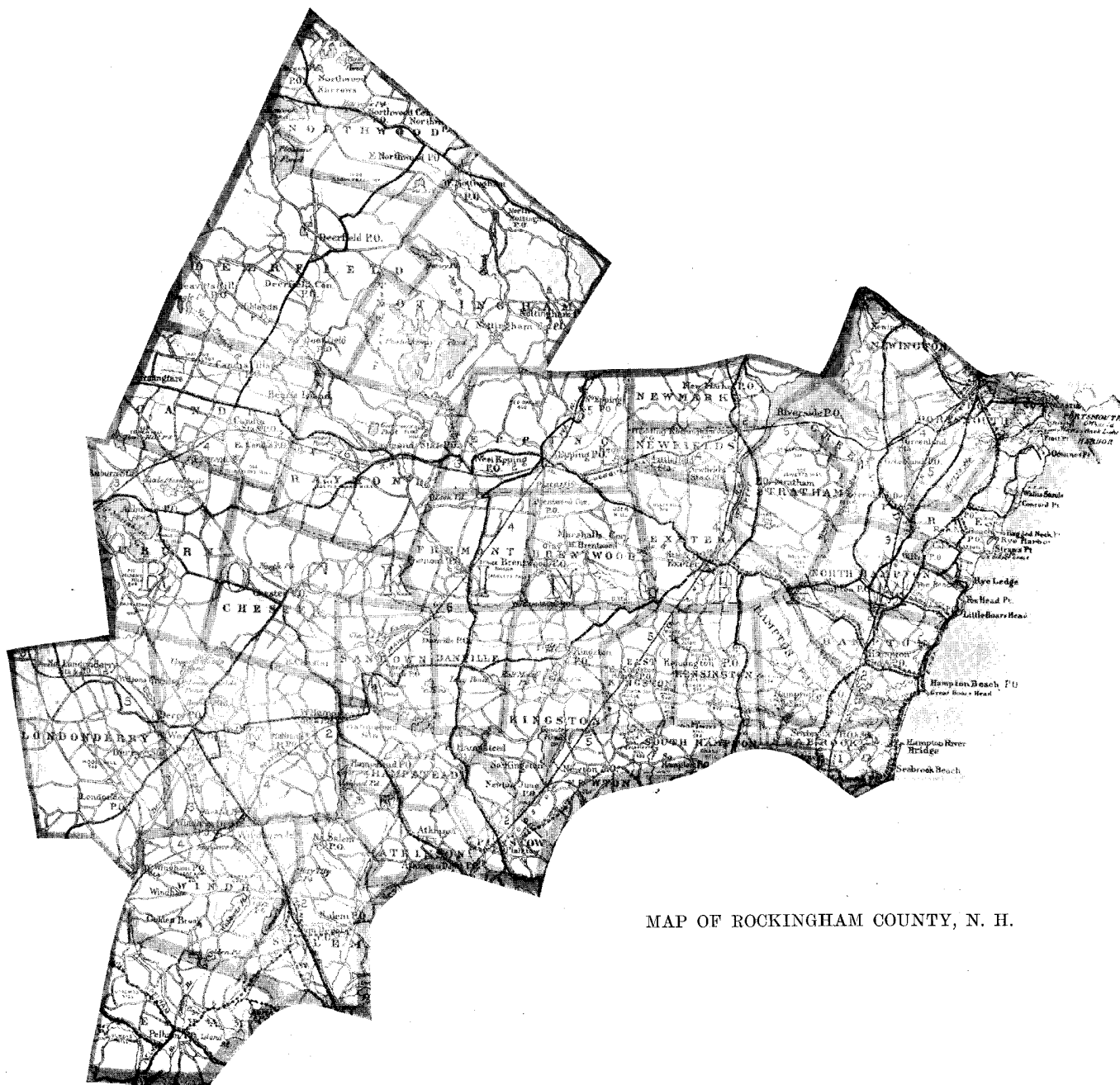
The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book one of its most attractive features. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Rockingham County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identical with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches not corrected by subscribers when submitted to them are indicated by a small asterisk (*).

The publishers have avoided slighting any part of the work, and to the best of their ability have supplemented the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, in order to give the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference and a tasteful ornament to the library.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of many representative citizens, which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all who have kindly interested themselves in the preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered any other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1915.



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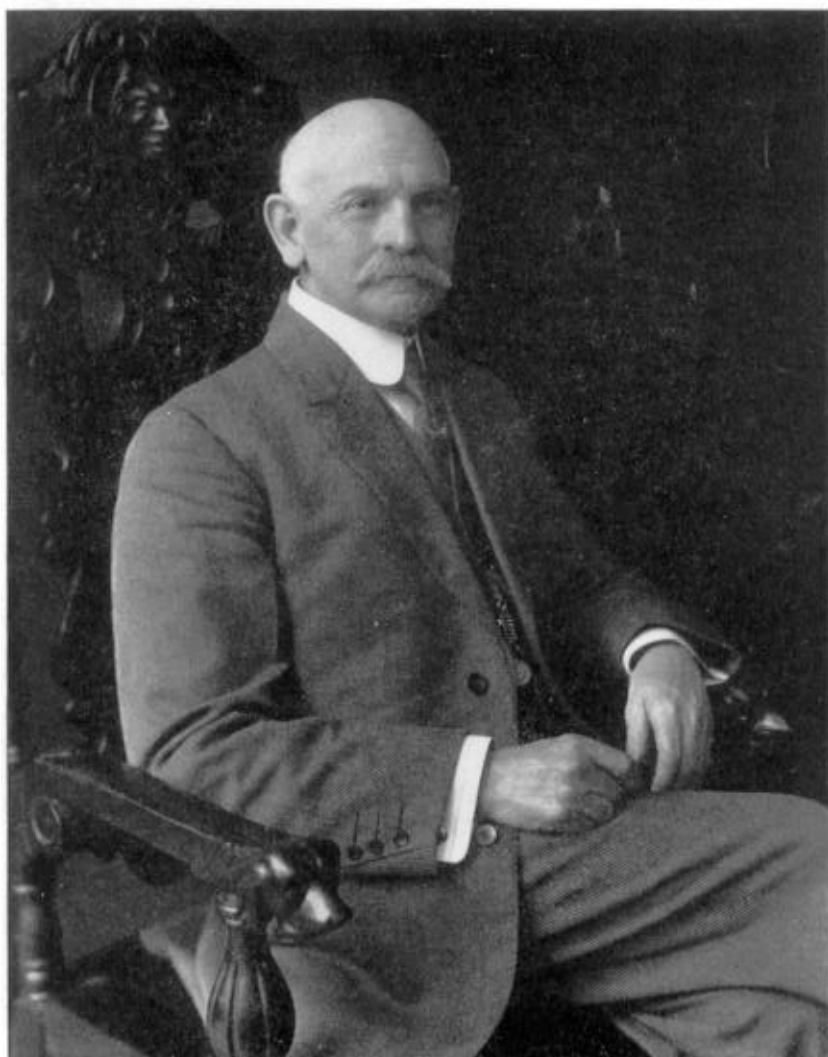
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Hett, John A.....	1279	Lang, Frank E.....	1013
Hett, Joseph F.....	1147	Langdon, Samuel.....	860
Higgins, Alfred F.....	937	Langdon, Hon. Woodbury.....	772
Higgins, Martin A., M. D.....	1126	Langley, Orlando S.....	845
Hill, Clarence B.....	1032	Leach, Charles E.....	1186
Hill, Fred P.....	885	Leach, Fred L.....	1290
Hill, George W.....	885	Lear, Robert R.....	1272
Hill, Walter B.....	841	Leary, John.....	1188
Hiscock, Jonathan H.....	974	Leary, Thomas J.....	932
Hobbs, Joseph O.....	770	Leavitt, Frank E.....	771
Hodgdon, Charles E.....	1156	Leavitt, Orin B.....	1101
Hodgdon, William A.....	1187	Leddy, James A.....	1057
Holmes, Edward W.....	1038	Leddy, John S.....	1057
Hood, Harvey P.....	1210	Leddy, Thomas.....	1057
Horne, Warren P.....	1136	Litch, Benjamin P.....	1024
Horton, Arthur W.....	1245	Little, Adin S.....	938
Hovey, Ensign Chas. E., U. S. N.....	738	Littlefield, Elmer J. F.....	748
Hovey, Rev. Henry E.....	737	Locke, Andrew G.....	1130
Howard, Thomas E.....	1270	Locke, John E.....	1140
Hoyt, Benjamin S.....	877	Locke, Reuben J.....	965
Hoyt, Jackson M.....	973	Locke, Richard L.....	949
Hoyt, Hon. Louis G.....	765	Loiselle, Louis C.....	797
Hughes, Frank P.....	937	London, Zelig.....	807
Hunt, Leonard D.....	994	Lovett, Francis S.....	983
Hurley, Michael.....	821	Lowd, Clifford A.....	817
		Luce, Horace H.....	915
Inglis, William D., D. V. S.....	1299	Lydston, Fred W.....	1093
		Lydston, James C.....	1090
Janvrin, Bertram T.....	1256		
Janvrin, Geo. A.....	1303	McCarthy, James A.....	1289
Janvrin, John A.....	1115	McCoy, M. A.....	1283
Janvrin, Joshua.....	987	McDevitt, Henry.....	1001
Janvrin, Joshua N.....	987	McDevitt, William H.....	1001
Jellison, John G.....	931	McDonough, John C.....	1269
Jette, Joas.....	1176	McGregor, Frank M.....	1276
Jewell, Arthur H.....	896	McIntire, Daniel.....	801

McIntire, Edward E.....	1214	Payne, Wesley W.....	1273
McKenney, Nathan A.....	1136	Peabody, Ephraim A.....	962
McLachlan, Donald C., M. D.....	809	Peak, Walter S.....	1008
McLaughlin, Kimball M.....	1295	Peaslee, Luther D.....	898
McReel, Albert E.....	1063	Pender, George E., M. D.....	1299
McWilliams, Philip T.....	1039	Perkins, Frank B., M. D.....	1185
Mace, Wilmot U.....	1135	Perkins, Herbert.....	1010
MacMurphy, Rev. Jesse Gibson.....	760	Perkins, James G.....	925
Mahoney, Denis.....	933	Pevear, Norris B.....	1020
Manson, Nathaniel G.....	880	Philbrick, Cornelius O.....	1098
Marcello, James.....	1250	Philbrick, Goodwin E.....	804
Marcotte, Eli N.....	1151	Philbrook, Harlan L.....	948
Marden, Joseph W.....	1130	Philbrook, Harry E.....	1093
Marden, Newell P.....	1295	Phillips, Charles W.....	1305
Marston, Elizabeth B.....	960	Pickering, George W.....	1226
Marston, Samuel M.....	960	Pickering, John Andrew.....	769
Marvin, Hon. William E.....	777	Pike, Forrest W., M. D.....	866
Maxwell, Fred I.....	1165	Pillsbury, Capt. Leonard H.....	1204
Mayer, Hon. Edward D.....	777	Pillsbury, Rosecrans W.....	1293
Meras, Ralph E.....	1266	Plummer, Granville F.....	1084
Merrick, Randolph R.....	1216	Pollard, George W.....	1068
Merrill, Charles H.....	1274	Pollard, Dr. Lewis P.....	950
Merrill, Harry.....	1009	Potter, Frederick E., M. D.....	791
Mifflin, Charles W.....	1043	Priest, Albert F.....	1060
Mitchell, Abram W., M. D.....	1034	Priest, Albert M.....	1060
Morrison, J. G.....	1305	Priest, Thurman A.....	919
Moulton, Andrew Morse.....	941	Prime, Herbert O.....	1063
Moulton, Elmer D.....	785	Pryor, Frank L.....	1029
Moulton, Fremont P.....	1120	Pulver, Willis Du Bois.....	1223
Moulton, Mrs. Helen Smith.....	941	Putnam, Edwin.....	816
Moulton, T. Greenleaf.....	1199		
Moulton, Warren B.....	1089	Quimby, David Morrill.....	1054
Mowe, Harry P.....	1285		
Muchemore, Frank P.....	797	Rand, Blake H.....	973
Murray, George J.....	1054	Rand, Charles M.....	1132
		Rand, Edwin Alonzo.....	845
Nason, Wilfred E.....	1002	Rand, Edwin J.....	1205
Neal, John H., M. D.....	781	Rand, Howard F.....	959
Newell, Dr. C. E.....	1249	Rand, Jonathan J.....	1124
Newick, John.....	1002	Rand, Henry S.....	1146
Newick, Thomas.....	1231	Randall, Donald A.....	1080
Norris, James D.....	909	Randall, Isaac.....	938
Norris, Hon. True L.....	1284	Randall, John D.....	1113
Norton, Nelson J.....	979	Ranney, W. H.....	1226
Nowell, Edward E.....	956	Ray, John E.....	1181
Noyes, Harry I.....	1020	Reckendorf, Fred.....	1297
Noyes, John.....	878	Redman, Edward E.....	1119
Noyes, John H.....	878	Reich, Baldwin A.....	812
		Remick, Charles M.....	1246
Odell, George E.....	943	Remick, George G. L.....	886
Odell, William A.....	823	Reynolds, Frederick W.....	1284
O'Neil, P. F.....	1210	Rhodes, William I.....	1244
Owen, Thomas F.....	942	Richmond, Martin S.....	979
		Ridge, Rienzi.....	1294
Packard, Stillman A.....	972	Rieb, Patrick W.....	1146
Packer, Louis M.....	1146	Ring, Henry A.....	901
Packer, William C.....	921	Ring, Lemuel C.....	1165
Page, Hon. Calvin.....	748	Robie, Rev. Edward, D. D.....	870
Page, Walter H.....	1054	Robinson, Percy M.....	910
Pahls, John B.....	1182	Rogers, Charles W.....	1256
Palfrey, George R.....	1273	Rogers, Roderick C.....	988
Parker, James L.....	802	Rollins, George S.....	1079
Parrott, Frederick T.....	903	Rollins, Roy R.....	1250
Parsons, Frederick D.....	787	Rolston, Irving.....	828
Parsons, Hon. John G.....	1058	Ronald, John R.....	996
Parsons, John W., M. D.....	1067	Ross, Eugene W.....	1075
Parsons, Langdon B.....	1123	Rowe, George.....	848
Parsons, Thomas J.....	1124	Rowe, Jefferson C.....	1169
Patterson, Edward L.....	1270	Rowe, Stewart E.....	753
Patterson, Charles F., M. D.....	1140	Rugg, James A. N.....	1142
Payne, Henry P.....	915	Rundlett, Amos S.....	993

Sacco, Joseph.....	934	Thompson, John N.....	1045
Sanborn, Daniel.....	1160	Thurston, John P.....	1076
Sanborn, Elmer A.....	1185	Thyng, Warren M.....	803
Sanborn, John Elmer.....	980	Tileston, Harry W.....	1284
Sanborn, John N.....	845	Tilton, Frank O.....	1209
Sanborn, Lewis T.....	1026	Tilton, John J.....	860
Sanderson, Lynn J.....	919	Tilton, Newell S.....	1272
Sawyer, Arthur H.....	1287	Tobey, John G.....	822
Scammon, Hon. John.....	788	Toppan, Christopher S.....	1125
Schurman, Arthur W.....	1275	Torrey, Hon. Harry K.....	763
Schurman, James W.....	1281	Towle, Fred S., M. D.....	828
Schurman, Israel M.....	908	Towle, George H., Jr., M. D.....	1089
Scully, James J.....	1262	Towle, John E.....	1044
Seavey, Charles E.....	980	Trafton, George A.....	1261
Seavey, George E.....	1097	Treat, Hon. Capt. John Sheldon.....	1020
Seavey, George L.....	980	Tredick, Charles.....	822
Seavey, John E.....	866	Trefethen, Ervin T.....	823
Seward, William H.....	1275	Trefethen, Everett W.....	1008
Shaw, Fred L.....	890	Trefethen, Ralph.....	836
Shaw, Simeon A.....	1103	Trudel, Edmond G.....	1253
Shaw, Thomas B.....	1305	True, Almon L.....	1074
Shaw, Wilbur B.....	1059	True, John L.....	1074
Shepard, Richard.....	1304	Trueman, Sidney S.....	1093
Sherwood, Clarence I.....	1139	Tuck, George A.....	1026
Shute, Henry A.....	759	Tuck, John Elvin.....	846
Shute, Richard E.....	759	Tufts, Prof. James A.....	1064
Simes, Hon. Thomas H.....	873	Turcotte, Arthur L.....	929
Sleeper, John N.....	1003	Underhill, Charles S.....	1129
Sleeper, John W.....	1003	Underhill, Lieut. John.....	1126
Sleeper, Stephen G.....	830	Underhill, Hon. William B.....	1126
Sleeper, William H.....	993	Urch, Major David.....	757
Smith, Charles Josiah.....	929	Vroom, Alvin M.....	950
Smith, Harold M.....	865	Wadleigh, John M.....	1243
Smith, John L.....	1196	Walden, Ellis G.....	1104
Smith, Marvin F., M. D.....	1094	Walker, Arthur C.....	962
Smith, Thomas.....	971	Walker, Harry E.....	1225
Smith, Lewis Everett.....	794	Walsh, Rev. Edward J.....	866
Somerby, Joseph W.....	1070	Ward, Stanley M., M. D.....	984
Soule, Lewis F., M. D.....	1245	Warner, John W.....	914
Soule, Nicholas E.....	780	Watkins, Frederick.....	972
Spear, Charles W.....	1131	Weare, Benjamin F.....	1004
Spinney, Ceylon.....	812	Weare, Everett A.....	1017
Spinney, Frank A.....	1063	Weare, George A.....	1017
Sprague, Oscar S.....	1235	Weare, Joseph H.....	1004
Stackhouse, Benjamin.....	1283	Webster, Benjamin F.....	898
Staples, Lewis E.....	1040	Webster, Fred S.....	1285
Stearns, Frank M.....	1254	Webster, John E.....	1175
Stearns, William F.....	1046	Webster, John L.....	830
Stockell, Arthur D.....	890	Webster, Hon. John M.....	1238
Stockbridge, Isaac M.....	872	Weeks, John Porter.....	863
Stockbridge, James Elmer.....	872	Weeks, John W.....	817
Stoddard, E. Percy.....	1125	Weeks, William R.....	788
Sugden, John H.....	1039	Wentworth, Arthur D.....	885
Sugden, Robert I.....	1039	Wentworth, Edmund H.....	1158
Swallow, Frank W.....	851	Weston, Edwin B.....	1174
Sweeny, Henry L., M. D.....	842	Wetherell, Albert S.....	961
Sweetser, John G.....	802	Wheeler, John W.....	942
Syrenius, Julius W., D. O.....	996	Whenal, George W.....	1194
Tasker, Charles E.....	798	Whidden, Frank L.....	1244
Tattersall, James H.....	1044	White, Herbert A., M. D.....	1221
Taylor, Frank W.....	1052	White, Homer A.....	1194
Taylor, Dr. Fred K.....	835	White, Philip.....	971
Taylor, Col. Harvey C.....	1215	Whittier, David W.....	1179
Taylor, Henry P.....	1213	Whittier, Otis H.....	1079
Taylor, Herbert L., M. D.....	1152	Wiggin, George E., D. V. S.....	1166
Taylor, Mathew.....	1213	Wiggin, Howard M.....	953
Templeton, John.....	1306	Wilcomb, Arthur H.....	1181
Thayer, Rev. Lucius H.....	967	Wilcomb, Charles S.....	1181
Thom, George W.....	966		
Thompson, Albert C.....	1254		

Wiley, George H.....	1193	Woodbury, Benjamin C., M. D.....	1188
Williams, Abbott.....	1302	Woodbury, Frank P.....	1009
Williams, Harry C.....	990	Woodbury, Levi.....	1237
Wilson, Aaron A.....	1132	Woods, William F.....	794
Wilson, B. F.....	1286	Wright, John H.....	847
Wilson, Frank D.....	1110		
Wood, James S.....	987	Yeaton, Hon. Harry B.....	818
Wood, Rufus.....	978	Yeaton, Hon. Henry A.....	756



CHARLES A. HAZLETT

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

Rockingham County lies in the southeastern part of New Hampshire, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Strafford County; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Essex County, Mass.; and on the west by Hillsborough and Merrimac counties, N. H.

Rockingham is the only county in this state that borders on the Atlantic, its coast being about seventeen miles in extent. The population by the United States census of 1910 was 52,188.

As parts of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1641-3 to 1679) the towns of Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), Hampton and Exeter were comprised within Norfolk County, which was one of the four shires, viz.: Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk into which the Bay Colony was separated from "3d month, 10th day, 1643."

The name New Hampshire was first applied to these towns in 1697, as a province separate from Massachusetts Bay Colony, but it remained under the same governor, having a lieutenant-governor of its own until 1742, when it was completely separated from Massachusetts, and Benning Wentworth was appointed governor and held the office until 1767.

During Governor Wentworth's rule the territory was all one, no counties; in his quarter of a century he granted a great many townships in all parts of the province and on both sides of the Connecticut River.

All the courts were held at Portsmouth during his term, so the inhabitants of these new towns had to travel long distances, over bad roads, to attend courts and transact business with the governor and council and the assembly. Of course this caused them much inconvenience and no little expense. As early as January, 1755, a proposition to divide the Province of New Hampshire into counties was entertained in the assembly.

The Merrimac River was to be the dividing line and there were to be two counties—Portsmouth and Cumberland. The council rejected the bill

because it provided for a court at Exeter as well as Portsmouth, and they "could by no means consent to that." The two branches of the assembly continued to consider this question in various forms and failed to find grounds of agreement as to details until 1769, when the government was under control of the younger governor, John Wentworth, who had succeeded his uncle, Benning Wentworth, in 1767. The agreement as finally reached, April 29, 1769, established five counties, subject to the crown's approval of the act, which was done March 19, 1771. The county was named in honor of Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, by Governor John Wentworth.

In 1776, while John Wentworth was in England, he was appointed governor of New Hampshire and surveyor of the king's wood for the whole thirteen colonies. He was paying court to the nobles Rockingham, Hillsborough and Strafford, and their English friends, for whom he afterwards in gratitude named five counties of his native province: Rockingham, Strafford, Grafton, Hillsborough and Cheshire. To these five have been added as many more by division of the older ones; Coos from Grafton in 1803; Merrimac from Rockingham and Hillsborough in 1823; Sullivan from Cheshire in 1827; Belknap and Carroll from Strafford and Grafton in 1842.

There are thirty-seven towns and one city in the county, of which two were incorporated in the reign of Charles I, one in the reign of Charles II, two in the reign of William and Mary, two in the reign of Queen Anne, George I, seven, George II, thirteen, George III, eight, and three by New Hampshire.

The present civil sub-divisions and their populations by the United States census of 1910 are as follows:

Atkinson	440	Newcastle	624
Auburn	637	Newfields	503
Brentwood	759	Newington	296
Candia	993	Newmarket	3,348
Chester	818	Newton	962
Danville	517	North Hampton	783
Deerfield	917	Northwood	1,059
Derry	5,123	Nottingham	607
East Kingston	413	Plaistow	1,173
Epping	1,649	Portsmouth	11,269
Exeter	4,897	Raymond	1,203
Fremont	622	Rye	1,104
Greenland	575	Salem	2,117
Hampton	1,215	Sandown	380
Hampton Falls	552	Seabrook	1,425
Hampstead	796	South Hampton	279
Kensington	417	Stratham	602
Kingston	1,015	Windham	656
Londonderry	1,533		

Rockingham is a shire county, courts being held alternately at Exeter and Portsmouth.

The principal rivers are the Piscataqua, Lamprey, Exeter or Squamscot and Pawtuckaway.

The principal elevations are Pawtuckaway in Deerfield and Nottingham and Saddleback in Northwood and Deerfield.

PISCATAQUA RIVER SYSTEM

The Piscataqua River is formed by the union of the Cocheco and Salmon Falls rivers at Dover. The second, in its whole length, with the Piscataqua, constitutes a part of our eastern state boundary. The area of this basin in New Hampshire, those towns on the coast which drain directly into the ocean being also included in this measurement, is about eight hundred and twenty-five square miles, or nearly one-eleventh of the state.

From East Pond, the source of Salmon Falls River, to the mouth of the Piscataqua is nearly thirty-eight miles in a straight line, the course being S 20° E. By the course of the river this distance is thirty-nine miles, the length of the Salmon Falls River being twenty-eight miles, and of the Piscataqua, from the junction of this river with the Cocheco, eleven miles. The course of Salmon Falls River in the first twelve miles is nearly south. The next thirteen miles to Salmon Falls is nearly southeast; thence the course is south to the mouth of Great Bay, thence southeast about seven miles to the ocean, three miles below Portsmouth. This river is affected by tide to Dover and South Berwick.

Between the townships of Durham and those of Greenland and Newington is a wide tidal basin, which receives the waters of several rivers.

Upon Exeter or Swamscot River, the largest of these, tide extends to the Village of Exeter. The area of this estuary, southwest from Dover point, including Little and Great Bays, is about nine square miles.

From Dover point to Portsmouth the Piscataqua is about half a mile wide. Below this city it contains numerous islands, the largest of which constitutes the Township of New Castle. The basin includes in New Hampshire nearly all of Strafford and half of Rockingham counties, averaging about eighteen miles in width and forty-five miles in length, measured from Wakefield to East Kingston.

From the sources of the Lamprey River to the mouth of the Piscataqua is thirty miles, from which point the width of this district diminishes northward, being ten miles at Farmington.

East Pond in Wakefield that flows into the Piscataqua River is 499 feet above the sea and Bow Lake, Strafford, 515 feet.

Lovell's Pond, Wakefield, flowing into Salmon Falls River is 550 feet. Middleton reservoir supplying Cocheco River, 600 feet.

Jones' Pond, Raymond, 258 feet and Pawtuccaway Pond in Nottingham, supplying Lamprey River, 258 feet and Phillips' Pond, Sandown, flowing into Exeter River is 215 feet above the ocean.

CHAPTER II

CIVIL LIST

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1856, William C. Patten, William S. Hadley, Portsmouth; Josiah W. James, Deerfield; 1859, Isaac Woodbury; 1860, Franklin Crombie; 1861, Horace P. Watts; 1862, John Hodgdon (2d), Portsmouth; 1863, John J. Leavitt; 1864, Caleb Moulton; 1865, John Rowe, Candia; 1866, James C. Brown, Portsmouth; 1867, John J. Leavitt; 1868, Abbott Norris; 1869, William S. Pillsbury; 1870, John W. F. Hobbs, North Hampton; 1871, Frank D. Pollard, Plaistow; 1872, Frank W. Miller, Portsmouth; 1873, Woodbury M. Durgin, Northwood; 1874, Nathaniel H. Brown, Derry; 1875, Frank P. Cram, Hampton Falls; 1876, Sewall D. Tilton, Raymond; 1877, Newton Johnston, Portsmouth; 1878, Frank P. Cram, Hampton Falls; 1879, Newton Johnston, Portsmouth; Wells C. Underhill, Auburn; Joseph C. Burley, Epping; 1881, Newton Johnston, Portsmouth; Joseph C. Burley, Epping; Wells C. Underhill, Auburn; 1886, Newton Johnston, J. B. Clark, Moses B. Dow; 1888, G. W. Sanborn, J. F. Magraw, W. J. Dudley; 1893, W. D. Cochran, C. P. Griffin, F. R. Garrett; 1897, W. Colby, L. L. DeRochemont, G. W. Paul; 1901, J. H. Griffin, Ceylon Spinney, J. R. Rowe; 1905, J. P. Hardy, Ceylon Spinney, J. R. Rowe; 1906, J. P. Hardy, Ceylon Spinney, A. Hilliard; 1909, J. P. Hardy, G. A. Carlisle, W. A. Hodgdon; 1911 to 1914, Norman H. Beane, G. A. Carlisle, W. A. Hodgdon.

SOLICITORS

Oliver Peabody, 1789-91; E. St. L. Livermore, 1791-93; John Hale, 1793-96; Arthur Livermore, 1796-98; William Plummer, 1798-1802; George Sullivan, 1802-6; Charles Walker, 1806-8; Daniel French, 1808-12; Samuel Green, 1812-19; Ichabod Bartlett, 1819-21; Jonathan Steele, 1821-23; Samuel D. Bell, 1823-28; John Sullivan, 1828-38; Henry F. French, 1838-49; Albert R. Hatch, 1849-56; Charles H. Bell, 1856-66; William B. Small, 1866-72; John S. H. Frink, 1872-76; William B. Small, 1876-79; Walter C. Harriman, 1879-82; Edwin G. Eastman, 1883-87; Samuel W. Emery, 1887-91; William H. Paine, 1891-93; Louis G. Hoyt, 1893-1901; John W. Kelley, 1901-5; Charles W. Batchelder, 1906-11; Ernest L. Guptill, 1911-14.

SHERIFFS

The list of sheriffs prior to 1741 is necessarily incomplete. The following list is from 1683 to 1883, covering a period of two hundred years: Richard Jose, 1683; Thomas Phips; Theodore Atkinson, 1729; Richard Wibird, 1732; Eleazer Russell, 1733; Thomas Packer, 1741-71; John Parker, 1771-91; George Reed, 1791-1805; Oliver Peabody, 1805-10; Josiah Butler, 1810-13; Silas Betten, 1813-18; Clement Storer, 1818-23; John Bell, 1823-28; Clement Storer, 1828-30; Benjamin Jenness, 1830-35; Joseph Towle, 1835-40; Samuel Marshall, 1840-45; Stephen W. Dearborn, 1845; Nathan H. Leavitt, 1850; Rufus Dow, 1855; John S. Brown, 1855; Joseph B. Adams, 1860; Joseph P. Morse, 1865; Caleb Moulton, 1870; Samuel Rowe, 1871; James W. Odlin, 1872; Samuel Rowe, 1874; J. Horace Kent, 1876-87; Edward D. Coffin, 1887-95; George W. Weston, 1895-98; John Pender, 1898-1901; Marcus M. Collis, 1901-9; Ceylon Spinney, 1909-14.

JUDGES OF PROBATE

For many years after the settlement of the province the county court was the court of probate; an appeal lying to the court of assessments. Subsequently the governors of the province exercised the powers of judges of probate either personally or by substitute. In 1693, Lieutenant-Governor Usher acted as judge of probate, as did Lieutenant-Governor Partridge in 1699. Prior to 1703, Thomas Packer and Nathaniel Fryer had at different times appeared as judges of probate. After 1703 no governor appears to have acted directly in that capacity.

The following is the list from 1693 to 1883: Thomas Packer, 1693-97; Nathaniel Fryer, 1697-99; Joseph Smith, 1703-8; Richard Waldron, 1708-30; Benjamin Gambling, 1737; Richard Waldron, 1737-42; Andrew Wiggin, 1742-56; Richard Wibird, 1756-95; John Wentworth, 1765-73; John Sherburne, 1773-76; Phillips White, 1776-90; Oliver Peabody, 1790-93; Samuel Penney, 1793-80; Jeremiah Smith, 1800-2; Nathaniel Rogers, 1802-15; Daniel Gookin, 1815-26; John Harvey, 1826-38; John Sullivan, 1838-48; Ira St. Clair, 1848-57; William W. Stickney, 1857-72; Joseph F. Wiggin, 1872-76; Thomas Leavitt, 1876-1902; L. G. Hoyt, 1902-14.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE

The following is a list of registers of probate from 1693 to 1883: William Redford, 1693-97; Francis Tucker, 1697-99; Charles Story, 1699-1716; Richard Gerrish, 1716-17; Richard Gambling, 1718-30; Richard Waldron, 1730-31; John Penhallow, 1731-35; William Parker, 1735-81; William Parker, 1781-1813; John J. Parker, 1813-31; John Kelly, 1831-32; David A. Gregg, 1842-47; J. Hamilton Shapley, 1847-52; William B. Morrill, 1852-57; S. Dana Wingate, 1857-65; Thomas Leavitt, 1865-76; Woodbury M. Durgin, 1876-87; A. J. Brown, 1887-93; I. M. Heath, 1893-1900; G. F. Richards, 1900-9; Robt. Scott, 1909-14.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

George Smyth, 1647-53; Renald Fernald, 1654-56; Henry Sherburne, 1657-59; Elias Stileman, 1659-82; Richard Chamberlain, 1682-87; John Pickering, 1690-92; Henry Penny, 1692-93; Thomas Davis, 1693; William Redford, 1693-96; William Vaughan, 1697-1702; Samuel Penhallow, 1702-6; William Vaughan, 1705-17; Samuel Penhallow, 1719-22; Mark Hunking, 1722-28; Joshua Pierce, 1729-42; Daniel Pierce, 1743-73; Samuel Brooks, 1776-1801; Joshua Adams, 1801-9; Seth Walker, 1809-34; Francis D. Randall, 1834-40; John Woodbury, 1840-45; Josiah B. Wiggin, 1845; David Murray, 1846-50; Josiah B. Wiggin, 1850-51; Nathaniel G. Gilmon, 1851-52; J. Hamilton Shapley, 1852-54; Thomas Smith, 1854-55; William H. Hills, 1855-57; Thomas Smith, 1857-58; Benjamin D. Leighton, 1858-60; Alonzo J. Fogg, 1860-63; Hiram Smart, Jr., 1863-65; William H. Belknap, 1865-72; George W. Weston, 1872-87; G. B. Hoyt, 1887-93; Wm. Morrill, 1893-97; J. W. A. Green, 1897-1914.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT FROM 1700

Theodore Atkinson, 1700; Clement Hughes, 1717; John Penhallow, 1729-37; Benjamin Gambling, 1737-44; George Jeffréy, 1744-66; George King, 1767-80; Samuel Sherburne, 1780-81; Nathaniel Adams, 1781-1829; Peter Chadwick, 1829-37; Ira B. Hoitt, 1837-53; Albert H. Hoyt, 1853-56; Charles G. Connor, 1856-95; C. H. Knight, 1896-1901. Clerk of the Superior Court, C. H. Knight, 1901-14.

REPRESENTATIVES, 1913—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Atkinson. Not entitled.	Hampstead, C. W. Bailey.....D
Auburn, E. T. Underhill.....R	Hampton, Herbert Perkins.....R
Brentwood, John Lake.....D	Hampton Falls, J. Weare.....R
Candia, G. E. Brown.....R	Kensington, F. A. Mace.....D
Chester, J. M. Webster.....D	Kingston, F. W. Whippen.....R
Danville, A. B. Sargent.....R	Londonderry, F. E. Avery.....D
Deerfield, E. C. Hoague.....R	Newcastle, C. C. Tarlton.....D
Derry, Wm. H. Benson.....R	Newfields, H. W. Smith.....R
C. O. Butrick.....D	Newington. Not entitled.
J. F. Coburn.....D	Newmarket, M. B. Griffin.....D
Wm. Neller.....D	G. M. Mathes.....D
E. Kingston, F. N. Tilton.....D	C. A. Morse.....D
Epping, Daniel Slattery.....D	Newton, G. S. Rowe.....R
Exeter, Dana Baker.....R	N. Hampton, F. W. Berry.....D
E. G. Eastman.....R	Northwood, C. A. Foss.....R
Rufus N. Elwell.....R	Nottingham, C. A. Perkins.....D
G. W. Lamprey.....R	Plaistow, J. W. Sleeper.....D
Fremont, A. R. Whittier.....R	Portsmouth,
Greenland, W. P. Holt.....D	

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

31

Ward 1, W. T. Entwistle.....R	Rye, B. H. Rand.....R
E. P. Stoddard.....R	Salem, A. J. Cowan.....R
Ward 2, L. W. Brewster.....R	B. R. Wheeler.....R
F. J. Philbrick.....R	Sandown, J. G. Goodwin.....D
A. J. Rutledge.....R	Seabrook, L. S. Beckman.....R
Ward 3, W. H. Moran.....D	S. Hampton. Not entitled.
S. M. Trueman.....D	Stratham, C. J. Brewster.....D
Ward 4, W. J. Cater.....R	Windham, F. S. Webster.....R
Ward 5, H. A. Clark.....R	Republicans, 27.
Raymond, J. H. Fisk.....D	Democrats, 24.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER, 1912 ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Towns	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
Atkinson	33	33	20
Auburn	72	48	23
Brentwood	65	55	13
Candia	112	85	33
Chester	86	56	45
Danville	92	21	18
Deerfield	121	78	35
Derry	328	474	151
E. Kingston	46	52	8
Epping	77	200	34
Exeter	449	249	168
Fremont	82	30	14
Greenland	45	49	26
Hempstead	93	45	28
Hampton	158	101	55
Hampton Falls	67	22	13
Kensington	39	48	12
Kingston	84	95	42
Londonderry	143	83	49
Newcastle	33	64	18
Newfields	71	34	14
Newington	19	43	5
Newmarket	60	244	137
Newton	104	54	54
N. Hampton	78	101	12
Northwood	117	84	31
Nottingham	95	74	10
Plaistow	69	35	72
Portsmouth—			
Ward 1	206	186	115
Ward 2	319	247	257
Ward 3	76	195	81
Ward 4	145	124	62
Ward 5	110	82	44

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Raymond	88	165	53
Rye	94	120	49
Salem	137	58	126
Sandown	22	36	36
Seabrook	89	89	26
S. Hampton	28	27	9
Stratham	48	53	43
Windham	52	23	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,252	3,962	2,084

COUNTY OFFICERS—1914

COMMISSIONERS

George A. Carlisle, Exeter.
 William A. Hodgdon, Portsmouth.
 Norman H. Beane, Portsmouth.

TREASURER

James L. Parker, Portsmouth.

SOLICITOR

Ernest L. Guptill, Portsmouth.

SHERIFF

Ceylon Spinney, Portsmouth.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

Charles H. Knight, Exeter.

JUDGE OF PROBATE

Louis G. Hoyt, Kingston.

REGISTER OF DEEDS

John W. A. Green, Exeter.

REGISTER OF PROBATE

Robert Scott, Exeter.

AUDITORS

John W. Emery, Portsmouth.

Fred J. Shepard, Derry

JAILERS

Ceylon Spinney, Portsmouth.

Frank O. Tilton, Exeter.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY FARM

Albert J. Trottier, Brentwood.

CHAPLAIN

Rev. J. Dodd Matthews, Brentwood.

PHYSICIAN

Dr. Abram W. Mitchell, Epping.

CHAPTER III

MILITARY HISTORY

The First Regiment—The Second Regiment—The Third Regiment—The Fourth Regiment—The Fifth Regiment—The Sixth Regiment—The Seventh Regiment—The Eighth Regiment—The Ninth Regiment.

As histories of nearly all the New Hampshire regiments have been published, we shall give only an outline of the battles in which the regiments were engaged and a few details of the regiments in which men from Rockingham County were prominent.

The lightning had scarcely flashed the intelligence to the expectant North that Major Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered as prisoners of war to the Southern Confederacy, ere the patriotic sons of Rockingham were rallying to the support of their imperiled country. Men and money were promptly raised, and the record of Rockingham County during the whole struggle is one in which its citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride.

New Hampshire had no organized militia that could be called into active service. The enrollment required by law had been so imperfect that no fair and equal draft could be made upon her citizens liable to be called into active service, in case of insurrection at home or invasion from abroad, and it only remained for the governor to call for volunteers to fill the quota of the state—one regiment of 780 officers and men—under the call of the president for 75,000 troops for three months' service. Immediately upon the receipt by telegraph of President Lincoln's Proclamation, Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, then governor, issued the following order:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Concord, April 16, 1861.

"To Joseph C. Abbott, Adjutant and Inspector-General
of the New Hampshire Militia:

"Sir—The President of the United States having, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1795, called upon the State of New Hampshire for a regiment of militia, consisting of ten companies of infantry, to be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of quelling insurrection and supporting the government;

"I, Ichabod Goodwin, governor of New Hampshire, command you to

make proclamation, calling for volunteers from the enrolled militia of this state, to the number required, and to issue from time to time all necessary orders and instructions for enrolling and holding in readiness to be mustered into the service of said volunteer corps, agreeably to the aforesaid requisition.

"ICHABOD GOODWIN,
"Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

"By the command of the governor,

"Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of State."

The Legislature was not in session and would not convene, except under a special call, until the following June. There were no funds in the treasury which could be devoted to the expense of the organization and equipment of troops, as all the available funds were needed to meet the ordinary state expenditures. The great confidence of the people of New Hampshire in the wisdom and integrity of Mr. Goodwin found in this emergency full expression. Without requiring time to convene the Legislature so as to obtain the security of the state for the loan, the banking institutions and citizens of the state tendered him the sum of \$680,000 for the purpose of enabling him to raise and equip for the field New Hampshire's quota of troops. This offer he gladly accepted; and averting delay in the proceedings by refraining from convening the Legislature, he, upon his own responsibility, proceeded to organize and equip troops for the field; and in less than two months he had dispatched to the army, near Washington, two well equipped and well officered regiments. Of this sum of \$680,000 only about \$100,000 was expended. On the assembling of the Legislature that body unanimously passed the "Enabling Act," under which all his proceedings as governor were ratified and the state made to assume the responsibility.

The First New Hampshire Regiment was a three-months' regiment and the men who began to arrive in camp at Concord on April 24th, were mustered into the United States service May 1, 1861, and left Concord May 25th under command of Col. Mason W. Tappan. Although the First Regiment did not have the privilege of inscribing any pitched battles upon their banner, they yet rendered arduous and important service. Many re-enlisted and served in other New Hampshire regiments with honor and distinction. Only a few men were from Rockingham County. The regiment was mustered out of service at Concord, August 12, 1861.

The Second Regiment was recruited under the first call for 75,000 troops. The men were enlisted for three months, but before the organization of the regiment was completed the call came for 300,000 three-years' troops, and a large majority of the men re-enlisted for the full term. The regiment went into camp at Portsmouth, with Thomas P. Pierce, Esq., of Manchester, as colonel. Upon the re-enlistment of the men as three-years' troops, Colonel Pierce resigned, and Hon. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was appointed colonel, with Frank S. Fiske, of Keene, as lieutenant-colonel, and Josiah Stevens, Jr., of Concord, as major.

The regiment left Portsmouth June 20, 1861, and arrived at Washing-

ton on the 23d, and went into camp on Seventh street. While here the regiment was brigaded with the First and Second Rhode Island, the Seventy-first New York, and the Second Rhode Island Battery, the whole under command of Gen. A. E. Burnside.

July 16th the regiment started on its first campaign, and received its baptism of fire on the disastrous battlefield of Bull Run. Here Colonel Marston was wounded in the shoulder by a rifle ball. In this sanguinary struggle the Second fought nobly, and was acknowledged to be one of the best regiments on the field. Its loss was seven killed, fifty-six wounded, and forty-six prisoners. Of the latter, however, many doubtless died on the field.

We next find the regiment on the Peninsula, and in the battle of Williamsburg, where it lost eighteen killed, sixty-six wounded, and twenty-three missing. It soon after participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, and Gaines' Mill.

At the close of the Peninsula campaign, in which the Second had ever borne an active part, the regiment returned to Alexandria, and was immediately ordered to Warrenton Junction to reinforce General Pope.

The second battle of Bull Run soon followed, and here the gallant Second added fresh laurels to those already won on many a hard-contested field. The regiment entered the battle with 332. Of these sixteen were killed, eighty-seven wounded, and twenty-nine missing. Ten out of twenty-one commissioned officers were killed or wounded.

Passing over many details in the history of the regiment, our record comes to the 1st of July, 1863, and the ever memorable battle of Gettysburg. In this terrible contest, which has gone down in history as one of the most sanguinary struggles of war, the Second New Hampshire played an important part and suffered greater loss than in any of the numerous fights in which it was engaged.

The carnage of those July days is too well known to need especial mention in this connection. The thin and decimated ranks of the Second at the close of the contest showed only too well the fierceness of the struggle. Before the battle twenty-four officers and three hundred and thirty men had responded to roll call. Of this number nineteen had been shot dead, 136 wounded, and thirty-eight missing. All the field officers were wounded; Captains Metcalf and Roberts were killed, and Lieutenants Ballard, Dascomb, Vickery, and Patch died of their wounds. Captain Hubbard was mortally wounded, and was found within the enemy's lines, where he had been buried by brother Masons. Lieutenants Perkins and Converse each lost an arm, and eight other officers were wounded. Major Sayles was also wounded. The total loss of the regiment was 193 out of 354.

We next find this battle-scarred regiment in the memorable battle of Cold Harbor, where it lost seventy either killed or wounded. This was the last battle of the original Second New Hampshire, and it was fierce and bloody enough to fitly crown three years of active service.

December 19, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service, and on the 23d reached Concord. The Second saw severe service, and its history is a record of many of the hardest fought battles of the war.

The Third Regiment.—The Third Regiment was the second regiment raised in the state under the call for three-years' troops. It was organized in 1861, and mustered into the United States service between the 22d and 26th of August, by Maj. Seth Eastman, of the regular army. It rendezvoused at Camp Berry, Concord.

The regimental officers were as follows: Colonel, Hawkes Fearing, Jr. He, however, resigned, and Enoch Q. Fellows was appointed his successor.

Lieutenant-colonel, John H. Jackson.

Major, John Bedell.

The regiment consisted of 1,047 officers and men, raised throughout the state generally, Rockingham County furnishing a few, but no entire company. September 3d the regiment left the Granite Hills and proceeded to Long Island, where they went into camp.

From this time until the close of its term of service the history of this regiment is a history of many of the severest battles of the war. It participated in the following engagements: Port Royal, November 7, 1861; Elba Island, March 7, 1862; Bluffton, March 16, 1862; Jehosse, April 10, 14, and 17, 1862; James Island, June 8, 1862; Secessionville, June 16, 1862; Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862; May River, January 7, 1863; Stone Inlet, April 7, 1863; Morris Island, July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; siege of Wagner, July 18 to September 7, 1863; siege of Sumter, September 7, 1863, to March 1, 1864; Pilatka, April 3, 1864; Chester Station, May 9, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 13 to 16, 1864; Bermuda Hundred, May 18, 1864; Wier Bottom Church, June 2, 1864; Petersburg, June 9, 1864; Hatcher's Run, June 16, 1864; Flussell's Mills, August 16, 1864; siege of Petersburg, August 16, 1864; New Market Heights, September 29, 1864; demonstration towards Richmond, September 29 and October 1, 1864; New Market Road, October 7, 1864; Darbytown Road, October 13, 1864; Charles City Road, October 27, 1864; Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865; Sugar-Loaf Hill, February 11, 1865; Wilmington, Smith's Creek, and Northeast Ferry.

During its term of service the regiment had on its rolls 1,818 men. One hundred and ninety were killed in battle or died of wounds, 137 died of disease. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

The Fourth Regiment.—This regiment was mustered into the service September 18, 1861, with Thomas J. Whipple, of Laconia, as colonel; Louis Bell, of Farmington, lieutenant-colonel; and Jeremiah D. Drew, of Salem, as major. Company H enlisted at Salem. Colonel Whipple resigned in 1862, and May 16, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Bell was commissioned colonel, and was killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. Jeremiah D. Drew, of Salem, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel December 1, 1863. George F. Towle of Portsmouth was commissioned major January 3, 1865.

The Fourth left Manchester for Washington on the 27th of September, under command of Colonel Whipple, and on Monday, the 30th, they arrived at the Federal capital, and encamped on the Bladensburg road about a mile and a half from the city, where they were armed with Belgian rifles, and at once put to drilling.

The regiment subsequently participated in the battles of Drury's Bluff,

Cold Harbor, the battle of the Mine, and its last memorable battle, which has gone down in history as the attack of Fort Fisher.

The second expedition against Fort Fisher was commanded by General Terry, while General Ames, with forces selected from his old division, was to do the hard fighting. The regiments chosen were among the best in the army, of large experience and unchallenged bravery, prepared for the work by such battles and assaults as Wagner, Morris Island, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and the battle of the Mine. Every man of the Fourth capable of doing duty was brought into the ranks, and the regiment was commanded by Capt. John H. Roberts. It embarked on the good steamer Baltic, a sad remnant of the full regiment which had filled the spacious saloons and cabins of the same vessel on the expedition to Port Royal. Once more the transports floated before the long line of sandy mounds known as Fort Fisher. Gallantly leading his brigade, Colonel Bell had almost gained the bridge, when a shot struck him and he fell mortally wounded. A moment later and the colors of his own regiment, which he had loved so long and so well, were planted on the first mound of the fort. Thus fell the colonel of the Fourth New Hampshire, dearly beloved and deeply mourned by his brigade. Dignified yet genial, brave yet cautious, never sacrificing lives uselessly, ever ready to share danger and hardship with his men, no influence or peril could deter him from doing his duty, or shake a resolution once formed. The regiment was mustered out, and arrived home August 27, 1865.

Fifth Regiment.—This regiment was organized in 1861. Edward E. Cross, of Lancaster, was colonel; Samuel G. Langley, lieutenant-colonel; Wm. W. Cook, of Derry, major. The regiment rendezvoused at Concord, and October 29th left for the seat of war. The regiment saw severe service, and participated in the following engagements: Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Charleston, Va., Snicker's Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and Farmville. The regiment was mustered out July 8, 1865. No regiment in the service from any state fought better, and few, if any, fought oftener.

The Sixth Regiment.—This regiment was organized at Keene, and mustered into the service on the 27th, 28th, and 30th of November, 1861. Company C was from Rockingham County. December 25th the regiment left for the seat of war, and upon arrival at Washington was assigned to Burnside's expedition. The history of the Sixth is the history of many of the severest battles of the war.

No regiment from the state and none in the army won a prouder name or made a more honorable record than the gallant old veteran Sixth.

The following is a list of battles in which it was actively engaged: Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 13, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864; Tolo-potomy Creek, Va., May 31, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 1864;

Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., July 30, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Besides these the regiment was present at many skirmishes and reconnoissances, which are not mentioned as it suffered no loss. In addition to these there were many days during the campaign in the Wilderness and for nine weeks before Petersburg when the regiment was constantly under fire, and suffered heavy losses in the aggregate. The regiment was mustered out in July, 1865.

The Seventh Regiment.—This regiment was raised by Joseph C. Abbot in the fall of 1861, and December 14th same year was mustered into the service with the following officers:

Colonel, H. S. Putnam, regular army.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph C. Abbot, of Manchester.

Major, Daniel Smith, of Dover.

The first engagement in which the Seventh participated was the unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner. This was one of the memorable assaults of the war, and during the hour and a half the engagement lasted the gallant Seventh lost 218 killed, wounded, and missing, with Colonel Putnam and four line-officers among the killed. The regiment subsequently participated in the battles of Olustee, Lempster Hill, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, Deep Bottom (where Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson was killed), New Market Heights, Laurel Hill, Darbytown Road, Fort Fisher.

The Eighth Regiment.—There were a few men from Rockingham County in the regiment, but no organization. The regiment was mustered into the service December 23, 1861, in Manchester. The regiment participated in various engagements, the most memorable of which was the attack on Port Hudson, where it suffered more than any other regiment in the army. In December, 1863, the Eighth was changed to "Second New Hampshire Cavalry." It was mustered out in December, 1864.

Ninth Regiment.—There were a few men from Rockingham County in this regiment, which was recruited in 1862, with E. Q. Fellows, of Sandwich, as colonel. The regiment participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, the "Mine," Poplar Grove Church. The Ninth saw hard service, and suffered severely.

CHAPTER IV

MILITARY HISTORY—(Concluded)

The Tenth Regiment—The Eleventh Regiment—The Thirteenth Regiment—The Fourteenth Regiment—The Fifteenth Regiment—The Sixteenth Regiment—The Eighteenth Regiment—The First Heavy Artillery—The Sharpshooters.

Tenth Regiment.—This regiment was raised during the dark hours of 1862, when the glamour of military life had passed away, and grim-visaged war stood out before the people in all its horrors. It was commanded by Col. Michael P. Donohoe, who was subsequently breveted brigadier-general. Rockingham County had one company, "G," in this regiment, which was raised in Portsmouth and Greenland. George W. Towle was captain.

The history of the Tenth Regiment contains nothing which need cause any of its members to be ashamed of the organization in which they served, while it is a record of brave deeds and heroic sacrifices of which any soldier might well feel proud. Other regiments from the state may have been through more battles and lost more men, but none ever fought more gallantly or discharged whatever duty devolved upon them more faithfully. With the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor, and the Army of the James at Drury's Bluff, Fort Harrison, and all the bloody campaign of 1864, its history is inseparably connected, and as long as the war for the Union and its heroes shall be gratefully remembered by the people in whose behalf so much was risked, the story of the Tenth New Hampshire will never cease to be of interest.

The regiment was mustered out June 21, 1865.

The Eleventh Regiment.—The Eleventh Regiment was recruited and mustered into the service in August, 1862, with the following officers: Colonel, Walter Harriman, of Warner; major, Moses A. Collins, of Exeter; and chaplain, Frank K. Stratton, of Hampton.

There were three companies recruited from Rockingham County for the regiment, A, B, and I. The Eleventh Regiment left Concord on the 11th of September, 1862, and arrived at Washington on the 14th.

The Eleventh Regiment joined in the grand review of the Second, Fifth, and Ninth Corps, Sherman's entire army, and some other troops at Washington on the 23d and 24th of May. It was the grandest spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Two hundred thousand armed veterans passed the whole length of Pennsylvania avenue, the reviewing officers being stationed in front of the president's house.

The Eleventh was mustered out of the United States service on the 4th

of June, and immediately started for home, arriving at Concord on the afternoon of the 7th, meeting with a hearty reception in the state house yard. On the 10th the regiment was paid off and formally discharged. By order of the commanding general of the army, for meritorious conduct in battle, the Eleventh Regiment inscribed upon its banner "Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, East Tennessee, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg."

Thirteenth Infantry.—This was the fifth regiment raised by the state, in the fall of 1862, under the call of the president for 600,000 troops.

In its organization of ten companies seven counties were represented, Rockingham furnishing two. The first company went into camp at Concord on the 11th of September. The whole were mustered into the United States service on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of the same month, and on the 23d the field officers were also mustered.

Aaron F. Stevens, Esq., of Nashua, who had served as major of the First New Hampshire, was commissioned colonel; George Bowers, of the same city, who had served in Mexico, was lieutenant-colonel; and Jacob I. Storer, of Portsmouth, was major.

On the 5th of October, in the presence of a great assembly, the Thirteenth received its colors, at the state house, and on the following day left the capitol for Washington, fully armed and equipped.

The Thirteenth Regiment participated in the final movement upon Richmond, on the 3d of April, 1865. General Devens, commanding the division, in a complimentary letter to Governor Smyth, of this state, dated at Richmond, June 22, 1865, speaking of the Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments, says, "On the formation of the Twenty-fourth Corps, all these regiments formed a part of the Third Division, to which they have until now belonged, and were of the first column that entered Richmond on the morning of April 3, 1865, the Thirteenth New Hampshire being the first regiment of the army whose colors were brought into the city." The Thirteenth was mustered out of the United States service on the 22d of June, and came home with the Tenth and Twelfth, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Donohoe. Arrived at Nashua, the officers of the brigade assembled at the Indian Head House, and Capt. George A. Bruce, of the Thirteenth, upon the staff of General Donohoe, in their behalf, presented General Aaron F. Stevens, their old and esteemed commander, a sabre, sash, and belt, suitable to his rank. The general accepted the gift in a handsome and feeling speech, after which he reviewed the brigade, and it appeared so well as to receive the warmest encomiums of thousands of spectators who witnessed it.

Authority was received from the general commanding the army for the Thirteenth Regiment to inscribe upon its colors the names and dates of the following engagements: Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; siege of Suffolk, April and May, 1863; Waltham Road, May 7, 1864; Swift Creek, May 9 and 10, 1864; Kingsland Creek, May 12 and 13, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 14 and 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1 and 3, 1864; Battery 5, Petersburg, June 15, 1864; Battery Harrison, September 29 and 30, 1864.

The regiment was paid off and finally discharged at Concord on the 1st

of July, 1865. Its record while in the service is a better commendation than words.

The Fourteenth Regiment.—This was recruited principally from the western part of the state, although a few were furnished by Rockingham County. It was mustered into the service in September, 1862, with Robert Wilson, of Keene, as colonel. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, etc. It lost by death over two hundred men and officers, seventy of whom fell in battle or died of their wounds.

The Fifteenth Regiment.—This was the first regiment raised in New Hampshire under the president's call for 300,000 nine-months' troops. There were a few men from Rockingham County, and John W. Kingman, of Durham, was colonel, George W. Frost, of New Market, lieutenant-colonel.

The regiment was mustered into the service November 12, 1862, and upon arriving at the front was assigned to the division commanded by General Sherman. Their first engagement was the assault on Port Hudson.

On the 26th of July the regiment turned over its camp and ordnance stores and started on its way home. It reached Concord on the 8th of August, and was mustered out, paid, and discharged on the 13th. When the regiment was mustered out of service, though there were thirty-nine officers and 702 enlisted men whose names were borne upon the rolls, less than thirty officers and not four hundred and fifty enlisted men were fit for duty. The siege of Port Hudson and the climate of Louisiana had thus sadly thinned the ranks.

The Sixteenth Regiment.—This regiment was mustered into the service in November, 1862, with James Pike, of Sanbornton, as colonel. One company (K) was recruited in Rockingham County. Though this regiment saw but little hard fighting, it suffered as much from disease, induced by exposure and the malaria of southern swamps, as any from New Hampshire had done from all causes combined in the same length of time. It was mustered out in August, 1863.

The Eighteenth Regiment.—On the 19th of July, 1864, the War Department issued an order calling for 500,000 volunteers, and under this call the state authorities commenced recruiting the Eighteenth Regiment. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, was commissioned colonel, and James W. Carr, of Manchester, lieutenant-colonel, both of whom resigned before being mustered into the United States service, and their places were filled by the appointment of Thomas L. Livermore, of Milford, and Joseph M. Clough, of New London. Company K was principally from Rockingham County. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; attack on Petersburg, April 2, 1865; and capture of Petersburg, April 3, 1865. It was mustered out in July, 1865.

The First Heavy Artillery was raised in August, 1864, and was mustered into the service with Charles H. Long, of Claremont, as colonel, and Ira McL. Barton as lieutenant-colonel. The following is a list of the officers of this company: Captain, George W. Colbath, of Dover; first lieutenant, William S. Pillsbury, of Londonderry; second lieutenant, Joseph H. Flagg, of Kingston.

On the 21st of November, 1864, Colonel Long was assigned to the command of Hardin's division, Twenty-second Army Corps, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Barton. On the 25th Battery A was ordered to Portsmouth Harbor, and in February, 1865, Battery B was ordered for duty at the same place. During the winter and until the muster out of the regiment it garrisoned a line of works ten miles in extent and gained considerable proficiency in artillery drill.

On the 15th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service, and arrived at Concord on the 19th, where it received final pay and discharge.

Sharpshooters.—New Hampshire furnished three companies of sharpshooters for the army. In the summer of 1861, Colonel Berdan procured permission from the war department to raise a force of sharpshooters, and a promise that 2,000 Sharpe's rifles should be manufactured for them.

The result was the First and Second Regiments of United States Sharpshooters, commonly known as Berdan's Sharpshooters, of which the three companies from this state formed a part. Colonel Berdan asked the governor first for one, and then for two more companies. They were mustered into the United States service on the 9th of September, 1861.

These three companies of sharpshooters contained some of the best rifle shots in the state. They participated in more battles and skirmishes than the averages of regiments, and probably killed more rebels than the same number of troops in any other arm of the service; while from their having been seldom used in line of battle in dense masses, they suffered less loss in comparison than many other regiments.

Rockingham County may justly feel proud of her soldiery as no section of our country acted a more prominent or honorable rôle in the great tragedy.

Nearly a half century has now elapsed since the close of the Rebellion, and we find our country a united and prosperous people. Sectional strife is rapidly passing away, and the same hand strews flowers alike on the graves of the Blue and the Gray.

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

CHAPTER V

BENCH AND BAR

Sketches of Rockingham County Lawyers and Judges

Among the prominent agencies which give shape and order in the early development of the civil and social condition of society, the pulpit, press, and bar are perhaps the most potential in moulding the institutions of a new community; and where these are early planted, the school, academy, and college are not long in assuming their legitimate position, and the maintenance of these institutions secures at the start a social and moral foundation upon which we may safely rest the superstructure of the country, the state, and the nation.

The establishment of courts and judicial tribunals, where society is protected in all its civil rights under the sanction of law, and wrong finds a ready redress in an enlightened and prompt administration of justice, is the first necessity of every civilized community, and without which the forces and press of society, in its changeable developments, even under the teachings of the pulpit, the directions of the press, and the culture of the schools, are exposed to peril and disaster from the turbulence of passion and conflicts of interest; and hence the best and surest security that even the press, the school, or the pulpit can find for the peaceful performance of its highest functions is when protected by and intrenched behind the bulwarks of law, administered by a pure, independent, and uncorrupted judiciary.

The Rockingham County bar has from its beginning numbered among its members able jurists, talented advocates, and safe counselors. Here many have lived, flourished, and died, while others still are upon the stage of action who have been prominent in the advancement of the interests of the county and figured conspicuously in the councils of the state.

PORTSMOUTH

for so many years the important town of the state, and noted for the extent of its commerce, wealth, and political importance, naturally maintained an able and influential bar, whose members had a large practice, and some of whom were known throughout the country from their political as well as their legal celebrity.

Matthew Livermore (son of Samuel) was born in Watertown, Mass., January 14, 1703; graduated at Harvard College, 1722, and went to Portsmouth to keep school and study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1731, at which time there was no regularly educated lawyer in Portsmouth. He

practiced extensively in Maine and New Hampshire. He was attorney-general of the province and king's advocate in the Admiralty Court. He was afterwards judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and died August 11, 1762.

William Parker was born in Portsmouth, December 9, 1703, and, after being for a while at school, was apprenticed by his father to a tanner, but on attaining his majority became master of one of the public schools. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1732. He was clerk to the commissioners selected to settle the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts; was register of probate, surrogate, and judge of admiralty. He was a representative in the assembly for several years from 1765 to 1774. In August, 1771, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, and held this office until the Revolutionary war. He was not only a well-read lawyer, but an excellent scholar. He died April 21, 1781.

Wyseman Claggett was born in Bristol, England, in 1721, and came to Portsmouth to serve as the king's attorney-general in 1758. He married in Portsmouth, 1759, Miss Warner, and died at Litchfield in 1784. As king's attorney he was faithful in the discharge of his "duties," but when the "Stamp Act" was promulgated he was one of the earliest to remonstrate. His father was Wyseman Claggett, a barrister at law in Bristol. Mr. Claggett was renowned as a classical scholar. In the war of the Revolution he took sides with the people at the risk of very much of his property, then within the power of the British government.

Samuel Livermore was born in Waltham, Mass., May 14, 1702 (O. S.). He taught school in Chelsea Hall College, N. J., graduating in September, 1752. After teaching for a while he studied law with Judge Trowbridge, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1756. Commencing practice at Waltham, he removed to Portsmouth in 1757; thence, in 1764, he removed to Londonderry, which town he represented in the Legislature in 1768. He was commissioned attorney-general in 1769, then again living at Portsmouth. In 1775 he removed to Holderness. In 1776 he was again made attorney-general. In 1779 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and also in 1781. June 21, 1782, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court. In 1790 he resigned his judgeship. In 1789 he was representative to Congress. In 1793 he was chosen United States senator, and again in 1798. He resigned the latter office in 1801. He died May, 1803, aged seventy-one.

John Samuel Sherburne, the son of John and Elizabeth (Moffat) Sherburne, was born in Portsmouth in 1757, and died in that town August 2, 1830, aged seventy-three. After reading law he began practice in Portsmouth. He was a representative in Congress from 1793 to 1797; attorney for the United States for the district of New Hampshire from 1801 to 1804; judge of the District Court of the United States from May, 1804, to the date of his death. In the war of the Revolution he served with distinction, and lost a leg in battle. He married Submit, daughter of Hon. George Boyd, in October, 1791.

John Pickering was born in Newington in 1738; graduated at Harvard College in 1761; was chosen United States senator in 1789. In August of 1789 he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, and chief justice in July following, serving until 1795. Was then appointed judge of the United

States District Court, and served till 1804. He was noted for his strength of character, learning, and personal excellence. He died April 11, 1805.

Charles Story was appointed judge of the Court of Admiralty for New Hampshire in the fall of 1696. He sailed from England for Portsmouth late in the same season, and reached that town in January, 1697. On the 19th of January he presented his commission to the president and council, and it was read, approved, and recorded. In 1699 he was appointed register of probate, continuing in office till his death. His last record bears date December 11, 1714. In 1712 he was attorney-general of the province, and was engaged in many prominent suits. His residence was at New Castle.

Jonathan Mitchell Sewall was born in Salem, Mass., in 1748, and read law with Judge John Pickering in Portsmouth. He began practice at Haverhill, N. H., and was register of probate for Grafton County in 1773. Previous to 1787 he removed to Portsmouth, where he was register of the Court of Admiralty. He was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States, November 20, 1790, and held high rank as a counselor in the courts of the states. His poetic writings have to some extent survived him. He wrote an address presented to President Washington on his visit to Portsmouth, and an oration delivered July 4, 1788. He was the author of the oft-quoted lines,—

“No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours.”

Mr. Sewall died March 28, 1808, aged sixty years.

Daniel Humphreys was the son of Rev. David Humphreys, of Derby, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1757. He became a lawyer and a teacher of the Sandemanian doctrines. He came to Portsmouth in 1774, and was United States district attorney from 1804 to 1828, and was a member of the convention to frame a new constitution in 1791-92. He was in considerable practice, and was a man of unblemished character.

Joseph Bartlett was noted for his eccentricities and wit. He was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 10, 1762, and graduated at Harvard College in 1782 with a high rank in scholarship. He studied law first at Salem, Mass., then went to England. Returning, he was a captain of volunteers raised by Massachusetts to put down Shay's rebellion. After this he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Woburn and Cambridge. In 1803 he removed to Saco, Me., where he had a good practice. After losing his influence and a large share of his business in Saco by the prosecution of a protracted libel suit, he for a while lived in Branch, and came to Portsmouth in 1810. He died in Berlin, Oct. 27, 1827. He published an edition of poems dedicated to John Quincy Adams, and while in Saco edited a paper called the *Freeman's Friend*. July 4, 1805, he delivered an oration at Biddeford. He was a fluent, and at times eloquent, speaker, abounded in wit, which was at ready command, but his habits of life and a lack of firmness of purpose prevented his attaining a position at the bar which he otherwise might have filled. He married Ann Witherell, of Kingston, Mass., but left no children.

Edward St. Loe Livermore was a son of Hon. Samuel Livermore, and born in Portsmouth in 1762. He studied law and practiced his profession in Portsmouth, and was United States district attorney for the District of New Hampshire from 1789 to 1797. Mr. Livermore was a member of the convention chosen to revise the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, which assembled at Concord on the 7th of September, 1791. His father was president of the convention. He was justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire from 1797 to 1799, and subsequently removed to Massachusetts. He died, aged eighty years.

Jeremiah Mason, one of the ablest members of the Rockingham County bar, was born at Lebanon, Conn., April 27, 1768. He was a descendant of John Mason, captain in Oliver Cromwell's army, and who came from England in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. After graduating at Yale College, Mr. Mason studied law in Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1791. He began practice at Westmoreland, and removed thence to Walpole, from which place he removed to Portsmouth in 1797. He was appointed attorney-general in 1802, which office he resigned in three years. In June, 1813, he was chosen a senator of the United States, and served with distinction until his resignation in 1817. He also served in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was president of the United States Branch Bank at Portsmouth. His law practice was extensive, and in his office were many students-at-law. Mr. Webster has said of Mr. Mason that "his great ability lay in the department of the common law. In his address to the court and jury he affected to despise all eloquence and certainly disdained all ornament, but his efforts, whether addressed to one tribunal or the other, were marked by a degree of clearness, directness, and force not easy to be equaled." He was the most adroit and successful in the cross-examination of witnesses of any lawyer ever seen at the bar of the state.

In 1832, Mr. Mason removed to Boston, in which city he died October 14, 1848. While a resident of Portsmouth, Mr. Mason's practice extended throughout the state, and he was retained in the most important cases upon the dockets of the various counties of New Hampshire, and enjoyed a reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the country.

Daniel Webster, whose fame is world-wide, lived the earlier half of his life in New Hampshire. The son of a Revolutionary patriot, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, and of New Hampshire descent for four generations, he was born in Salisbury, January 18, 1782. A feeble constitution pointed him out as fitter for education than for the sturdy labors of the farm, and with self-denial on the part of his parents, and struggle on his own part, he accomplished his wishes, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801 with honor. His legal studies he completed under the direction of Hon. T. W. Thompson, of Salisbury, and Hon. Christopher Gore, of Boston, where he was admitted an attorney in 1805. He took up his residence at once in Boscawen, and remained two years a close student of his profession and of general literature. In 1807 he made Portsmouth his place of abode, and lived there until 1816, when he removed to Boston. While

a resident of New Hampshire he served two terms as representative in Congress.

Mr. Webster acquired a high reputation as a lawyer and a statesman (for he never was a politician) before he quitted his native state. When he went to Portsmouth, at the age of only twenty-five years, he was a mature man, armed at every point for the battle of life. Mr. Mason, then in the prime of his unrivaled powers, describes his first encounter with Webster. He had heard of him as a formidable antagonist, and found on trial that he was not over-estimated. Young and inexperienced as he was, Webster entered the arena with Mason and Sullivan and Bartlett, and bore away his full share of the honors. And before he quitted his New Hampshire home his reputation as a lawyer and as an advocate of eloquence and power ranked with the very highest in the land.

Those who heard his addresses to the jury in his early prime testify that none of his later great efforts surpassed them—if, indeed, they equaled them—as examples of earnest, impassioned forensic oratory. There was a youthful brilliancy and bloom about those earlier productions that is not found in the stately works of his maturer years.

In those days, when practitioners made reputations by special pleading and sharp practice, Mr. Webster relied little upon mere technicalities or adroit management. He tried his causes upon their merits, and with his logical power and eloquent tongue made short work of trumped-up claims and dishonest defenses. Many traditions attest his commanding influence over court and jury at this period of his career. Without being authentic in all particulars, they all concur in demonstrating that on no legal practitioner of his time was the popular confidence and admiration so universally bestowed as on Webster.

The events in the life of Mr. Webster from the time he re-entered Congress from Massachusetts are too familiar to require special repetition here. He continued in public life, with the exception of very brief intervals, up to the time of his decease in 1852. He was a senator in Congress for seventeen years. He was twice Secretary of State, and died in possession of that office. Every public position that he held he adorned and dignified by eminent, patriotic services.

Now that nearly a generation has passed since Mr. Webster's death, his character is beginning to be estimated more justly, and the value of the work he did for the country has been tested. We see that his sagacity and foresight were far beyond those of his time; that his apprehensions for the safety of the Union were well founded; that his exhortations to his countrymen to stand by the flag were honest, necessary, and vitalizing to the patriotism of the people.

The petty assaults that seemed temporarily to obscure his fame have had their brief day, and posterity will recognize the true grandeur of the man, and value at their just worth the great deeds of his life-time. As a statesman and a diplomatist, as a vindicator of the Constitution, as a lawyer and an orator, and, most of all, as a patriot, the country will be fortunate if the future shall furnish his peer.

Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 14,

1790, and was a son of Hon. Nathaniel A. Haven, and a grandson of Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D. He graduated at Harvard, and studied law in the office of that eminent jurist, Hon. Jeremiah Mason. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, and commenced practice in his native town. High as was Haven in his profession, he had not given to a single science a mind that could compass the circle of them. He had a decided taste for literature, and from 1821 to 1825 was connected editorially with the Portsmouth Journal. He also contributed articles for the North American Review. He was a member of the Legislature in 1823-24. He died June 3, 1826.

Peyton Randolph Freeman was the son of Hon. Jonathan Freeman, of Hanover, and born November 14, 1775. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and began the practice of the law in Hanover in 1801. Previous to this he was principal of an academy at Amherst, N. H. He came to Portsmouth and established himself in practice in 1803. He was deputy secretary of state in 1816-17, clerk of the United States Courts from March, 1817, to May, 1820. Mr. Freeman's strong point was his familiarity with the law concerning real property. He was of the old school, and any departure by the courts from the ancient rules of law concerning real estate was a horror to him. He was severely painstaking and careful in all business he undertook, such as the investigation of titles, drafting of wills, creating trusts, life estates, etc. Indeed, he was so much absorbed in following the intricate phases of cases and titles that his clients after experience in this direction were apt to prefer a man of more practical turn of mind. He was never married. He died March 27, 1868, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Edward Cutts, son of Edward Cutts, was born in Kittery, Me., and was a descendant of Judge Edward Cutts. He graduated at Harvard College in 1801. He studied law with Jeremiah Mason, and after his admission to the bar began practice in Portsmouth in 1807. At the May term, 1809, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Circuit Court of the United States, at the same time with Daniel Webster, and continued in large practice in the state and federal courts until his death, August 22, 1844, at the age of sixty years.

Mr. Cutts neither sought nor attained political honors. He was a safe counselor, and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He was at one time president of the United States Branch Bank in Portsmouth, and afterwards a director in the Rockingham Bank. He married Mary Huske Sheafe, daughter of Jacob Sheafe, a prominent merchant of Portsmouth, but left no children. His widow is remembered for her munificent legacy left to improve Richards Avenue, a fine street leading to the South Cemetery in Portsmouth.

William Claggett was the son of Hon. Clifton Claggett, and grandson of Wyseman Claggett. He was born at Litchfield, April 8, 1790; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808; was admitted to the bar in Hillsborough County in 1811, and soon after began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth. He was representative in the State Legislature in 1814, and was several times re-elected to that office. He was clerk of the State Senate in 1820; senator from District No. 1 in 1825; clerk of the United States

Circuit and District Courts from 1820 to his resignation March 5, 1825; and naval officer of the port of Portsmouth from 1830 to 1838. His first wife was Sarah F., daughter of George Plumer, who died in 1818. His second marriage was with Mary Thompson, daughter of Col. E. Thompson; she died in 1863.

Mr. Claggett at one time had a large practice in Portsmouth, but when he too often became his own client his business diminished and finally disappeared. In 1812 he gave a Fourth of July oration in Portsmouth, Daniel Webster making one at the same time in another part of the town. He was for many years an ardent democrat, and subsequently became a free soiler, and wrote extensively for the press in Portsmouth and Concord after that party's formation. He died on the 28th of December, 1870, at Portsmouth, leaving one son, William C. Claggett, then a merchant in New York City.

Ichabod Bartlett was born in Salisbury. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808, and studied law in the office of Moses Eastman in his native town. He practiced law after his admission to the bar at Salisbury and at Durham, and in 1818 removed to Portsmouth. The same year he was appointed solicitor for Rockingham County.

He was chosen clerk of the Senate for 1817 and 1818. He was a representative to the General Court from Portsmouth in 1820 and 1821 (being speaker of the House of Representatives for 1821), and also served as representative in the years 1830, 1838, 1851, and 1852. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1850, was representative in Congress in 1823, 1825, and 1827, and was for many years engaged in many of the most important lawsuits throughout the state. As a lawyer he had few equals; in ready wit and keen satire he was unsurpassed; as public speaker, as an advocate of the bar, and a legislator he maintained a prominent position for very many years. He died at Portsmouth, October 17, 1853, aged seventy-seven, and was unmarried.

Charles W. Cutter, son of Jacob Cutter, was born in Portsmouth, graduated at Harvard College in 1818, and studied law with Jeremiah Mason, and commenced practice in his native town. He was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States in October, 1825, and appointed clerk of the Circuit and District Courts March 13, 1826, positions he held for fifteen years. In 1841 he was appointed naval storekeeper, and afterwards was navy agent at Portsmouth. He for several years edited the Portsmouth Journal, and was an effective public speaker in political campaigns, but never devoted himself with much zeal to the practice of his profession. He died August 6, 1856, aged fifty-six years, and unmarried.

Timothy Farrar practiced law in Portsmouth from 1814 to 1822, and from 1834 to 1836. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States, October term, 1817, and subsequently removed to Exeter.

Charles B. Goodrich. This eminent lawyer was born at Hanover, N. H., in 1812. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, and after a course of study, it is believed, in his native town, he was admitted to the bar. Coming to Portsmouth in 1826, he continued in practice for ten years, winning high reputation in his profession. His talents found a wider field of action at

Boston, whither he removed, and where he at once took rank as a leader. Till his death, in the summer of 1878, Mr. Goodrich had few equals at the Suffolk bar in all that constitutes a learned and skilled practitioner. His duties called him not infrequently to Washington, where he was regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar from New England. In 1853 he published "The Science of Government as Exhibited in the Institutions of the United States of America,"—a course of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston. In private life Mr. Goodrich was genial and warm-hearted. He married, March 11, 1827, Miss Harriet N. Shattuck, of Portsmouth, who survived him.

Levi Woodbury was the son of the Hon. Peter Woodbury, and born at Francistown, on the 22d of December, 1789. He was of the oldest Massachusetts stock, being descended from John Woodbury, who emigrated from Somersetshire in England in the year 1624, and was one of the original settlers of Beverly, Mass. Peter Woodbury removed from Beverly to Francistown in 1773. His son Levi entered Dartmouth College in October, 1805. After his graduation with honor in 1809, in September of that year he began the study of law at Litchfield, Conn., pursuing it at Boston, Exeter, and Francistown, and in September, 1812, commenced practice in his native village. He soon attained a high rank at the bar, with an extensive business. His first public service was upon his election as clerk of the Senate of New Hampshire in June, 1816. In December of the same year he received the appointment of judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and in the discharge of the duties of this position were seen the inherent force of his abilities, aided by his constant and never-ceasing habits of application.

In June, 1819, he married Elizabeth W. Clapp, of Portland, Me., and removing to Portsmouth soon after, except when absent on public duties resided in that city. In March, 1823, he was chosen governor of New Hampshire, and re-elected in 1824.

In 1825 he was chosen one of the representatives from Portsmouth in the Legislature, and elected speaker upon the assembling of the House of Representatives. This was his first seat in any deliberative assembly; but his knowledge of parliamentary law, aided by his dignity and urbanity of manner, served to enable him to fill the office in a commendable manner.

At the same session he was elected a senator in the Congress of the United States. His senatorial term was completed in March, 1831, and in that month he was chosen state senator from his district, but before the Legislature assembled he was, in May, 1831, appointed secretary of the navy, and resigned the senatorship in June 4th of that year, and served till June 30, 1834, in the secretaryship.

In July, 1834, Governor Woodbury was appointed secretary of the treasury, and served until the election of General Harrison to the presidency. He was again elected a senator in Congress for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1841. He served until November, 1845. During that year President Polk had tendered Governor Woodbury the embassy to the Court of St. James, but the appointment, for domestic reasons, was declined.

Upon the death of Mr. Justice Story, Mr. Woodbury was commissioned an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after



ROCKINGHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE, PORTSMOUTH



POSTOFFICE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



ELKS' HOME, PORTSMOUTH; BUILT 1818



PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

subsequently entering upon the duties of this high office continued therein until his death, which occurred September 4, 1851.

Judge Woodbury, in the various public positions he was so constantly called to fill, showed himself abundantly capable for the discharge of their duties. As a legislator he was painstaking and industrious, as a judge studious and indefatigable in his labors, and as a cabinet minister comprehensive and yet exact in his knowledge of details. His life was one of uninterrupted work, and his death at the age of sixty-one deprived the country of an upright judge and an eminent public man. Of his children, his only son, Charles Levi Woodbury, was a prominent lawyer in practice in Boston. One daughter was the wife of Hon. Montgomery Blair, who was postmaster-general under President Lincoln, and another was the wife of Capt. Gustavus V. Fox, formerly of the United States navy, who rendered to the country such signal service by his practical knowledge as assistant secretary during the late war.

William Henry Young Hackett.—One of the last survivors of a school of lawyers who were at the bar when Jeremiah Mason and Daniel Webster appeared of counsel in important causes was William Henry Young Hackett, who, at the ripe age of seventy-eight, died at Portsmouth, August 9, 1878, after a continuous practice of more than fifty-two years in duration. Mr. Hackett was born at Gilmanton, N. H., September 24, 1800. His ancestor was Capt. William Hackett, of Salisbury, Mass. After receiving an education at Gilmanton Academy, Mr. Hackett studied law in his native town and at Sanbornton Square. In April, 1822, he came to Portsmouth, and entered the office of Ichabod Bartlett. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1826, and soon acquired a good practice, which he steadily maintained up to the time of his decease. He tried many cases to the jury, was retained of counsel by corporations, and later in life was largely employed in the management of trust estates. He had an instinctive knowledge of how to apply legal principles, and a knowledge, too, of human nature. As a counselor, though he warmly espoused the cause of his client, he was prudent and inclined to discourage litigation. He had an excellent memory, and knew what had been decided in the New Hampshire courts and in those of the New England States generally; but he is not to be termed a learned lawyer. He favored the extension of equity practice in New Hampshire, and he lived long enough to see some of his views in this regard adopted. In 1859 he declined a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Portsmouth sent him repeatedly to the Legislature, where he rendered important service as chairman of the judiciary and on other committees. In 1861 he was chosen president of the Senate, of which body he had been assistant clerk in 1824 and clerk in 1828. He was eminently successful in the management of a bank. As early as 1827 he was made director of the Piscataqua Bank. When the Piscataqua Exchange Bank was organized in 1845 he became president, and held that office till 1863, when the bank became the First National Bank of Portsmouth, the presidency of which he assumed and held till his death. He was also president of the Piscataqua Savings-Bank, as well as a director in railroad and other corporations.

Mr. Hackett had some literary accomplishments, and excelled in writing brief biographies. A memoir of Andrew Halliburton, and a sketch of Charles W. Brewster, author of "Rambles about Portsmouth" (the latter being prefixed to the second series of that work), are from his pen. All his life long Mr. Hackett was public-spirited and devoted to the interests of the town. His name has thus been identified with the history of Portsmouth for more than half a century. A memoir of Mr. Hackett (written by his son Frank W.) was privately printed in 1879, and a copy sent to various libraries in New England.

Albert Ruyter Hatch was born in Greenland on the 10th day of October, 1817. He entered Bowdoin College when quite young, and graduated in 1837. The late Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, was one of his classmates.

He immediately came to Portsmouth, and pursued the study of law with the late Ichabod Bartlett, who was then known all over the state as a great lawyer. Here Mr. Hatch, under the direct oversight of Colonel Bartlett, saw a great deal of practice and hard work, and here he laid the foundation of those habits of industry and close attention to his chosen profession which for the past quarter of a century have made him one of the foremost lawyers of our state and a model practitioner.

In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and was soon in active practice.

In 1847 and 1848 he was a member of the House of Representatives from Portsmouth, then a town, and in 1848 was appointed solicitor for the county of Rockingham, and also clerk of the United States Court for New Hampshire.

Mr. Hatch was in no sense a politician. He was a democrat from principle, and could never yield his convictions of duty for the sake of policy or of temporary advantage. He preferred to be right rather than hold office. Had the democratic party been in power in this state he would have been a governor and a senator, but though his party was unable to bestow upon him the honors he deserved, it never ceased to respect and esteem him, and his advice and counsel were always heeded.

In 1864 he was a candidate for presidential elector, and in 1868 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention.

In 1873 his extensive law practice, which had steadily increased, required all his attention, and he resigned his position as clerk of the United States Court, having held it for twenty-five years. He then began to devote himself wholly to his profession, to which he was so firmly attached, but his friends urged him to accept again an election to the Legislature, and against his own judgment he was induced to yield to them, and that year he was a member of the House, and being again a member in 1874 he was elected speaker, which position he filled under very trying circumstances to the general acceptance of all. He was again a member in 1875 and also in 1876. At the same time he was a member of the Board of Aldermen and of the High School Committee of this city, and taking a deep interest in city and school affairs he was scarcely ever absent from their meetings. He was a hard worker everywhere he was placed. The various Masonic bodies of which he was a member also received a share of his time and

attention, and he soon found himself overwhelmed under the accumulating burdens imposed upon him.

He was an active member of all the Masonic bodies, and to show the esteem in which he was held among them it is only necessary to say that he was elected and served as commander of DeWitt Clinton Commandery of Knights Templar for twenty-five successive years.

He was a director of the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, the Portsmouth Bridge Company, and the Athenæum, and was held in great esteem by his associate directors. He was a vestryman and prominent member of the Episcopal Church of this city, and one of the trustees of the new Christ's Church, in the erection of which he was greatly interested, and to which he gave much time.

In public life no man ever accused him of fraud, wrong, or dishonor. As a lawyer he was learned, ready, fortified at every point, quick to perceive and quick to apply, and of incomparable industry. He was ever true to his client, and no man employed him who did not receive the benefit of every faculty that he possessed as well as having every point in his case presented in the best shape.

As a scholar he was superior, and his knowledge of books and the best literature was remarkable. He had a large miscellaneous library of the choicest works, and his studious habits and retentive memory had made him familiar with its contents.

In social life he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. Dignified in his bearing, he may have appeared to those who did not know him well cold and indifferent, but to those who really knew him he was a delightful companion, a man to whom one could not fail to be attached, and from whom one always parted with reluctance. He had many friends, and those who could call him a friend had no need to go farther to find the truest friend that ever drew breath. He died March 5, 1882.

Samuel Cushman was born in Hebron, Me., July 21, 1783. His father was Job Cushman, a descendant from Robert Cushman, who joined the Plymouth colony in 1612. After an academic education, he studied law under the tuition of John Holmes, of Alford, Me., and was admitted to the York County bar in 1807, and began practice of the law in Maine, where he was a postmaster during Madison's administration. In May, 1812, Mr. Cushman was married to Maria J., daughter of John Salter, of Portsmouth, and in 1816 he removed to that place, where he resided up to the time of his death, May 22, 1851. He filled numerous municipal positions in Portsmouth between the year 1824 and the time of his death. He was for five years county treasurer, and for two years a member of the Executive Council. He was a member of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses from New Hampshire, in the years 1835 to 1839, was postmaster under the Van Buren administration, and navy agent from 1845 to 1849. In March, 1850, he was appointed police justice of the City of Portsmouth, being the first magistrate under the new city charter. This office he held up to the date of his death. Mr. Cushman was at one time associated in the practice of the law with the late Charles B. Goodrich. He was conscientious in his profession. He discouraged litigation, and oftentimes filled

the position of pacificator rather than that of advocate. He was noted for his urbanity of manner, his kindness of heart, and his undeviating integrity.

The foregoing are sketches of lawyers who have been prominent in profession or political position. There were many of them of perhaps less celebrity as lawyers, but of whom we can only make mention; of them were R. Cutts Shannon, clerk of the Federal Courts from May 1, 1804, to 1814; Leverett Hubbard, at one time judge, who died in 1793; Samuel Hale, Oliver Whipple, who at one time lived in Maine; George Pierce, who died after a short practice; John Hale; Henry S. Langdon, afterwards a bank cashier; George W. Prescott, clerk of the United States Courts from 1814 to March, 1817, and who died in 1817; Isaac Lyman, who also practiced in York; John P. Lord, in practice from 1809 to 1819; Thomas L. Elwyn, who practiced but little from 1813 to 1816; James Smith, Jr., who lived in Portsmouth and Newington, and was more or less in practice from 1820 to 1869; Hampden Cutts, who removed to Hanland, Vt.; Ichabod Bartlett Claggett, son of William Claggett, who graduated at Dartmouth College, read law with Ichabod Bartlett, and died March 12, 1861; Horace Webster, son of Hon. Samuel Webster, of Barnstead, who graduated at Dartmouth College, read law with Albert R. Hatch, and died August 7, 1867, and John Scribner Jenness, son of Richard Jenness, who graduated at Harvard College, was a student in the office of Ichabod Bartlett, practiced a few years in Portsmouth, removed to New York, and died in Portsmouth, August 10, 1879; John Hatch, S. W. Emery, and John W. Kelly.

ATKINSON

John Kelly.—Atkinson's only lawyer was John Kelly. He was a native of the neighboring town of Plaistow, the son of Deacon Simeon Kelly, and was born July 22, 1796. He was educated at Atkinson and Exeter academies, and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1825. He began the practice of the law in Plaistow in 1829. In 1832 he took the charge of the Atkinson Academy, and retained it till 1838; thence he removed to Derry, and was principal of the Adams Female Academy for nearly four years. In 1841 he removed to Chester, and resumed the practice of his profession until 1845, when he returned to Atkinson, and there resided until his death, in January, 1877.

Mr. Kelly was a lawyer of good capacity, but had none of the enthusiasm for his profession that would have led him into the contests of the courts. He preferred teaching, and was a good deal employed, especially in later life, as a land surveyor, in which he greatly excelled. He was a genial man, fond of social intercourse, and possessed a fund of entertaining anecdotes. He was also passionately fond of music, and entered into the spirit of it with his whole soul. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he deserved and won the sincere respect and trust of the community.

CHESTER

John Porter, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1787, practiced law in Chester from 1790 to 1793, and then removed to Canada.

Arthur Livermore was the second lawyer of Chester. He was the son of Judge Samuel Livermore, and was born in Londonderry about the year 1766, came to Chester about 1793, and remained there not far from five years. He was a representative from Chester in the General Court in 1794 and 1795, and was appointed solicitor for the County of Rockingham in 1796. In the latter part of 1798 he was made a justice of the Superior Court, and about that time removed to Holderness, to which place his subsequent history belongs. He held other important offices, civil and judicial, and died July 1, 1853, at the age of eighty-seven.

Judge Livermore's mental endowments were of a high order, and must have been so regarded by his contemporaries to have placed him in the positions of trust and responsibility in which a large share of his active life was spent. And this is the more apparent from the fact that his manners were not of a popular character, and he took little pains to ingratiate himself with the people. He was a man of keen wit and quick temper, but he was honest, and endeavored to discharge his official duties acceptably. He belonged to a family which long took a distinguished part in public affairs in the state.

Daniel French was born in Epping, February 22, 1769, a son of Gould French, a farmer there. He received his education at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and after studying law with Hon. W. K. Atkinson commenced practice at Deerfield, but after two years removed to Chester, as successor to Arthur Livermore on his appointment to the bench. In June, 1808, he was appointed solicitor of the county, and in February, 1812, was commissioned attorney-general of the state, which office he resigned in 1815. He held the office of postmaster thirty-two years, from 1807 to 1839. In addition to his legal pursuits he took considerable interest in agriculture.

Mr. French was a man of talents and ample professional learning, and manifested no small share of skill and tact in the management of his business. He was faithful to the interest of his clients, even to the extent, as was the fashion of his time, of being sometimes pretty sharp to his adversaries. He was the father of a large and most respectable family of children.

Amos Kent was born at Kent's Island, in Newbury, Mass., in October, 1774. He was fitted for college in part under the celebrated Master Moody, of Byfield Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1795. He read law with Hon. William Gordon, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. The next year he opened an office in Chester, where he continued to reside until his death in 1834.

Mr. Kent was gifted with a fine personal appearance and excellent powers of mind. He is said to have been a good counselor, but was not successful as an advocate. He was much fonder of active, outdoor employments than of the practice of his profession. A born athlete, he was much given to rough, boisterous sports, shooting matches, etc. He had some aptitude for political life, and was chosen to the State Senate in the years 1814 and 1815. But he gave much more time to his farm and to the promotion of agriculture than was good for his law business or profitable to his pocket.

Samuel Bell was the son of Hon. John Bell, of Londonderry, where he was born February 9, 1770. He was employed upon his father's farm until

the age of eighteen, and then commenced his classical studies. Afterwards he attended the academy at New Ipswich, under the tuition of Hon. John Hubbard. From Dartmouth College he received his bachelor's degree in 1793, and then pursued his law studies under the direction of Hon. Samuel Dana, of Amherst, whose daughter he subsequently married. He rose early to distinction in his profession.

In 1796 he began practice in Francestown, and in 1812 he removed to Chester, which afterwards was his home. A large part of his life he passed in public employment. In 1804 he became a representative in the State Legislature, and the two following years was speaker of the House. In 1807 he received the appointment of attorney-general of the state, but the salary attached to the office at that time was so inadequate that he declined it. In 1807 and 1808 he was a member of the State Senate, and both years president of that body. In 1816 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and so continued till 1819, when he resigned the place to accept the office of governor of the state, which he held by successive elections until 1823. So fully were the people satisfied of his ability and integrity that on his fourth election to the gubernatorial chair he received in a vote of nearly twenty-four thousand all but about one thousand of the whole number of ballots cast. While he held the office of governor, Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Upon quitting the office of governor Mr. Bell was elected to the United States Senate for six years, and upon the expiration of that term re-elected for a like term. Upon leaving his seat in the Senate he retired from public life, and passed his remaining years upon his farm in Chester, where he died December 23, 1850.

Mr. Bell was a man of good natural powers, cultivated with diligence, and accompanied by scrupulous integrity. The long-continued and honorable public positions conferred upon him are the best proof of the confidence reposed by his fellow-citizens in his honesty and capacity. He was a tall, erect, and slender man, of a naturally delicate constitution, which he fortified by exercise and temperance. His manners were dignified and impressive. His professional learning was ample, and his judgment in public affairs was regarded as peculiarly sound. It was he to whom Mr. Webster, just before he delivered his celebrated reply to Hayne, applied to know if the sentiments which he proposed to enunciate in that speech were in accord with the views of his party at the North. Senator Bell assured him that they were. "Then, by the blessing of God," replied Mr. Webster, "the country shall know my views of the Constitution before this day is over."

Samuel Dana Bell was the son of Hon. Samuel Bell, and was born October 9, 1798. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1816, read law in the office of Hon. George Sullivan in Exeter, and commenced practice in 1820. He lived in Chester from 1820 to 1830, and thence removed to Exeter, where he held the office of cashier of the Exeter Bank till 1836, and in 1839 he established himself in the growing town of Manchester, and there remained until his decease, July 31, 1868.

While a resident in Chester he twice represented that town in the General Court, and in 1823 was appointed solicitor for Rockingham County, which

office he filled until 1828. In 1830 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the state, and afterwards received a similar appointment in 1842, and again in 1867. He was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1848, and justice of the Superior Court in 1849. He held the latter position till 1859, when he was elevated to the chief justiceship, which office he resigned in 1864. In 1854 he received from Dartmouth College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Bell possessed a sound understanding and unwearied patience and industry. He acquired not merely the learning of his profession in a degree rarely surpassed, but he made himself thoroughly conversant with every branch of useful knowledge. It was difficult to broach a subject of practical importance which he had not studied and had not at his tongue's end. It was a common remark of those who met with him that his information was inexhaustible.

He was notably instrumental in promoting education, good order, and good morals in Manchester, which he saw grow up from a village to a large and populous city. He was the professional counsel and adviser of the great companies that built up the place; his recommendations were always heeded by them, and were productive of much advantage.

Judge Bell was deeply interested in historical studies, and contributed some valuable papers on the early persons and events of New Hampshire. He was a constant and stanch supporter of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he held the office of president, and collected much material for the work upon the history of the courts and bar of the province and state.

David Pillsbury, son of Benjamin Pillsbury, was born at Raymond, February 17, 1802, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1827, studied law with Hon. Henry Hubbard and Hon. Samuel D. Bell, and began practice in Chester in 1830, and remained there till 1854, when he removed to Concord, where he died May 25, 1862. He was representative two years from Chester in the Legislature of the state, and was police judge of Concord. He had a taste for military affairs, and rose to the rank of major-general of the militia.

He was a man of fair talents, of industry, and of considerable learning in his profession, but lacked acquaintance with human nature, and though he prepared his causes carefully, was very liable to be out-generated before a jury. He was a bachelor, and was sometimes made the butt of waggery, as is not unfrequently the case with those in like forlorn circumstances.

Moody Kent was born in Newbury, Mass., in the year 1779, graduated at Harvard College in 1801, read law with Hon. William Gordon and Hon. C. H. Atherton, of Amherst, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and the same year settled in practice in Deerfield. He remained there until 1809, when he removed to Concord, in which place and in Pembroke he spent most of the remainder of his life. He died unmarried February 1, 1866, leaving the bulk of his large fortune to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. Kent acquired scholarship and great general information, and was

industrious, methodical, and sagacious. He was a sound lawyer, but did not practice for many of the later years of his life, his time being occupied by the care of his large property.

DEERFIELD

Phineas Howe was a native of Hopkinton and the son of Deacon Jotham Howe. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1798, and afterwards was a teacher in Deerfield for five years, studied law, and opened an office for a short time in Weare, but returned to Deerfield in 1805, and continued in the practice of his profession there until 1809, when he returned to Weare. He is believed to have lived afterwards in Maine, and in the State of New York, where he died. He is understood to have shown capacity and some literary taste.

Jesse Merrill was a native of Atkinson and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1806. He studied law and was admitted in 1812, and commenced practice in Deerfield immediately, but remained there but a short time. He lived afterwards in Bradford, Vt., and died there in 1864, at the age of seventy-five.

Josiah Butler was a son of Nehemiah Butler, of Pelham, and was born there December 4, 1779. He graduated from Harvard College in 1803, and pursued the study of the law under the direction of Hon. Clifton Clagett, and afterwards in the State of Virginia, where he was admitted to practice in 1807. He then returned to his native town and pursued his profession there until 1809, when he removed to Deerfield. He began his political life the same year as representative in the State Legislature from Pelham. In 1810 he was appointed sheriff of Rockingham County, but in 1813, when the opposite political party attained the ascendancy, he was removed by address from the office. This loss was naturally well made up to him by his political friends when they afterwards came into power. He was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1815 and 1816 he was chosen a representative from Deerfield to the State Legislature, and in 1817 he was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, where he continued by successive re-elections until 1823. In 1825 he was appointed an associate justice of the State Court of Common Pleas, and held the office until 1833, when the courts were remodeled, and afterwards he received the commission of postmaster of Deerfield, which he continued to hold until his death, October 29, 1854.

Judge Butler was possessed of superior abilities and of honest purposes; he was true to his party, of unquestioned integrity and usefulness. As a lawyer he was attentive to his business, faithful, industrious, and persevering. As a citizen he is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by those who knew him best.

Frederic H. Davis was a native of Boston, and was said to have been educated at the Roman Catholic College in Baltimore. He practiced in Salem in 1815, and came to Deerfield the next year, but remained only a year or two.

David Steele, Jr., was a native of Peterborough, and graduated from

Dartmouth College in 1815. After reading law with Hon. James Wilson, he commenced practice in Deerfield in 1818, but remained only a short time, removing to Gaffstown, where he passed the residue of his life.

Josiah Houghton studied law at the Connecticut Law School and in the office of Hon. Boswell Stevens, of Pembroke, and on being admitted to the bar in 1820 set up practice in Deerfield, where he died in 1833. He was a respectable practitioner and an estimable citizen. His death was the result of excitement and exposure, caused by the search for a child who had strayed away from his home.

Ira St. Clair was born in New Hampton, August 9, 1796, read law with Stephen Moody, Esq., of Gilmanton, and S. C. Lyford, Esq., of Gilford, and began practice in his native town in 1824. The next year he changed his residence to Deerfield, where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1848 he received the appointment of judge of probate for the county of Rockingham, and held it until 1857. He was a lawyer of competent learning, with a good deal of old-fashioned prudence and caution, and was in many ways well fitted for the responsible office which he held. His character was excellent, and he was much respected by the community. He died April 5, 1875.

Horatio Gates Cilley was a son of Hon. Horatio G. Cilley, of Deerfield, and was born November 26, 1805. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826, and pursued his law studies under the direction of Hon. George Sullivan, commencing his professional life in Deerfield in 1830. He was a lawyer of respectable learning and capacity, and was chosen a representative of Deerfield in the General Court for the years 1851 and 1852. Not long afterwards he left the state and removed to Lewiston, Me., where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred March 13, 1874.

DERRY

John Porter was born in Bridgewater, Mass., February 26, 1776. He completed his college course at Dartmouth in 1803, and studied law with Aaron Hutchinson, Esq., of Lebanon, and in 1806 began to practice in Derry (then Londonderry). He represented that town in the State Legislature for five years, and the town of Derry for ten years. He was also a member of one of the commissions to revise the statutes of the state.

Mr. Porter's education and capacity were quite above the average, and he was esteemed an able and learned counselor. He was engaged in many contested causes in the courts, though he lacked confidence in his powers as an advocate, and the most important of them were argued to the jury by other counsel. He gained the confidence of the community in an unusual degree, and there is no doubt that he conducted his legal business with prudence and uncommon skill, and was faithful to the interests of his clients.

He was a tall, impressive-looking man, deliberate in movement and speech, but with a thorough appreciation of all that was bright and humorous.

James Thom was born in Londonderry, August 14, 1784, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1805, studied his profession with Hon. George Sullivan, and was admitted an attorney in 1808, making Exeter his first resi-

dence. While there he edited a paper called *The Constitutionalist*, besides attending to his law business. In 1815 he changed his residence to his native town, and remained there till his death, November 27, 1852. He was a representative in the Legislature for several years, and took a leading part therein. About 1828 he was instrumental in obtaining the charter of a bank in Derry, and became its cashier, after which he gave little time to his profession.

He was a bright, ready man, of popular manners, and sang a good song in the old-fashioned convivial assemblies of the bar. He was public-spirited and took much interest in every movement for the benefit of his town. Few men have passed through life with the more general esteem and regard of all parties than Mr. Thom.

David Aiken Gregg, a native of Londonderry, was born March 12, 1788, and died at Derry, May 15, 1866. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1811, and began the practice of law in Londonderry in 1814, removed to Salem in 1817, and returned to Londonderry in 1820. In 1832 he was representative in the State Legislature, and state senator in 1840 and 1841. He was also postmaster of Derry, and register of probate from 1842 to 1847, during which time he resided in Exeter.

Mr. Gregg manifested no little of the sagacity and wit which characterized his Scotch-Irish ancestors. He was never largely engaged in the courts, but conducted a quiet, useful business to the satisfaction of those who employed him.

Thornton Betton, a son of Hon. Silas Betton, was born in Salem in the year 1800, and died there September 1, 1841. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1820, studied law with James Thom, Esq., and set up in his profession in Salem, from which town he was sent as representative to the General Court for two or three years. In 1830 he changed his residence to Derry, and that town also he represented in the Legislature.

Mr. Betton possessed talents, and during his rather brief career made something of a figure. It is believed, however, that his judgment and balance were not equal to his enterprise.

Edward Pinkerton Parker, son of Rev. Edward L. Parker, was born in Londonderry, April 18, 1816. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1836, he taught in the Pinkerton Academy and studied law for two years, and was admitted to practice in 1839, establishing himself in Derry. From 1843 to 1847 he was principal of the Adams Female Academy there, and then removed to Merrimac, where he formed a connection in business with Hon. James U. Parker. In 1853 he bade adieu to the law and engaged in manufacturing. He died in Merrimac.

Joseph A. Gregg was the son of Hon. David A. Gregg, of Derry. He studied law in his father's office, and commenced practice in Derry about 1842. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state, and the youngest of that body. He was a man of promising talents, and had he been spared gave every indication of rising to eminence. He died September 9, 1854, at the early age of thirty-one. An obituary notice mentions the fact of his holding the office of postmaster, and being one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of his town.

John Porter, Jr., was a son of John Porter, Esq., of Londonderry. He studied law under the direction of his father, and entered practice in 1837 at Bedford as the partner of Jonas B. Bowman, Esq. Two years afterwards they removed to Manchester. Mr. Porter at a later date entered into trade in Manchester. Afterwards, about 1858, he returned to Derry and resumed his law practice. He was irregular in his habits, and his law business dwindled, and at length, without notice to his friends, he went to Enfield and joined himself to the Society of Shakers there. He became a leading member of the sect, and was for several years engaged as their business agent, acquitting himself quite to their satisfaction. He died among them in 1875.

EPPING

William Plumer filled no small space in the legal and political history of the state. His native place was Newbury, Mass., where he was born June 25, 1859, but when he was but nine years of age his father, Samuel Plumer, became a citizen of Epping, in this state, where his son ever afterwards resided.

William attended the schools of the neighborhood while assisting his father on the farm until he was seventeen, after which he had no instructor except while acquiring his legal education. But he was a great reader, and had an active mind and a retentive memory. His first essay in life was as a preacher of the Baptist denomination when he was just reaching his majority; but before long his opinions changed, and he resolved to study law. His instructors were Hon. Joshua Atherton, of Amherst, and Hon. John Prentice, of Londonderry, though he gave little credit to the latter.

Mr. Plumer was admitted to practice in 1787, having previously served in the office of selectman of Epping and representative in the State Legislature. The latter office he held for eight years, and was speaker in 1791 and 1797. In 1798 he received the commission of solicitor for Rockingham County. In June, 1802, he was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States caused by the resignation of James Sheafe, and held his seat until March, 1807.

He was chosen a State Senator in 1810 and 1811, and presided over the Senate both of those years. He was elected governor of the state in 1812, and again in 1816, 1817, and 1818. This was the end of his public service, though he survived until December 23, 1850. For the remainder of his life he lived in retirement on his farm, surrounded by his family, and deriving great enjoyment from his large and well-selected library and from his literary labors. He wrote and published various essays of a historical, practical character, and prepared and left in manuscript a series of valuable biographical sketches of Americans of note of his own and earlier times. These would have been given to the public had not the various biographical dictionaries and works of a similar character occupied so fully the field of his labors.

As a lawyer Governor Plumer was diligent, careful, and sagacious. He won his laurels among no mean competitors, the bar of Rockingham and

Stratford Counties during the period of his active practice containing some of the foremost lawyers of their time in the country. In all the relations of life he was respected, even by those whose sympathies were, by reason of political disagreement, turned most widely in other directions.

William Plumer, Jr., son of the preceding, was born in Epping, February 9, 1789, was a student in Phillips' Exeter Academy and in Harvard College, whose diploma he received in 1809. He completed his legal studies under the tuition of his father in 1812, and was admitted to the bar, but he never could be styled an active practitioner. He was essentially a student, and was far more interested in literary work and in public questions than in the pursuits of his profession.

In 1816 he was appointed United States commissioner of loans for the State of New Hampshire, and as such resided in Portsmouth for above a year, and until the office was abolished. In 1818 he was chosen a representative in the State Legislature, and the same year was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, where he remained by successive re-elections for six years. In 1824 he was chosen, on the part of the New Hampshire Senate, United States Senator, but the House failed to concur. In 1827 and 1828 he was a member of the New Hampshire Senate, and in 1827 he declined the appointment of United States district attorney. After this Mr. Plumer appeared seldom in public, though he occasionally took part in popular meetings and on occasions of unusual interest. He lived in much domestic happiness at his home in Epping, and employed himself in reading and in literary composition. Several poems of his were published, and others privately printed for distribution among his many friends. He also prepared a valuable biography of his father. His last public labors were in the State Constitutional Convention of 1850-51, and he died three years later, September 18, 1854.

Hiram Osgood was a native of Loudon, and commenced the law business in Epping about 1823. After remaining there about a dozen years, during which time he sustained a highly respectable character, he emigrated to Michigan, where he died in 1840.

Enoch Bartlett was a son of Hon. Bradbury Bartlett, of Nottingham, and commenced practice in Epping about 1845, but remained there only a couple of years before he went to Lawrence, Mass., and opened an office. He was quite a successful practitioner, and was elected mayor of the city, but died in 1855.

James McMurphy was a partner of the preceding, and continued in business in Epping after Mr. Bartlett's departure until his death, about 1855. Mr. McMurphy was a man of decided ability, had gained a respectable position as a lawyer, and was a growing man at the time of his decease, which occurred while he was only in middle age.

EXETER

Nicholas Perryman. The first educated lawyer in Exeter was Nicholas Perryman, a native of Devonshire, England, born December 24, 1692. He came to this country young, after the death of his parents, married Joanna,

daughter of Stephen Dudley, about 1717, and was in practice in Exeter between 1720 and 1730. His name appears pretty frequently in suits after that date, and he did much of the conveyancing of his time. In 1744 and 1746 he appeared in behalf of Exeter in divers contested matters wherein the town was interested. He was evidently a leading man, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the community.

He had several children, only one of whom arrived at maturity, Joanna, who married Noah Emery, Esq. Mr. Perryman died August 9, 1757.

Noah Emery was a son of Daniel Emery, of Kittery, Me., and was born December 23, 1725. He studied law with Nicholas Perryman, Esq., whose son-in-law he became, and was in practice in Exeter before 1769. During the Revolutionary war he occupied important and confidential positions in the new government. He was repeatedly chosen delegate from Exeter to the Provincial Congress, and was made clerk thereof, and acted on the committee to draw up a form of government for the colony. He was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1776, and continued to hold the office till 1787, near the time of his death, and was succeeded in the office by his son, who bore the same name.

William Parker, Jr., was the son of Hon. William Parker, of Portsmouth, an eminent judge of the Superior Court. He was born in 1731, graduated from Harvard College in 1751, and was admitted to the bar in 1765. Commencing practice in Exeter, he succeeded his father as register of probate in 1776, and discharged the duties of the office until his death in 1813. He was also appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1790, and served in that capacity until 1807.

Judge Parker was respectably learned in his profession, and through his long life did much business in it, but on account of constitutional diffidence appeared little in the courts. It is said he never argued a cause to the court or jury, but he was an excellent conveyancer and a safe and judicious counselor, and found abundant professional occupation outside the courts. He was a man of bright parts and unbending integrity, and though he looked after his clients' interests faithfully, was very easy towards his own debtors. He died June 5, 1813.

Oliver Peabody, eldest son of a farmer of the same name, was born in Andover, Mass., September 2, 1753, graduated at Harvard College at the age of twenty, studied law with Hon. Theophilus Parsons, of Newbury, Mass., and settled in Exeter about 1781. He was soon brought into public notice. He received the appointment of solicitor August 6, 1789, was elected state senator in 1790, and the same year was constituted judge of probate for the County of Rockingham, which office he filled until June, 1793. In 1793 and 1794 he was again a member of the State Senate, and in the latter year president of that body. Being chosen state treasurer he resigned the office of senator, and continued in the former office for nine years. In 1805 he was appointed sheriff of the County of Rockingham, and discharged the duties of the position for five years. In 1813 he was again chosen to the Senate, and was its presiding officer, and the same year was made a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Eastern Circuit, holding the position until 1816. Three times he was chosen an elector of

President of the United States, viz., in 1796, 1800, and 1808. He died August 3, 1831.

Judge Peabody was gifted with excellent natural advantages, improved by study and cultivation. In all the various official positions which he sustained he exhibited the capacity and qualities needed for their satisfactory administration. He was not a contentious lawyer, and rarely took part in the trial of causes in court, but he drew many writs and conducted a large office business to the contentment of his clients. He was formed by nature for popularity. Handsome in person, graceful in manner, with a mild temper and a social disposition, he won the regard and conciliated the good will of all. He could not have an enemy. His name naturally suggested itself for new positions of trust, and while few objected, he attracted warm friends and zealous partisans, who easily carried his election or appointment, so that a large portion of his active life was spent in the service of the public. He was the father of an interesting and gifted family, on whose education he spared no expense, and in whose society he enjoyed the chief happiness of his later years.

Nathaniel Parker, son of Judge William Parker, Jr., was born in East Kingston, October 22, 1760, and studied law in the office of his father, settling in practice at Exeter. He represented that town in the Legislature, and after performing the functions of deputy secretary of state for some years was then made secretary in 1809. He died in 1812, leaving no descendants.

George Sullivan, a native of Durham, and a son of Gen. John Sullivan of the Revolution, was born August 29, 1771, and was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1791. He prepared himself for his profession under the tuition of his father, and made Exeter his home. He was appointed solicitor for Rockingham County in 1802, and held the office till 1805. In 1811 he was elected a member of Congress for two years, and in 1814 and 1815 he was chosen to a seat in the New Hampshire Senate. Before this time, in 1805, he had received the appointment to the state attorney-generalship,—which for three generations has been held long and creditably in the Sullivan family,—and occupied it for two years. Afterwards, in 1815, he was reappointed and administered the office for twenty years more. He resigned the place in 1835, on the passage of a law increasing the salary but prohibiting the incumbent from engaging in practice in civil causes. Mr. Sullivan's services were in too much demand by suitors to allow him to confine his attention solely to the criminal business. He died April 14, 1838, highly respected throughout the state. His private, professional, and public character were alike unblemished. His intellectual capacity, his legal acquirements, and his honorable course of practice placed him in the foremost rank of New Hampshire lawyers, while the charms of his sweet voice, his graceful gesticulation, and his eloquent periods gave him a great advantage over his less favored competitors. Though of ardent temperament, and never shunning a contest, he was as ready to forgive as to take offense; the only unpardonable sin in his eyes was mean and under-hand dealings. He was above all tricks and artifices. The traditions of

his career that yet linger in the bar are all as creditable to his high sense of professional honor as to his mental force and moving eloquence.

Solon Stevens, born in Charlestown, October 3, 1778, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798, read law with Hon. Benjamin West, and settled in Exeter in 1804. He remained there but a few years, when he removed to Boston, and soon returned to his native town, where he died August 29, 1809.

Jeremiah Smith, a son of William Smith, was born in Peterborough, November 29, 1759. He entered Harvard College in 1777, and about the same time served for two months in the army, being present and wounded at the battle of Bennington. He afterwards migrated to Rutgers College, in New Jersey, and graduated in 1780. He was for a time engaged in teaching, and then studied law, entering the bar in 1786, and establishing himself in his native town. He was sent as representative to the Legislature in 1788, 1789, and 1790, and as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1791-92. In 1790 he was chosen representative in the United States Congress, and served until he resigned his seat to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for New Hampshire in 1797. The same year he changed his residence to Exeter. In 1800 he was commissioned judge of probate for Rockingham County, and discharged the duties of the position about two years. In 1801 he received from President Adams the appointment of United States circuit judge and entered upon its duties, but in a few months the law which established the court was repealed and his office terminated. In 1802 he was elevated to the dignity of chief justice of the Superior Court of the State, and administered the office with eminent ability until his resignation, on account of ill health, in 1809. The next year he was elected governor of New Hampshire, and held the office for one year. He was replaced as chief in 1813 upon the bench of the highest state court, and continued as such until 1816, when a radical change of the judicial system of the state resulted in the removal of all the judges.

For a few years after this Judge Smith returned to the bar, and then about 1820 retired from active practice. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1804, and by Harvard in 1807. He continued to live in Exeter till 1842, and then removed to Dover, where he died September 21st in the same year.

Judge Smith's intellect was vigorous, his learning great, and his perceptions keen. He was an admirable lawyer, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in four counties for some years; but he studied and trained himself for the judicial office, and there he shone conspicuous. He had abundant professional learning, patience, and sound sense, besides fine discrimination and a sense of justice that was rarely at fault. Some of his opinions have been recently published in a volume, and, though mere skeletons and without revision, they constitute a valuable addition to the juridical literature of the state.

Many anecdotes of Judge Smith's ready wit are told by those who remember him. It was keen as an arrow, but left no sting behind. As a citizen and a neighbor his society was greatly valued. He manifested an interest in everything that made for the benefit and credit of his town. He

was a trustee and treasurer of the Phillips Academy for many years; he was active in promoting the formation of a lyceum, and prepared lectures for it; he delivered an interesting and valuable historical discourse on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Exeter. Few men have left the record of a long life so unsullied.

Joseph Tilton was born in East Kingston in August, 1774, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1797. Studying law with Hon. Jeremiah Smith, he commenced practice in Wakefield soon after 1800, and removed to Rochester about 1805. In 1809 he opened an office in Exeter, where he thenceforward resided. For nine years in succession, from 1815 to 1823, inclusive, he represented Exeter in the General Court, a fact which is significant of the trust reposed in his ability and honesty by his fellow-citizens. He practiced his profession in the days of Mason and Webster, Sullivan and Bartlett, and other men of mark in the law, and maintained among them a creditable standing for learning and capacity. He was esteemed and respected by all, and his social qualities were highly valued by those who knew him best. Judge Richardson, who had a keen appreciation of humor, maintained the pleasantest relations with Mr. Tilton, and enjoyed many a hearty laugh at his quaint stories and bright repartees. Mr. Tilton died March 28, 1856, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Jotham Lawrence was a son of David Lawrence, of Epping. He received his early education at the Phillips Exeter Academy, which he entered in 1793, and prepared himself for admission to the bar in the office of Hon. George Sullivan. He lived to be the oldest member of the Rockingham bar, and died in Exeter, November 6, 1863, aged eighty-seven years.

Jeremiah Fellowes was a native of Exeter, and a graduate from Bowdoin College in the class of 1810. He went through his preparatory studies under the eye of Hon. George Sullivan, and opened an office in Exeter in 1813. He was a young man of talents, and was the author of a volume of poems of some merit. He became in early life the victim of mental disease, from which he never recovered.

George Lamson, a son of Gideon Lamson, of Exeter, was a graduate from Bowdoin College in 1812, and began to practice in his native place three years after. He became interested in the publication of a newspaper and of some law books, and was the proprietor of the Exeter Watchman from 1819 to 1821. He subsequently engaged in the business of a bookseller in New York, and died there in 1826, aged thirty-two years.

William Smith was a son of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, and was born in Exeter about 1800. He graduated from Harvard College in 1817, and commenced the practice of the law in Exeter in 1821. He was chosen a representative of the town in the Legislatures of 1822, '23, '24, and 1825. He was a young man of high promise, of fine literary taste, and of many accomplishments. He was the author of two pamphlets of merit, one "Remarks on the New Hampshire Toleration Act," the other "On the Assassination of Julius Caesar." His health failed at an early age, and he sought for relief in a milder climate, but in vain, for he died unmarried March 29, 1830.

Oliver William Bourne Peabody was a son of Hon. Oliver Peabody, born

in Exeter, July 7, 1799, and educated at the Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1816. He was for a while a teacher in the academy in his native town, then studied law and entered into practice there. He was a representative of the town in the Legislature from 1823 to 1830, eight years successively. In the latter year he took up his residence in Boston. In 1835 he was one of the representatives of that city in the General Court, and in 1836 was appointed register of probate for the County of Suffolk. He afterwards studied for the ministry, and was settled over the Unitarian Society in Burlington, Vt., and died, unmarried, July 5, 1848.

He was gifted with uncommon talents, and his literary acquirements were of the highest character. He was the author of several poems and addresses which were much admired. His character was singularly pure and amiable, and attracted to him a wide circle of friends.

John Sullivan was a son of Hon. George Sullivan, of Exeter. He went through the course of studies at the academy in his native town, and pursued his law-reading under his father's direction. On being admitted to the bar, about 1822, he chose Exeter as his place of business. In 1828 he received his first appointment as county solicitor, and performed the duties of the office for two terms (ten years). He was then commissioned judge of probate for the County of Rockingham, and so remained till 1848. In 1849 the appointment of attorney-general for the state was conferred on him, and he retained that position as long as he lived. He died November 17, 1862, aged sixty-two years.

Judge Sullivan had a great share of the hereditary talent that characterized his family. He was a sound and careful lawyer, but he was particularly distinguished for his power as an advocate before the jury. He argued questions of fact with force, and frequently with eloquence, his well-rounded periods and musical voice reminding his elder hearers strikingly of his father. His feelings were quick and impulsive, but he was honest, honorable, and high-minded. The important and responsible offices which he filled for so large a portion of his life were ably and impartially administered. No man ever justly questioned his truthfulness or his integrity.

Samuel Taylor Gilman, a son of Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, received his academical education at Harvard College, graduating in 1819. After studying law in the office of Hon. George Sullivan, he established himself in practice in Exeter about 1826. He delivered a Fourth of July address in his native town which gained him much credit; and he was a representative in the General Court from Exeter in 1829. He was a young man of fine capacity and amiable character, and the future seemed full of promise to him, but death cut short his career when he had attained the age of thirty-four years.

James Bell, a son of Hon. Samuel Bell, was born in Frankestown on the 13th of November, 1804, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822. Having prepared himself for his profession in the office of his brother, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, and at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., he entered into practice first at Gilmanton in 1825. After staying there about six years, he selected Exeter as his residence, where he continued for fifteen years,

enjoying a large, important, and lucrative practice in Rockingham and Strafford counties. During this period he was engaged in nearly every cause of magnitude which arose in that section of the state. His competitors at the bar were strong and learned men, but perhaps none of them—certainly none of his years—was his superior in all the qualities that go to make up an accomplished and successful lawyer.

In 1846 he was a member of the Legislature, and in the same year received a valuable appointment which caused him to remove to Gilford, of which place he continued a resident until his decease. While living there he was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was one of its most prominent and influential members. In March, 1855, he was chosen a senator of the United States for six years, but he did not live to complete the term. His death occurred May 26, 1857. He was a man of unblemished character and of high and honorable attainments.

John Kelly, son of Rev. William Kelly, and born at Warner, March 7, 1786, was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1804. After studying law he was admitted to practice in 1808, and chose Northwood as his home. He was a representative from that town in the General Court. In 1814 he resided for a year in Concord, and had editorial charge of the Concord Gazette. In 1831 he went to Exeter to live, having accepted the appointment of register of probate, which he held until 1842. In 1846 and 1847 he was a member of the Executive Council of the state. Mr. Kelly was for many years the editor of the Exeter News-Letter, and contributed to its columns a series of articles of much historical and genealogical value. He was distinguished for his antiquarian tastes, and his reputation ranks high among the New Hampshire scholars in that department of learning. He was a witty writer, and contrived to lend an interest to subjects generally to ordinary readers dry and forbidding. He died in Exeter, November 3, 1860.

Amos Tuck was born in Parsonsfield, Me., August 2, 1810; pursued his preparatory studies at the academies in Effingham and in Hampton, and in 1835 graduated from Dartmouth College. He then became an instructor in Pembroke Academy, and subsequently the preceptor of the Hampton Academy, and at the same time devoted his leisure hours to law study, which he completed in the office of Hon. James Bell at Exeter, and on being admitted to the bar became his partner in business. The firm during the entire period of its existence enjoyed a large and important business in and out of the courts. Mr. Tuck began life as a democrat in politics, but came out into the free-soil party in the movement which brought Hon. John P. Hale into prominence. In 1847 he was elected to Congress by the whig and free-soil voters of his district, and was twice re-elected, serving six full years.

When Mr. Lincoln became president, he gave to Mr. Tuck, an old congressional friend, the position of naval officer in Boston, and reappointed him in 1865. It was an important and lucrative office. Mr. Tuck, after Mr. Bell removed from Exeter, had formed a law partnership with Hon. William W. Stickney, and subsequently with his son-in-law, Francis O. French, Esq., but after holding the office of naval officer gave up his law business and devoted his attention to other affairs. He received from the

directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad the appointment of selling agent of their lands, and for some years passed most of his time in the west in that employment; and he gave much attention to other enterprises away from his home. He also traveled in Europe considerably.

He died in Exeter, December 11, 1879, of apoplexy. Mr. Tuck was of an active temperament, and felt an interest in many things. In his town he took a prominent part in every movement, religious, educational, and political. He was concerned as president of the board of trustees in the shaping of the Robinson Seminary, and he served many years as a trustee of the Phillips Exeter Academy and of Dartmouth College. He was liberal in his dealings, and kind and charitable to the poor and needy.

As a lawyer he was ready, adroit, and familiar with human nature. He was faithful to his clients, and managed their business with sagacity and success. In his addresses to the court and jury he spoke pointedly, persuasively, and with effect. From early life he assumed a leading position, and throughout his three-score years and ten exerted a large influence about him. His death deprived the county of one of its best known and most important citizens.

Samuel Hubbard Stevens was born in East Kingston, November 20, 1802. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1830, and after completing his professional study began practice in Bristol, and afterwards removed to Lawrence, and thence to Exeter, where he was cashier of the Granite State Bank from 1849 to 1858. Subsequently he took up his residence in Concord, having retired from active business, and made it his home for the remainder of his life.

Timothy Farrar, Jr., was born in New Ipswich, March 17, 1778, and was the son of Hon. Timothy Farrar. In 1807 he took his bachelor's degree at Dartmouth College, and entered the office of Hon. Daniel Webster as a student-at-law. He began practice in Portsmouth about 1813 as law partner of his preceptor, and continued there after Mr. Webster's removal to Boston until 1822, when he went to Hanover to reside. In 1824 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and so continued until the abolition of that court in 1833. He then resumed his residence in Portsmouth till 1836, when he assumed the duties of cashier of a bank in Exeter. There he remained till 1844, and then removed to Boston, of which city he was a representative in the General Court of 1854. In 1867 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater. He died in Boston, October 27, 1874.

It was said of Judge Farrar that he was "pre-eminently a safe adviser." He was a man of much learning, general as well as professional. A number of works were the product of his pen, chiefly upon legal and constitutional subjects. He edited the "Report of the Dartmouth College Case" in 1819. In later life he published a "Review of the Dred Scott Decision," and several other minor essays, but his chief work was the "Manual of the Constitutional," which has elicited the high commendation of some of our most eminent scholars and constitutional lawyers.

Melburn F. Eldridge was in practice in Exeter as an attorney-at-law from about 1845 to 1849, a part of that time having an office at Newmarket.

He then removed to Nashua, and afterwards, it is believed, to Milford, where he continued till his decease, about 1854.

John Sullivan Wells, a descendant of Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, was born in Durham, and passed his early childhood there. He first learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and earned enough by it to enable him to acquire a fair education. He studied law in Vermont and began practice there, but removed to Lancaster, N. H., in 1837, where he at once received the appointment of county solicitor and retained it for ten years. From 1839 to 1842 he was a representative from Lancaster in the Legislature, and in 1841 was chosen speaker of the House. About 1846 he changed his residence to Exeter. In January, 1847, he was commissioned attorney-general of the state, but resigned the position after a few months. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the State Senate, and president thereof both years. In January, 1855, he was appointed by the governor United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Moses Morris, and occupied his seat until March 4th. He was subsequently a candidate for governor of the State and for senator in Congress. He died August 1, 1860, at the age of fifty-six years.

Mr. Wells was gifted with many of the essentials of a successful lawyer and politician. He had a fine person, pleasing manners, readiness and fluency of speech, and a most melodious voice. In many of these respects he inherited the qualities which gave the Sullivans for several generations their prominent standing at the bar. Mr. Wells had the confidence of his party and of his clients in a remarkable degree. His professional business was large and lucrative, and but for the change that took place in the political complexion of the state at the period when his name was put forward he would have probably enjoyed more of her highest honors.

Eben Franklin Tucke was a native of Kensington, born February 16, 1822. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1843, and pursued his professional studies with Messrs. Bell & Tuck in Exeter and at the Harvard Law School, and began to practice in Exeter in 1846. His abilities were excellent, and his social qualities rendered him a general favorite. The later years of his life were shaded by illness, which put a period to his earthly existence May 30, 1857.

Alva Wood was a native of Georgetown, Mass. He received an academical education, and came to Exeter about 1847 and made it his lifelong home. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Bell & Tuck, and entered into practice about 1849. He was active and assiduous, and gathered a very considerable business, which continued up to about a year before his decease, when his health began to fail. He died suddenly, February 17, 1878, aged fifty-seven years. He was a man of talents, who had made his own way to respectability and competence; was public-spirited and generally esteemed.

Moses Norris Collins, a native of Brentwood, born in April, 1820, completed his law studies in the office of Gen. Gilman Marston, and was admitted in 1857. He had previously, in 1855, represented Brentwood in the General Court. He remained in the same office with General Marston, and subsequently became his partner. The considerable business of the office he

managed successfully while General Marston was absent in Congress and in the army. In 1861 and 1862 Mr. Collins was a representative from Exeter to the Legislature, and in the summer of 1863 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and proceeded to the seat of war. He was shot dead in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Gilman Marston is a native of Oxford; his ancestors lived in Hampton. He took his degree of A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1837; the same institution conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1882. He began practice in Exeter in 1841. In 1845, 1846, and 1847 he was a representative of that town in the State Legislature, and has been so a number of years since. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-ninth Congresses of the United States. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run. In 1862 he received the commission of brigadier-general, and served nearly to the close of the war. He died July 3, 1890.

Hon. William Weir Stickney was born in Enfield, N. H., June 24, 1801. He was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Morse) Stickney, and is a descendant in the sixth generation of William Stickney, the emigrant, who came from Frampton, Lincolnshire, England, about 1637, to Boston, Mass., and became one of the first settlers of Bowley, Mass. Daniel Stickney was a farmer, a soldier in the Revolution, enjoyed to a marked extent the confidence of the community, and for years was justice of the peace.

William W. received his preparatory education for college at Kimball Union Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in 1819, and was graduated from that institution in 1823. He read law with Hon. Henry B. Chase, of Warner, N. H., and was admitted to the bar at Concord, N. H., in 1826. After one year's practice of law in Concord, he removed to New Market, N. H., and established himself there as an attorney in July, 1827. Here he remained until October, 1847, when he moved to Exeter, N. H., and engaged in his profession in company with Hon. Amos Tuck. This copartnership continued until 1856. Since then he has been alone in practice. In his profession no lawyer could have been more diligent, attentive, or faithful. During his exceptionally long period of practice he has missed attending but one term of court, and that was by reason of illness.

Mr. Stickney has served four terms as representative in the State Legislature,—three from New Market (1839, 1840, 1841) and one from Exeter (1854). He was appointed United States district attorney for the district of New Hampshire by President Taylor, June 21, 1849, and held that position until the administration was changed by the election of Franklin Pierce in 1853. In 1857 he was appointed judge of probate for Rockingham County, and held that office until disqualified by age. He is president of the Bar Association of Rockingham County, and has held that position for a long term of years, being elected October 19, 1860, and is the oldest practicing lawyer in this county, if not in the state. He has been connected with many business enterprises, is now president of Exeter Machine-Works, was chosen director of the Granite Bank in 1848, and was continued as such in its successor, the National Granite Bank. He has been a member of

the Masonic Order since 1829, and now holds membership in "Star in the East" Lodge in Exeter.

Mr. Stickney married November 5, 1850, Frances A., daughter of Clark Hough, of Lebanon, N. H. Of their three children two daughters now survive.

In private life Judge Stickney is especially characterized by modest and unassuming manners, strong social feeling, and warm friendship for a large circle of devoted friends. In public life he has ever been the courteous gentleman to all, and a faithful and devoted servant to public interests. As a lawyer he is thorough and painstaking, his attainments being rather solid than brilliant, and he is well regarded by, and enjoys the esteem of, the members of the bar for both ability and thoroughness. In his judicial office he was upright and conscientious, just in his decisions, and careful in his investigations.

Charles Henry Bell was the son of Governor John and Persis (Thom) Bell, and the youngest of a family of ten children. He was born November 18, 1823, in Chester, Rockingham County. After acquiring the benefits afforded by the schools of his native town he entered the academy at Pembroke, where, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, he fitted for college, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1844. On leaving college he commenced the study of law, first with Bell & Tuck in Exeter, and subsequently continued with his cousin, Hon. Samuel Dana Bell, one of the most eminent lawyers in the state, and who for five years held the office of chief justice of New Hampshire. On his admission to the bar young Bell commenced practice in his native town of Chester, but the field of labor was far too small for a young man at all ambitious, and he began to look about him for an opening. He selected Great Falls, where he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Wells, a sound lawyer and a successful business man. The firm of Wells & Bell enjoyed a fair share of business, which was constantly increasing, but after several years' practice at the Strafford bar Mr. Bell removed to Exeter. Able lawyers were never scarce in Exeter, and to most young men the prospects of success would have seemed discouraging. As a student Mr. Bell had profited largely by association with the best lawyers of the time. He entered actively into practice, and in 1856 he was appointed solicitor of Rockingham County. For ten years he continued to discharge the duties of this office, and to manage a large civil business besides.

Governor Bell first entered politics as a member of the House of Representatives at Concord in 1858, and in his first term was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee, an honor that is rarely conferred on new members. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1859, and again in 1860, in which latter year he was chosen speaker.

In 1863 and 1864 he was elected to the State Senate, and during the latter year served as president of that body. In 1872 and 1873 he was again chosen to the House. Mr. Bell was president of the Republican State Convention of 1878, where his address proved the keynote to a successful campaign. In 1879 he was appointed United States senator for the special session of that year by Governor Prescott, to take the place of Mr. Wadleigh, whose term of office had expired. He was admitted to his seat April 10th,

PLAN
of the Lower Glebe
showing disseces of lots
from 1709 to 1730. in 1788
and from 1823 to 1825

Almshouse Lot dissec'd to town for 999 years for 15 shils per year if demand'd. Dissec'd to town in 1776 for 75 by the Church Wardens. Court House erected 1826

North

Episcopal Chapel 1688.

North Church Parnsey 1792

Rev. Dr Saml. Sandon 1755

Rector Arthur Brown 1758

Church of England 1745

44	McGrawford 1769 J and A Mills 1731-88 D Brown, Samson Pille 1823	J. Seach 1713
45	Cro Jono O.C. 1820	A. Jacques 1712 Wyers 1735 Wyers 1758, 38 Blount 1820
46	T. Sherburne 1730 Robt. S. Ball 1779. Keith Spense 1788. Thompson 1820	J. Booth 1709

J Perce 1730	Jabbott 1710
D Rogers 1788	J Crockett 1730
47	J Gilmore 1788
	J McClinck 1822
	Td 853 for release

J Perce 1730
D Rogers 1788

48

Memorandum 1712	H Sherburne 1712
Shoobear 1730	S. do 1740
49 C Palmer 1788	42 m. hoodward 1788
Radams 1822	
R. Kijbird 1712	Mary Martin 1709
	S. Sherburne 1729 43
50 Captm Woodward 1788	
John Haven 1824	

S Pearce 172	S Packer 1709	S Sme 1712
S Packer	1730 @ 30 shil per year	
O Whipple	and B Packer 1788	
Hon. Amos Webster	Joshua Haven	
7 1813	15 24	
	6	5

Back St. Prison Lane now Chestnut St.

m Nelson 1709	E. Briard 1709
30 J Whipple 1755 and 1763	J Sherburne 1730-8
E. Polly 1709	Capt Rednapp 1712
31 Capt Burne 1768 Wm 1832	J Sherburne 1730-8
E. Pender 1712	E. Pender 1712
32 Jos and Wm 1779	Capt Geo Gilman 1738

Spencer 1712	J. Walker 1712
Peter Mow 1730	J. Walker 1714
168	
C. Readwell	Geo Bond
	1788 J. Mulder 1788
R Pennington 1730	Capt R. Berrington
Armatrice 1740	Armatrice 1730
17 Jas. Haste 1788	
Mulder 1788	Readwell 1788
Jos. (Hog) 1709	J. Wentworth 1709
Jos.	Moses 1730
18	Moses 1730
not saved	Died 1788

Queen St now Fleet St

33	Jaffrey 1709 N. Fiddell 1788	John Peirce 17 well 1788	2
	J Davenport 1825	J Davenport 1825	
34	J Altman 1709 Dr J B. Ackett 1788		2

J Sow 1712 35	J Sowd 1738 J Brackett 1788.	28
John Sowd 1704 J. Bass 1788. 36 and 1823	M Whidden 1704 S Sowd 1738-88 29	

19	S. Slavery 1709 George Walker 1733 Doctor C. Miller 1788 and 1823
20	S. Weeks 1712 Chas. Story 1729 Chas. Brodwell 1729

Kim P Phipps 1112	Thomas Phipps. 1730 Rogers. 1788
21 Daniel	
B. Gatchell. 1712	G. Jaffrey 17
22 Hunting Kentworth 1730	

PLAN
of portion of
GLEBE
LAND
granted
in 1640.
planned
in 1705
Compiled
by C. A. Hazle
1902.

Church Lane

Col. J. Plaisted 1711-1730	Benj. Gambing 1730	Greenhallow 1709
Saml Hall 1788 and 1820 4	Wm. Knight 1788 3	

Sealed to
Rich^d. Whipple
1709
1730
J. Hawthorn
1788
155th pr year

Court St now Pleasant St

PLAN OF GLEBE LANDS, PORTLAND, N. H.

after a long debate on the constitutional right of the governor to make the appointment.

In the Republican State Convention of 1880 the delegates, with an unanimity never before equaled, selected him as their candidate for governor. Their opponents were preparing for an aggressive campaign with a most popular nominee for the presidency, and their prospective candidate for gubernatorial honors was regarded as simply invincible. After a canvass probably never equaled for thoroughness on both sides, Mr. Bell was triumphantly elected, receiving the largest number of votes ever polled for any candidate of any party at a New Hampshire state election.

Governor Bell devoted much time to historical research, and especially to the history of the state from its settlement. He was the author of a "Memoir of John Wheelwright," a work that is the only approach to a complete biography of this sturdy old Puritan pioneer yet written, the material being collected from every known source of information on the subject in this country and England, also author of "The Wheelwright Deed of 1629: Was It Spurious?" "Exeter in 1776," "Men and Things of Exeter," and "Biographical History of the Bench and Bar of New Hampshire."

In the spring of 1871, Mr. Bell assumed editorial charge of the Exeter News-Letter, which he retained till 1875, about four years. He has occupied the grand master's chair of the Masonic fraternity of this state. For a dozen years or more he was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, which has been instrumental in interesting the public in the history of the state, and has brought to light many important facts bearing on this subject. Dartmouth College at the commencement in June, 1881, conferred upon Governor Bell the degree of LL.D.

Edwin G. Eastman was born in Statham, N. H., November 22, 1847. Graduate of Dartmouth College. Began practice of law at Exeter, N. H., in 1876, was associated with Gen. Gilman Marston and became his partner in 1878.

A member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1889 and Constitutional Convention in 1901. Solicitor of Rockingham County four years and attorney-general of New Hampshire since 1902.

GREENLAND

John Samuel Hatch Frink was a resident of Greenland with office in Portsmouth. Born at Newington, N. H., November 9, 1831, the son of Simes and Sarah Hatch Frink. He prepared for college at Hampton Academy and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851. He married Lucretia Morse Frink in May, 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, was county solicitor of Rockingham County in 1874-75. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1871 and again in 1878, but declined both appointments.

He was United States district attorney for New Hampshire 1885-90 and president of Portsmouth Savings Bank in 1895-1905. He died August 31, 1905.

At the January, 1906, term of the Supreme Court of Rockingham County a lawyer, who was better acquainted with Mr. Frink than perhaps any other man, said in part of him "You all know how extensive and varied his practice was; no lawyer ever loved his profession more than Mr. Frink. He was wedded to it for better or worse and he never allowed any other business to interfere with his practice. No lawyer ever loved his brother lawyers better. His generosity was without ostentation and almost unbounded. He was a man of many sides, to be judged by no one of them but taken altogether, they made him one of the noblest of men, one of the most delightful companions and one of the best lawyers, it has ever been my good fortune to know.

William Pickering, a son of William Pickering, was born in Greenland, and received his academical education at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1797. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Hon. William K. Atkinson, of Dover, and commenced practice in his native place. He served for a time as deputy secretary of state, and was in 1816 chosen state treasurer, an office which he retained until 1828, and again held in 1829. The next year he was appointed collector of the United States revenue at Portsmouth, and removed to his former home in Greenland. The office of collector he resigned in 1833, and continued to reside in Greenland until his decease in 1850. He also represented that town in the Legislature of the state.

Isaiah P. Moody originated in York, Me., and in 1820, at the age of fifteen, attended the Phillips Academy at Exeter. He took his degree at Bowdoin College in 1827, and in 1834 set up practice as a lawyer in Hampstead. He appears to have remained there until 1841.

Oliver Whipple practiced law in Hampton from about 1794 to 1806. He had previously resided in Portsmouth for more than twenty years, and his biography more properly belongs to that place. He went to Maine after leaving Hampton, and an interesting account of him is to be found in Willis' "Law and Lawyers of Maine."

HAMPTON

Edmund Toppan was the only son of Hon. Christopher Toppan, a man of note in the history of Hampton. He was born September 25, 1777, and graduated from Harvard College in 1796. He studied law under the direction of Hon. Theophilus Parsons, then of Newburyport, and after a short stay at Portsmouth commenced business in Deerfield, his father having built him a house there and presented him with an expensive library. He practiced there till about 1804, when his house and library were accidentally destroyed by fire, and then he returned to his native place, and there remained until his death in 1849. His business in Hampton was necessarily somewhat limited, but he was acceptable to the people, and represented the town in the State Legislature.

Mr. Toppan is said to have possessed by nature rather a brilliant than a logical mind. His learning in his profession and generally was considerable, he spoke readily and gracefully, and his manners were courteous and attractive.

KINGSTON

Francis Peter Smith, son of Rev. Isaac Smith, was born in Gilmanton, August 22, 1795. He read law with Hon. Jeremiah H. Woodman and others, and began practice in Boston in 1819. He was in practice in Kingston in 1822, and afterwards in Ossipee for ten years. He then studied divinity and became a clergyman, having settlements successively in New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.

John Edward Stanyan was a native of Pembroke; the time of his birth was May 17, 1816. For two years or more after his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1840 he was preceptor of an academy, and then studied law. He practiced at Pembroke, Epping, and Kingston, in this state, and at Haverhill and Ashby, in Massachusetts. He was emphatically a rolling stone, and though a man of no little ability, was too irregular and erratic to acquire and retain the respect of those whose good opinion is of value.

William Colcord Patten was a Kingston man by birth, education, and residence. He was gifted by nature with superior powers of mind and a fine and pleasing address. He began life as a teacher and land surveyor, but gradually acquired a taste for the law, and prepared himself for its practice. His aptitude for political life gave him rather a remarkable succession of official positions. He was a representative in the Legislature of 1857, state senator in 1861 and 1862, councilor in 1867 and 1868, and again representative in 1871 and 1872. He died in January, 1873, at the age of about fifty years.

Mr. Patten entered upon the practice of the law rather late in life, but from his experience brought with him much acquaintance with practical affairs and knowledge of human nature. His business was conducted with promptness and sagacity, and he acquired much credit as a practitioner. His ambition ran much in the line of politics, where his popularity was such that he was repeatedly elected to office by his townsmen when the majority was clearly against his party. Had he lived, there was every reason for believing that he would have achieved higher political honors.

His death was sudden, and, occurring while he was in the prime of life and apparently of sound constitution, caused a severe shock to the community.

LONDONDERRY

John Prentice, born in Cambridge, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College in 1767, read law with Hon. Samuel Livermore, and established himself in business in Londonderry, having purchased the place where his instructor lived, and erected a large mansion thereon. His wife brought him a handsome dowry, and he was thus enabled to live through the period of the Revolution when the law business was at a standstill. Having been an "addresser of Hutchinson" in Massachusetts, he was not intrusted with public business by the friends of liberty, though at their instance or insistence he published a complete recantation of his "loyal" sentiments, both in that colony and in New Hampshire.

But upon the return of peace and the revival of ordinary business Mr. Prentice began to receive a fair share of professional employment. He was by no means a learned lawyer; he was not a student, and his professional library hardly contained fifty volumes; yet in those times an accurate knowledge of the law was perhaps less valuable to the practitioner, pecuniarily at least, than practical sense and abundant self-confidence. In these qualities Mr. Prentice must have excelled, for he occupied for a considerable period some of the highest positions in the state, and conducted a large and lucrative law practice besides.

In 1785 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature, and was often re-elected. In 1787 he received the appointment of attorney-general of the state, and held the office until 1793. The next year he was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1798 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court, but, perhaps conscious that his qualifications were hardly equal to the position, he declined it. The same year he was elected speaker of the House, and was annually replaced in that position until 1805. While holding that place he was supported by his party for election to the Senate of the United States, but failed to receive the honor.

Mr. Prentice had many of the qualities needed for a lawyer of eminence. With more application and taste for the learning of his profession, he would have led in important causes where he hesitated to trust his own knowledge and judgment, and would have avoided many of the obstacles which beset his path. But he had an aversion to the use of the pen, and no inclination for book-learning so long as he found that his native powers enabled him to sustain himself respectably. He was fonder of his farm than of his office, and prided himself much on its products. It is a remarkable circumstance that the place where he lived was the home of Hons. Samuel Livermore, Arthur Livermore, and Charles Doe, an extraordinary succession of men prominent in the judicial annals of New Hampshire.

Mr. Prentice died May 18, 1808.

George Reid was a son of Col. George Reid, of the Revolution, born at Londonderry, January 29, 1774, and educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1797. He studied law, and opened an office in his native town, but removed two years afterwards into Massachusetts. He died in Boston at the age of seventy-four.

Frederick Parker was a native of Bedford, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1828, and after the usual period of study of the law established himself, about 1832, in Londonderry, but in a year or two removed to Bangor, where it is understood that he became a teacher, and died May 19, 1834, at the age of thirty-four years.

NEWMARKET

Edward Parsons, a son of Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Bradford, Mass., was born in 1747, and received a collegiate education. He had commenced the practice of the law in Newmarket as early as 1773. He was a member from that town of the Provincial Convention which met at Exeter May 17,

1775, and afterwards became adjutant of Gen. Enoch Poor's regiment in the Continental army. He died at Ticonderoga, it is believed, in 1776.

Nathaniel Huntoon was a native of Salisbury, and studied his profession with Hon. Samuel Greene. About 1802 he started in life at Portsmouth, and after remaining there about twelve years changed his residence to Newmarket. But he did not live long enough to accomplish much there, for he died about 1816.

Amos A. Parker was a son of Hon. Nahum Parker, of Fitzwilliam. He was a graduate of Vermont University in the class of 1815. He has led a varied and active life. He was settled as a lawyer for a time in Epping, then at Newmarket, afterwards at Kingston, and finally in his native town. For a year or two he resided in Exeter also. From 1823 to 1825 he was the proprietor of the New Hampshire Statesman at Concord. In 1835 he went on a tour to the West and Texas, and the next year published an account of his trip in a duodecimo volume, which ran through two editions. He also issued a volume of poems, and a thick pamphlet of reminiscences of Lafayette's visit to New Hampshire in 1824.

William Tenney was the son of Capt. William Tenney, of Hollis, and born September 13, 1785. He attended the law school at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1811. He first practiced in Pepperell, Mass., then in Salem, N. H., and came to Newmarket in 1815, where he spent the remainder of his days. He is said to have been much interested in political matters, and to have been more ambitious for preferment in that line than for professional advancement. In 1823 he was assistant clerk of the Senate, and in 1829 he received the commission of postmaster of the Lamprey River village. He died in 1838.

William B. Small was a native of Limington, Me., and was born May 17, 1817. While he was a child his father removed to Ossipee, in this state, where William passed his youth. He was a pupil of Phillips Exeter Academy, and a student-at-law in the offices of Messrs. Bell and Tuck, at Exeter. During his education he taught school to eke out his narrow means, and showed himself to be diligent, capable, and independent. He commenced practice in Newmarket in 1846, and soon acquired a good position at the bar.

In 1866 he was appointed solicitor of the County of Rockingham, and was again placed in the same position in 1875, holding the office up to the time of his decease.

In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and while such received the nomination of representative to Congress, to which he was chosen in 1873.

Mr. Small had little taste for political life, but loved his profession, and devoted himself to its study and practice. He was industrious, studious, and persistent, regarding his clients' interest far above his own convenience or comfort. His character for honesty and perfect uprightness was never questioned. He prepared his causes with conscientious care, and tried them ably and vigorously, and took a high rank as a counselor and an advocate. His death, while in the full tide of his usefulness and power, was regarded as a real loss to the community. He died from the effects of a fall, April 7, 1878.

NORTHWOOD

Abraham B. Story, born in Dunbarton, March 22, 1777, was the son of David Story, and graduated at Brown College in 1799. He studied his profession with Hon. Charles H. Atherton, of Amherst, and practiced in 1802 and 1803 in Northwood, but then removed to Washington, where he lived till about 1830, in which year he died, in his native place.

Nathaniel Dearborn was a native of Chester, a son of Deacon John Dearborn. He completed his legal studies with Hon. George Sullivan, and set up in practice in Pembroke, in 1806, remaining there till about 1820, when he migrated to Deerfield, and afterwards in 1831 to Northwood, where he lived ever after. He died September 12, 1860. He was an honest, painstaking man of fair abilities.

SALEM

Silas Betton, a son of James Betton, born at Windham, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1787, was admitted to the bar in 1793 and settled in Salem. That town was represented by him in the General Court in the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, and in 1810 and 1811. In the years 1800, 1801, and 1802 he was a member of the Senate. In 1803 he was elected a representative in Congress, and served two terms. In 1813 he received the appointment of sheriff of the County of Rockingham, which he held until 1818. He died January 22, 1822, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Mr. Betton married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Thornton, one of New Hampshire's three signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a man of handsome talents, and much esteemed in the community. He was gifted with some literary taste; many of the poems of Robert Dinsmore, the "Rustic Bard," were addressed to Mr. Betton, and some poetical epistles of his own composition were included in the volume of Dinsmore's published pieces.

David Woodburn Dickey was born in Londonderry, December 25, 1792, and educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1818. He entered upon the practice of law in Londonderry about 1821, and remained there until 1833, when he removed to Salem, where he died January 26, 1837.

SEABROOK

Ebenezer French was born in Newton, April 10, 1802. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1824, studied his profession with Hon. Daniel French, of Chester, commenced practice in Sutton in 1827, removed to Seabrook in 1828, and there continued about twelve years. Thence he went to Amesbury and to Boston, and served in the custom-house eight years.

WINDHAM

Isaac McGaw originated in Merrimac, his father's name being Jacob, as was that of an older brother, who was a lawyer of distinction in Maine.

Isaac was born May 25, 1785, and completed his college course at Dartmouth in 1807. He opened his law-office first in Bedford, where he continued from about 1811 to 1818, and then took up his residence in Windham. There he was chosen a representative in the Legislatures of 1829 to 1833, inclusive, and of 1838. After a long period of respectable practice in his profession he removed to Merrimac, and passed his last years with his son-in-law, Edward P. Parker, Esq., and there he died November 6, 1863.

William Merchant Richardson was born in Pelham, January 4, 1774, and died in Chester, March 23, 1838. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1797. His father was Capt. Daniel Richardson, a soldier of the Revolution and a farmer, and William would probably have been brought up to the same employment but for an injury received to one of his hands, which incapacitated him for severe manual labor. After leaving college he was employed for a time as preceptor of Groton, Mass., academy, and afterwards entered the office of Hon. Samuel Dana here as a student-at-law. On being admitted to practice he settled in the same town. In 1811 he was chosen representative in Congress, and two years after received a re-election. But political life was little to his taste, and in 1814 he resigned his seat and removed to Portsmouth, N. H., and opened an office.

He was at once recognized as a leading lawyer, and upon the reorganization of the courts in 1816 was appointed chief justice of the Superior Court. The propriety and excellence of the appointment were at once admitted, and never questioned during the twenty-two years of his service on the bench. Through his agency the publication of the series of judicial reports of New Hampshire was begun. He contributed very largely to many of the volumes, and his opinions have always been regarded as admirable in style and of high authority.

His professional learning was first-rate, his perceptions were rapid, and his honesty and fairness above suspicion. By reason of his quickness of apprehension, he was sometimes charged with jumping to conclusions, but he had none of the pride of opinion which closes the mind to argument, and was always ready, for cause shown, to retract a hasty impression.

In 1819, Judge Richardson changed his residence permanently to Chester. He was a good citizen, kind and public-spirited, and was greatly esteemed by his townsmen. His intellectual powers were highly cultivated. He was a great reader both in his own and in other tongues. He acquired several of the modern European languages after his accession to the bench, and the Spanish very late in life. Botany and mineralogy too he made himself master of in theory and by practice. He had always a taste for poetry. His graduation part at college was the English poem, and throughout his life he was accustomed to throw off poetical effusions, some of them of much merit. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1827.

New Hampshire has been fortunate in having secured for her highest judicatory a succession of chief justices of extraordinary learning, ability, and integrity, and among these Judge Richardson holds no secondary place.

The senior members of the bar of this county have many of them made

up their records; those still left are soon to follow, and the juniors are to assume their places at the bar and on the bench; to them will soon be committed these great responsible trusts. The perpetuity of our free institutions is committed to the guardianship and keeping of the bar and judiciary of our free country, for the history of the world teaches, and all free governments illustrate, this truth, that to the profession of the law civil government is indebted for all the safeguards and intrenchments with which the liberties of the people are protected, that legislation is shaped, constitutions enlarged, amended, and adopted by the enlightened administration of the statesman, both of England and the United States, who have been in both, and are in all free governments, educated for the bar, and, ascending by the inherent force of their disciplined professional life, they become the directors of the destinies of states and nations.

Military chieftains may spring into power, tyrants may for the hour dazzle with the glamour of military parade, the pomp of war, an oppressed and frenzied people, but they turn as the cannonade dies away to the statesmanship of the country, and call to the parliaments and congressional halls for final debate the arbitraments of the liberties of the people. From the days of King John to the present hour the bar and the bench have furnished the statesmen who have erected the bulwarks of constitutional law, and extorted from tyrants the Magna Chartas which have secured to the oppressed the guarantee of free institutions. Imbued with the historical traditions of their predecessors, and tracing the paths they have trod, emulating their good example, it should become more and more the resolute purpose of the Rockingham County bar to so walk in the light of their professional teachings that when they are called to follow them to that upper court and file their judgment-roll of the great trial of life with that Supreme Judge from whose bar they can take no appeal,—

“Then go not like quarry-slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltered trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

Sketches of the present members of the bench and bar are inserted in the chapters relating to city and towns. In the biographical section will be found sketches of other eminent lawyers.

CHAPTER VI

THE COUNTY FARM—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Railroads—Previous to the establishment of the county farm system, the selectmen or overseers of poor of each town had charge of all persons needing assistance. At various times the Legislature enacted laws which largely increased the number classed as county poor. The system of allowing each town to care for the poor within its limits led to some evils, was expensive, and made it necessary to locate buildings at some central point in each county where this large class of unfortunates could be better provided for. The county convention at its session in the month of June, 1868, authorized the purchase of a farm and the erection of suitable buildings to accommodate 250 inmates. The authority to purchase said farm was committed to a joint board consisting of a building committee,—John R. Reding, of Portsmouth; W. H. Robinson, of Exeter; H. P. Hood, of Derry; and I. L. Robinson, of Fremont,—selected by the convention, and the commissioners, James C. Brown, John J. Leavitt, and Abbott Norris, who finally selected the Thyng farm, so called, in the town of Brentwood. The farm contains about one hundred and sixty acres, and is situated 2½ miles from Epping depot, on the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad. The Nashua and Rochester Railroad now connects at said depot.

The first cost of the Thyng farm was \$6,500, including thirty acres adjoining land. The total first cost of the almshouse was \$19,632.

The following year a building for the insane and a large barn was added at an expense of \$9,487. The same year the county convention authorized the commissioners to purchase woodland and pasture, and the farm of D. W. Ladd was bought, 160 acres, for \$4,500. In 1873 additional buildings for storage were constructed, costing \$2,500. In 1874 boiler-house, laundry, etc., costing \$8,150. In 1875 House of Correction and work-shops, costing \$12,000. In 1876 new brick asylum for insane, costing \$9,000. In 1910 a new stable was built costing \$4,580; and in 1912 a new jail costing \$19,686.

A new courthouse and jail was built at Portsmouth in 1891, and a new courthouse and record building at Exeter in 1893.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY—1913

County farm and buildings at Brentwood.....	\$ 90,000.00
Personal property at farm, as per inventory.....	25,000.00

Jail and courthouse lot at Portsmouth.....	17,500.00
Jail at Portsmouth.....	41,000.00
Courthouse at Portsmouth.....	39,000.00
Furniture in courthouse.....	2,200.00
Library and book cases in courthouse.....	1,000.00
Coal at courthouse.....	300.00
Personal property at jail, as per inventory.....	686.90
Jail at Exeter.....	10,000.00
Personal property at Exeter jail, per inventory...	363.00
Records building and lot.....	31,562.00
Furniture in Records building.....	6,100.00
Coal in Records building.....	130.00
Courthouse and lot at Exeter.....	50,000.00
Courthouse furniture.....	2,100.00
Coal in courthouse.....	275.00
Coal shed at Epping.....	300.00

\$317,416.90

The net indebtedness of the county is \$89,912.00.

The number of inmates at present is 200. This includes insane, poor, children, idiotic, blind, and prisoners.

The farm constitutes a school district in itself, and three terms of school are taught yearly. There is also a chapel-room, provided with organ, etc., for services on the Sabbath. Children of sound mind and without parents or friends are furnished with good homes by the commissioners. The house is heated by steam; comfortable rooms, clothing, and good and abundant food is furnished to all, and few, if any, of the inmates ever enjoyed a better home. The farm is under the care of the county commissioners. They appoint a superintendent and all necessary officers and help. The first superintendent, William L. Philbrick, of Portsmouth, was appointed 1869. The farm always has an abundant supply of water drawn by steam-pump and two wind-mills. The house is supplied with fire-escapes; also three fire-extinguishers and a hydrant to the roof of the house, with plenty of hose in case of fire.

Total expense of farm.....	\$28,237.90
Divided by number of weeks board, make a cost of	
each one per week.....	2.74

STOCK AT COUNTY FARM

55 Breeding sows	\$ 750.00
4 Boars	50.00
27 Shoats	110.00
54 Small pigs	108.00
1 Bull	200.00
2 Bull calves	50.00

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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8 2-year old heifers	400.00
9 1-year old heifers	315.00
18 Calves	540.00
48 Cows	3,600.00
8 Work horses	1,850.00
1 Pair driving horses.....	350.00
299 Hens	299.00
23 Cockerels	23.00
3 Yoke of oxen	533.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,178.00

CROPS FOR THE YEAR AS FOLLOWS

Ice	350 tons
Hay	172 tons
Ensilage	319 tons
Oat straw	5 tons
Rye straw	7 tons
Oat fodder (green)	28 tons
Oats	167 bushels
Potatoes	1,423 bushels
Turnips	225 bushels
Beets	132½ bushels
Carrots	350 bushels
String beans	22½ bushels
Rye	137½ tons
Shelled beans	36 bushels
Onions	30 bushels
Parsnips	50 bushels
Squash	2,500 pounds
Cabbage	800 heads
Lettuce	10½ bushels
Peas	35 bushels
Beet green	36 bushels
Spinach	60 bushels
Tomatoes	1,497 pounds
Apples	41 barrels
Sweet corn	1,219 dozen ears
Canning corn	2½ tons
Strawberries	140 boxes
Cucumbers	12½ bushels
Rhubarb	155 pounds
Radishes	52 bunches
Asparagus	109 bunches
Onions, market bunches	693 bunches
Celery	80 heads

Peppers	6 bushels
Plums	3 bushels
Cantaleups	3 dozen
Mangels	12 tons
Beef dressed and consumed on farm.....	5,575 pounds
Pork	4,528
Poultry	1,205 pounds
Eggs produced	2,428 dozen
Pigs sold	\$1,527
Cream sold	\$2,864
Skimmed milk used on farm.....	31,690 gallons
Amount received for labor of prisoners.....	\$569

RAILROADS

The Boston & Maine Railroad Company controls and operates all the steam railroads in Rockingham County. Originally it was a consolidation of the Boston & Portland chartered March 15, 1833, the Boston & Maine chartered June 27, 1835 and the Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts chartered March 12, 1839. The road was opened through the county to South Berwick, Maine, February 23, 1843.

On the Western Division it passes through the following towns:

From Boston, Mass., to	Miles	From Boston, Mass., to	Miles
Atkinson	37	Newfields	5—55
Plaistow	2—39	Rockingham Jct.	1—56
Newton Jct.	3—41	Newmarket	2—58
E. Kingston Depot.....	4—45	Durham	4—62
Exeter	6—51		

The Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, chartered June 18, 1836, and opened November 9, 1840.

EASTERN DIVISION

From Boston, Mass., to	Miles	From Boston, Mass., to	Miles
Salisbury	39	No. Hampton	2—49
Seabrook	4—43	Greenland	3—52
Hampton Falls	2—45	Portsmouth	5—57
Hampton	2—47		

Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, chartered July 7, 1866, opened February 1, 1872.

PORTSMOUTH & DOVER BRANCH

From Portsmouth to	Miles	From Portsmouth to	Miles
Newington	5	Sawyer	2—10
Dover Point	— 5	Dover	1—11
Cushing	3— 8		

The Nashua & Rochester Railroad, chartered June 24, 1868, and opened November 24, 1874.

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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WORCESTER, NASHUA & PORTLAND

From Worcester, Mass., to	Miles	From Worcester, Mass., to	Miles
Hollis	40	Hubbard	4—61
Nashua	7—47	Hampstead	2—63
Hudson	2—49	Sandown	2—65
Anderson	4—53	Freemont	6—71
Windham Jct.	4—57	Epping	4—75

The Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, chartered June 3, 1847, and opened November 13, 1849.

MANCHESTER & LAWRENCE BRANCH

From Manchester to	Miles	From Manchester to	Miles
Londonderry	6	Canobie Lake	3—17
Wilson's	2—8	Salem	2—19
Derry	3—11	Hampshire Road.....	4—23
Windham	3—14		

The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was chartered July 1, 1845. Built to Ramond, September 9, 1850; to Concord, 1852.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

From Concord to	Miles	From Concord to	Miles
Suncook	7	West Epping	3—39
Hooksett	2—9	Epping	5—41
Manchester	9—18	Hedding	3—44
Massabesic	5—23	Rockingham Jct.	8—49
Auburn	3—26	Stratham	1—50
E. Candia	2—28	Bayside	3—53
Candia	2—30	Greenland	6—55
Raymond	6—36	Portsmouth	4—59

ELECTRIC RAILROADS

The Boston and Maine operates the Portsmouth Electric Railway, which opened June 28, 1899. The cars running in Portsmouth to Greenland, and from Portsmouth through Rye, to North Hampton, connecting at the North Hampton line with the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Railway electric cars to Hampton Beach, Exeter and to the state line.

The other Electric roads in Rockingham County are: Haverhill Plaistow and Newton Railway Company, organized 1901; Hudson, Pelham and Salem Street Railway Company, organized July, 1907; Manchester and Derry Street Railway, organized September 19, 1906; Chester and Derry Railroad Association, organized June 6, 1901; Seabrook and Hampton Beach Street Railway Company, organized July, 1901; Amesbury Street Railway organized April 1, 1908.

Starting at the Ferry in Portsmouth, the Atlantic Shore Line runs to Dover and York Beach.

CHAPTER VII

PORTSMOUTH

Motives of the Colonists—Early Voyagers—John Smith—The Piscataqua—Thomson's Settlement at Little Harbor—Mason and the Laconia Patent—The Great House Portsmouth Named—Celebration in 1823.

The editor in the chapters relating to Portsmouth has condensed the principal facts from articles on the early church history from the writings of Rev. James DeNormandie, and the editor's sketch of the Congregational meeting houses delivered at the semi-centennial of the North Church in 1905, also from the historical address of Hon. Frank W. Hackett at the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Portsmouth delivered May 28, 1903.

THE POPULATION OF PORTSMOUTH IN 1910 WAS 11,269

Several reasons may be assigned for persons leaving the comfort, order, luxury, and associations of an old land and an old home. There is in every community a class of adventurers of the type of John Smith, men fond of the excitement of travel, of novelty, ready to undertake any strange enterprise for the sake of the hazard, for exploration, for science, for notoriety, for profit, or for curiosity. The wildness of the new is more inviting than the regularity of the old. In all old and wealthy states there is a large class of persons, representatives of families of past prominence or departed splendor or dilapidated fortunes, who in a new place can maintain a position on cheaper terms, or follow with an easy grace employments they would not undertake where they are known, or more sons than can be placed in the ancestral neighborhood, or sons of wealth for whom many reasons conspire to make it better to seek situations elsewhere, as on the continent one constantly meets with English who in humble places or at low rates keep up an appearance of respectability they could not have at home, and as many from New England begin life at the west.

An old writer says, "If without offense it may be spoken, the multitude of patents granted to several gentlemen of broken fortunes hath provided an honorable exile or confinement, whither many deserving persons of better education than fortune were sent to shift for themselves in a foreign land without being further troublesome to those nearer home, on whom they had their hopes and dependence; yet it must not be denied but that some of the undertakers were at vast expenses, casting their bread upon these waters,

where none of their friends and relatives have as yet had opportunity to find it." And this class of far-seeing, shrewd business men is always ready to send others or embark itself, and to bear any danger, delay, or loss in any enterprise which promises satisfactory returns, and especially questions of government and religion, of persecution and freedom, make it grateful for many to endure any hardships or abandon any associations for a free rule and a broader liberty of worship. It is difficult to analyze all the motives which enter into colonization; perhaps all we have named do in some degree with every settlement, nevertheless each has its prominent characteristics easy to be traced; in the Plymouth Colony the prevailing idea at first was religious liberty for themselves, not for anybody else; in the Piscataqua Colony it was the spirit of mercantile enterprise.

EARLY VOYAGES

Three hundred and ten years ago two small vessels came into the waters of the Piscataqua from the eastward—the Speedwell, a ship of about fifty tons, and the bark Discoverer, of twenty-six, or thereabouts. They were from Bristol, under the command of Capt. Martin Pring, fitted out for trade and discovery by the "chiefest merchants of that port."

Sailing along the coast the youthful navigator (he was but twenty-three) had looked into other inlets—the Saco, the Kennebunk and the York. "The fourth," he says, "and the most westerly was the best." In all these places they "found no people but signs of fires where they had been." It was the Englishman of 1603 upon the track of the Indian.

Stretched out in front is an irregular expanse of hill and valley. Further over there greets him a mass of living green, sentinel to forest and tangled undergrowth beyond. At his feet is juniper in profusion. The maple and beech are here, and many a stately pine. Close at hand spruce and hemlock tell of ledge, and its scanty covering of soil. The eager glance of the Englishman spies more than one sturdy oak, destined to give grateful shade to coming generations.

The party were searching for sassafras, thought in that day to be possessed of wonderful medicinal qualities.

From an account of the voyage printed in "Purchase His Pilgrimes," (London, 1625), we learn that thirty men and boys were on the Speedwell, Edmund Jones (her mate) with Robert Salterne, who appears to have been what we should call a supercargo. William Brown was the master of the Discoverer, with Samuel Kirkland, thirteen men and a boy. They had all manner of goods, including looking-glasses and beads, wherewith to trade with the savages. They were delayed for a fortnight at Milford Haven, whence they sailed on the 10th of April, 1603, just after having heard the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth. They got back to Bristol in October.

This is the first printed account so far as yet known of our river; though there is little reason to doubt that more than one English fishing vessel had at an earlier date than this sailed into the harbor of the Piscataqua.

The editor quotes the following from the eccentric John Elwyn's book, "Some Piscataway Things and a Good Deal Else," published in 1870, on page 59.

"The small de l'Isles atlas that showed the forgery is in my hut; Capt. John Mason, our New Hampshire patentee, he knew the Bay Puritans well. Since I wrote this too our cousins of Main have found things out to the rage of our others of the bay that told the world there never was no kind of Englishmen in New England till the Plymouth Pilgrims: wonderful though that one of Gorges' Indian spoke to them in English when they got here, and Christopher Levett in Twenty-three stayed a while on Witch (Sagamore) Creek below where my hut is, and says nothing of ours being a new plantation, and the Spaniard, Herrera, tells of a English cruiser of three hundred tons a hundred years before the Pilgrims of her coming to Puerto Rico by the banks of Newfoundland: all afishing already, Englishman was coming to fill North America with Englishmen never no Puritan in the world."

John Smith.—By 1614 the knowledge of our coast had grown more definite, and colonization began to assume larger and more permanent directions. The zeal for sudden wealth from the riches of mines led to a hasty occupation of the South, of Peru and Mexico by the Spaniards and Portuguese, but the English and French came with a tardier pace to the fur and fishing trade of the North, and yet found, as we have found in California, that the vineyards and pasture lands and husbandry are a surer and greater source of wealth than mines of gold or fields of diamonds. In March of this year the remarkable adventurer, John Smith, sailed for North Virginia, seeking a mine of gold and copper, or, failing in that, to fish and trade. He named the shoals which had previously been sighted and described Smith's Islands, spoke of our river, and on his return drew a quaint map of the coast and wrote a history of his voyages, and left it for Prince Charles to christen the new realm, so that in 1614 first appears the name of New England. The map is printed in J. S. Tenness' "Isles of Shoals."

The Piscataqua.—It cannot but be interesting to notice the praises which the Piscataqua has called forth from the early voyagers and historians. One says "that westernmost and best river;" another, "the safe harbor and rocky shore of the Piscataqua;" another, "that famous, brave, and navigable river of note, which has been frequented ever since the country was first planted, whose channel is very swift and spacious, fit for vessels of great burden." And in an old deed, dated 1671, there is a will of one of the early merchants which runs thus: "I, Richard Cutt, for y^e love I bear unto W^m Vaughan, I do give unto him my stone warehouse, situate at Strawberry Bank and fronting upon the Greate Riyer Piscataqua." And one of the truest poets of Portsmouth, Albert Lighton, wrote:

"Like an azure vein from the heart of the main,
Pulsing with joy forever,
By verduous isles, with dimpled smiles,
Floweth my native river.

"Singing a song as it flows along,
Hushed by the ice-king never;
For he strives in vain to clasp a chain
O'er thy fearless heart, brave river!

"Singing to one as full and free
 As it sang to the dusky daughters,
 When the light canoe like a sea-bird flew
 Over its peaceful waters."

Thomson's Settlement at Little Harbor.—In 1623 this spirit of enterprise took for us a more definite form, and with results reaching to the present day. Among a council of forty noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, to whom King James granted a charter for the "planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America," we find two persons conspicuous in energy and adventure, Sir Ferdinand Gorges and Capt. John Mason. Gorges was an officer of the English navy, intimate with Raleigh, and sharing his daring spirit. He had learned from some Indians many particulars of this part of the country, its rivers, harbors, islands, fisheries, and products; his enthusiasm to found a colony was not abated by many successive misfortunes, and his faith in its final success never died out. "I doubt not," he writes, "it will prove a very flourishing place, and be replenished with many fine homes and cities, it being a province both fruitful and pleasant." Mason was a London merchant, some time governor of Newfoundland, where he learned in a general and indefinite way of these parts, and became as enthusiastic as Gorges to plant a colony, an enthusiasm which appears never to have left him amidst all the discouragements and difficulties which beset his attempts. He was also governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Mason and the Laconia Patent.—The tradition that the first settlement at the Piscataqua was owing to the efforts of Gorges and Mason, or to the Laconia Company, of which they were members, has no foundation. From "An Indenture of David Thomson," recently discovered among the papers of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, with careful "Notes" in explanation by Mr. Charles Deane, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, many of the doubts and uncertain dates and confused traditions are dispelled, and it appears that David Thomson and three merchants of Plymouth entered into an agreement, in pursuance of which Thomson came over in the ship *Jonathan* in the spring of 1623, and settled at Little Harbor, a name which first appears in 1655, on the west side of the Piscataqua.

These three merchants were Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill, and Leonard Pomerie, and with Thomson they were to contribute to the expenses and to share the profits. It is provided in the partnership that the colony "shall and will use their best endeavors (by the direction of said David Thomson), with as much convenience as maye be, to find out * * * some fitt place to settle & Builde some houses or buildings for habitacons, on which they are to begin with as much expedicon as they maye; to the lymits & precincts of which habitacons or buildings soe intended to be there erected, there shall be allotted of the lands next thereunto adjoininge, at or before the end of five years next ensuing the date hercof, the full quantitie of six hundred acres of land or neare thereabouts."

John S. Jenness referring to the landing at Little Harbor on page 6 in "The First Planting of New Hampshire," says:

"The site selected for the settlement was chosen with excellent judgment.

From the Little Harbor fronting the north side of the promontory a salt water creek runs back so far towards the ocean as almost to convert the inclosed point into an island of about six hundred acres area, which was the precise amount of land required by the indenture to be allotted to the new plantation. The soil is good, and among the rocks on the harbor shore is a living spring of fresh water. The harbor is safe and accessible at all times to vessels of light draught, and most commodiously situated for the prosecution of the fisheries as well as for the peltry traffic with the Indians of Sagamore Creek and Piscataqua River. Above all other advantages in those perilous times, the Point, rising on every side towards its center and almost surrounded by water, was easily defensible against the assaults of savages. These considerations probably determined Thomson in the selection of this site for the new plantation, which he named, perhaps, from the Indian appellation 'Pannaway,' a name which seems, however, not to have survived the period of Thomson's own occupation and ownership of the plantation."

In Winslow's "Good News," published in 1624, describing events apparently of the preceding summer, we find reference to "on Mr. David Tomson, a Scotchman, who also that spring began a plantation twenty-five leagues northeast from us, near Smith's Isles, at a place called Pascatoquack, where he liketh well." Thomson most likely remained at the Piscataqua until 1626, and deserves to receive the undivided praise as the founder of this settlement, while Mason had nothing to do with its beginning. In a deposition of several aged persons, including Edward Colcord, taken at Piscataqua August 25, 1676, they make oath and affirm that "Capt. John Mason did never settle any government nor any people upon any land called the province of New Hampshire, on the south side of Piscataqua River, either by himself or any of his agents to this day."

The earliest trace that we have of David Thompson is the record of his marriage at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, England, July 13, 1613. His wife was Amias Cole, daughter of a resident of Plymouth. According to the late R. N. Worth, the historian of Plymouth, who discovered this entry, Thompson probably was a stranger at Plymouth, for his name has not been found elsewhere in their records. Morton describes him as "a Scottish gentleman, a scholar and a traveller." From the wording of an early instrument (Aspinwall papers), we infer that he either had been educated as a doctor, or had at least some skill in medicine.

The Plymouth Council created for planting, ruling and governing New England, was established in November, 1620. For a while they appear to have employed Thompson as a messenger. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason stand forth as the two commanding spirits of the associates that formed the council. From a position where he must have made himself useful, it is likely that Thompson secured the confidence of both these great leaders in the settlement of New England. There is a memorandum which shows that a patent was made out to Thompson of land in New England, in November, 1622.

More or less speculation has sprung up as to the true character of Thompson's enterprise. In a vague way it has been understood that he came in the interest of Gorges and Mason. There is not space afforded here to pursue

the inquiry. It is enough to say that everything points to the fact that the venture had the hearty good will of the council. While independent, and meant to be confined within a moderate area, it is reasonably well established that Thompson's coming formed part of the larger enterprise of Gorges and Mason and their associates in occupying and developing the entire territory covered by their patents.

Odiorne's Point at Little Harbor was the spot selected for the site of the first building erected on the grant. The first settlers were sent from England by the company in 1623, "to found a plantation on Piscataqua River, to cultivate the vine, discover mines, carry on the fisheries, and trade with the natives." As the materials of many of the early houses were brought from England, it is possible that in the liberal provision made for the plantation, those of the Manor House were also. The house was a little north of the hillock, which was between it and the ocean,—and on that elevation there was a small fort built, to protect from savage incursions. Fishing being one of the objects of the settlement, salt works were early erected in connection with the establishment.

A few rods southwest of the fort at Odiorne's Point they erected their fish flakes, which gave the name of Flake Hill to the knoll, which is still retained. "During the first few years of the existence of the colony," remarks Potter, "the people suffered every hardship, and not being acclimated many of them were carried off by disease." The graves of such are still to be seen a few rods north of the site of the fort, and is worthy of remark, that the moss-covered cobble stones at the head and foot of the graves, still remain as placed by mourners of two hundred and eighty years since, while a walnut and a pear tree, each of immense size, and possibly of equal age with our state, stand like sentinels, extending their ancient arms over the sleepers below. Evidence is now apparent that a smith's shop was erected near the house. There were between three and four thousand acres regarded as attached to this branch of the plantation. The provisions of the grant were ample for the carrying out of the idea of the proprietors, which was to establish a manor here agreeably to the English custom—the occupants of the land to be held as tenants by the proprietors of the soil.

A description (and it is the only one we have), of the building erected by Thompson at Pannaway, for such was the Indian name of the locality, is derived from a sketch written by Samuel Maverick, in 1660. The document, "A brief Description of New England," was drawn up as a report to be laid before the King of London after the restoration. It came to light some thirty years ago. In 1902 Mr. Frank W. Hackett consulted and verified the original manuscript in the British Museum. Maverick, who was a few years younger than Thompson, was a gentleman of good family, either from Devon or Cornwall, a staunch churchman and a royalist. He came into Boston Bay in 1624, where he built and fortified (it is said with Thompson's help), a house at Winnesimmet, now Chelsea. The site, which was near the river, is now comprised within the limits of the grounds of the United States Naval Hospital.

Maverick tells us that Thompson built a "Stronge and Large house and enclosed it in a large and high Palizado and mounted gunns and being stored

extraordinarily with shot and Ammunition was a terror to the Indians, who at that time were insulting over the poor weak and unfurnished planters of Plymouth. This house and Fort he built on a point of land at the very entrance of the Pascataway River."

Maverick and Thompson were more or less in each other's company. Thompson, it seems, went into the bay to live about three years after he had planted this settlement at Ordiorne's Point. He selected an island in Boston Harbor and built a house there, which island has ever since borne his name.

We have good reason to believe that Maverick, though writing so long after the event, retained a perfectly clear recollection of the original building that Thompson's men erected at Pannaway. Had it been built entirely of stone, it would seem as though Maverick would have mentioned the circumstance, since a building of this material was a very unusual object along the coast. The palisade that he speaks of was not uncommon in those days as a necessary protection against attack from hostile Indians. Maverick's own house was attacked at one time, he tells us, and the Indians were handsomely repulsed.

The story of this settlement at Ordiorne's Point is told in a lively narrative, yet with strict adherence to historical truth, by the late John Scribner Jenness, a son of Portsmouth, in a volume, privately printed at Portsmouth in 1878, entitled "The First Planting of New Hampshire." Few men had a more extensive or accurate knowledge of the early history of this locality than Mr. Jenness. His little book brings together every fact that had been disclosed up to that time, bearing upon the object of Thompson's landing and the step taken by him in beginning the settlement. The picture which this pleasing and exact writer outlines is remarkable for its fullness of detail, seeing that the material with which he worked was fragmentary and slight.

Had Mr. Jenness lived to see Maverick's narrative, it is possible that he would have hesitated to say positively that the house was built of stone. His authority is Hubbard (not always accurate), and a deposition made by Robert Pike at the age of eighty-eight. Pike says that the house was commonly known as "Captain John Mason's stone house." Perhaps the foundation had been carried up higher than usual while the house itself was built of heavy timber. At all events the question of whether the building was constructed wholly of stone, may be considered as still unsettled.

The Council for New England, among other active agencies for promoting the planting of settlements, printed in 1622 a pamphlet of thirty-five pages entitled "A Briefe Description of The Discoverie and Plantation of New England." It praised the country, its resources and climate. We learn from it that more than thirty vessels in 1622 sailed from the western port of England for this coast for fishing and trade.

A circumstance that connects Thompson with the plans of Mason and Gorges is, that late in the autumn of 1623 Capt. Robert Gorges came to Pannaway, meeting here Capt. Christopher Levett and Capt. Francis West. The object of their meeting was to carry out a plan of the Council for setting up a general government in New England. We are told that Thompson was

authorized to receive possession of the Province, in the name of Gorges and Mason from Captain Gorges.

Levett has left an account of his experience in 1623, in a little book published in 1628, at London, and "sold by Edward Brewster at the sign of the Bible in St. Paul's Church Yard." He arrived at the Isles of Shoals in November and then came over and stayed a month with Thompson. The weather being cold and the snow deep, our visitor did not gain any too favorable an impression of the neighborhood. "In these parts," he says, "I saw much good timber, but the ground it seemed to me not to be good, being very rocky and full of trees and brushwood. There is a great store of fowle of diverse sorts whereof I fed very plentifully. About two English miles further to the East I found a great river and a good harbor called Pascataway. But for the ground I can say nothing, but by the relation of the Sagamore or King of the place who told me there was much good ground up in the river about seven or eight leagues."

Captain Levett was not the first sailor to speak a good word for the River Pascataway. As early as 1614 Capt. John Smith had told his countrymen that this river furnished a safe harbor with a rocky shore. Indeed, that anyone in any century can see this river and go away and not praise it, is incredible.

Just how long Thompson stayed at Pannaway is not yet within our power to determine. He was certainly there as late as 1626, and perhaps for a short season after that date. An infant son was born to him, who in his manhood is the John Thompson who petitioned the General Court at Boston in regard to Thompson's Island. There is reason to believe that the date of John Thompson's birth was 1626, so he most likely first saw the light of day at Ordiorne's Point. If such be the fact, there may be claimed for him the honor of having been the first white child born within the present limits of New Hampshire.

In 1628 settlements along the coast were levied upon to meet the expense of expelling Morton from Merry Mount in the bay for sundry offenses, the chief of which was furnishing firearms to the Indians. Among the contributors appears the name of Mrs. Thompson. That her name is used instead of that of her husband is an indication that by 1628 David Thompson had died. Not long after her husband's death the widow, as we know, was married to Samuel Maverick. We find a letter written by Amias Maverick to friends at Plymouth, England, in relation to her father; and thus, all doubt is dispelled of the identity of the wife of Samuel Maverick with her who was originally Amias Cole.

It was formerly supposed that Thompson had been sent out by an association called the Laconia Company. So Doctor Belknap wrote, and in his statement he is followed by Mr. Adams, the author of the Annals. As a matter of fact the Laconia Company did not come into existence until 1629, six years later.

Mr. Hackett gives some more details in reference to the Laconia Patents, for an error of so long standing should be corrected whenever opportunity offers.

In 1626, England, already at war with Spain, became engaged in a war

with France that lasted until 1629. An enterprise was set on foot by the Canada Company in which Gorges and Mason were interested, to capture Canada. This company of private persons—a procedure that seems strange at this day—fitted out a naval expedition. David Kirke, in command of three ships, succeeded in capturing Quebec, whereupon he brought Champlain as a prisoner to England. Upon arrival Kirke learned to his chagrin that peace had already been declared, and that by the terms of the treaty, what they had conquered was to be restored to France.

One result of this expedition was that Kirke and his men had gained new and valuable information with regard to the fur trade in that region, a trade which held out very alluring prospects of gain. Certain members of the Canada Company stirred by the hope of turning this information to their immediate advantage, resolved to launch out into a bold undertaking to this end. They were convinced, it seems, that a shorter way could be opened for getting to the fur country then by the river of Canada. What is now Lake Champlain, then called the Lake of the Iroquois, they imagined could be reached by a slight portage from the headwaters of the Pascataway.

Accordingly, within a few days after the return of Kirke's expedition these adventurers obtained a grant from the Council of all the lands bordering upon the lake and the rivers called the Iroquois, as well as the right to select a thousand acres upon the sea coast, where the same had not already been disposed of to other persons. The patent provided that the grantees could associate others with them, to adventure in "plantations trafiques and discouvryes." They who associated themselves in this undertaking adopted the name of the Laconia Company. Gorges and Mason and seven London merchants were thus associated. The scheme on hand was to send over cargoes of goods to the Pascataway, thence to be taken up the river in canoes, and carried to Champlain to convenient places, where they could be disposed of in barter to the Indians, for peltries to be brought back to the mouth of the Pascataway. The company, however, did not take up, as had been contemplated, the thousand acres on the coast, as a site for their factory.

Like many great speculations, this enterprise absorbed the capital and taxed the energies of its promoters, but came to nothing. Captain Mason said, in 1634, that he had never received a penny for all his outlay in his plantations in the Pascataway. Had he come over in person, the result might have been different. He died in 1635. Though his investment yielded him no return, Mason gained an honored name. One may visit today the ancient church of Domus Dei, at Portsmouth, England, and behold four standards and a tablet, raised in memory of Capt. John Mason, a "faithful churchman, devoted patriot and gallant officer, * * * the founder of New Hampshire," a memorial gratefully put there in 1874 by five men and two women of this Pascataway region, some of them his descendants.

We thus see not only that Thompson in 1625 had not been sent over by the Laconia Company, but that his coming did not widen out to the extent of the grand purposes just outlined. It should be mentioned in passing that while the fur trade of Canada gave impetus to the movement in 1631, it was the intention of Mason, as one of the company, that the building up and developing of a plantation in this neighborhood engaged likewise in the

fisheries and other pursuits, should go hand in hand with the carrying on of the great trade that they expected would come here.

The ambitious design of the Laconia Company, as may well be imagined, created a stir and bustle upon our river. In 1630, a bark, belonging to George Griffith, one of the Laconia partners, the Warwick of eighty tons and carrying ten pieces of ordnance, sailed from Plymouth for the mouth of the Pascataway. She brought over Capt. Walter Neale, a soldier who was to act as governor, and Ambrose Gibbons, the factor of the company.

As soon as the Warwick arrived Neale took up his residence in the house built by Thompson. About this time, through some means not as yet clearly to be made out, this house appears to have become the property of Capt. John Mason, or of the Laconia Company. Neale's orders were to start in September to discover a route to the Iroquois country. But some cause of delay ensued, and he wrote home that it was too late in the season for him to make the attempt. Another ship, the Pied Cowe, came over that year. Both vessels returned to England and were ready the next season to sail for the plantation.

The Warwick arrived here in September, 1631, bringing passengers, the most distinguished of whom was Capt. Thomas Cammock, a nephew of the Earl of Warwick. After a short stay, the bark sailed for Virginia, and went some distance up the river Potomac. She came back to the Pascataway, arriving in February, 1632. These details are to be gathered from a journal kept by Henry Fleet, her factor, the MS. of which was discovered a few years ago and printed.

In 1632 another ship, the John, was employed in bringing over goods. In the years 1631 and 1632, a number of men, suited to the work of beginning a plantation, came over in these vessels; or, some may have taken passage in other vessels of which we have no record. The incoming probably continued for two years longer.

From the Belknap papers we obtain a list of names numbering between fifty and sixty men, of the stewards and servants sent by Capt. John Mason into New Hampshire. There were twenty-two women, showing that some of the settlers brought their wives with them; no doubt there were children not enumerated. A large proportion of this company, to judge from their names, came from Devon and Cornwall. There was a sprinkling of foreigners of the laboring class, styled Danes in one account, and spoken of in a later record as Frenchmen. They were eight in number, but we do not know the name of any one of them.

Of those that came over between the years 1631 and 1634 (for such is the period to which this list of names may be applied), there were not a few the descendants of whom, bearing the name, are yet to be found in this neighborhood. We may mention, for instance, Vaughan, Fernald, Johnson, Rand, Sherburne, Canney, Goddard, Seavey, Berry, Brackett, Pickering.

This period marks the beginning of a continuous and growing settlement here upon the Pascataway.

I ought to have said that the Pascataway patent covering both sides of the river was granted by the Council, on November 3, 1631, to Gorges and to Mason. Mention is made in the patent of the "house and chief habitacion

at Pascataway wherein Capt. Walter Neale and the colonie with him now doth or lately did reside, together with the garden and corn grounds occupied and planted by the said colonie and the salt works already begun."

Later, Mason divided the territory with his partner Gorges, the former retaining the New Hampshire side of the river, while Gorges took that part which is now in the State of Maine.

A portion of the force thus sent over by the Laconia Company went up the river about fifteen miles, and settled at Newichewannock (Berwick Falls). Others took up their abode on Great Island (New Castle), which for many years continued to be the most important, as it was the most populous part of the settlement. Here they promptly occupied the northeastern projection of the island, known to this day as Fort Point, where they planted guns to command the river,—the forerunner of the Castle, of Fort William and Mary and of Fort Constitution, as these works were successively named.

The settlers up the river built a house and surrounded it with palisades, meaning that it should be an important post for the projected fur trade. They set up a saw mill there, which was kept busy getting out lumber for their buildings. They experimented with the planting of vines, but it did not prove successful. A little later Mason sent over a stock of neat cattle. They appear to have been kept at Pascataway. The company also furnished shallops, fishing boats and skiffs for the carrying on of a fishery.

Of these newcomers Renald Fernald was a surgeon; William and Humphrey Chadbourn were master builders. One of the Chadbourns (I believe it to have been William) built at Straw Berry Banke, probably in 1631, the Great House, at the southwest corner of what is now Water and Court streets. A letter of instructions from London, dated 5th of December, 1632, to Gibbons, who had become discouraged with his work at Newichewannock, and who proposed to remove to Saunders Point near Sagamore Creek, opposite Great Island, announces the fact that the company had written to Mr. Wannerton "to take care of our house at Straw Berry Banke." The pleasing name of Straw Berry Banke, as we all know, was derived from the circumstance that the river bank commanding that beautiful view from what is now Church Hill, was in those early days rich in wild strawberries.

Unfortunately, our early records were almost totally destroyed by the action of the selectmen in 1652, who copied out a few entries from the old book into a new book. What became of the old book nobody can tell, though in all probability it was long ago destroyed. We do not know, therefore, whether a street or lane was ever laid out to start with.

The sole memorial that remains to us of an ancient date is the grant of the Glebe (May 25, 1640). Nor is this an original. It is an entry in the town book made as late as 1664, the selectmen finding the original on file nearly worn-out pieces by passing through so many hands. So, they had it copied into the records.

Here is an appropriate place for a word or two upon the subject of the term of "Great House," as found in our early records. Two structures acquired this name, one the original building put up by Thompson, at Pan-naway. This subsequently became known as Captain Mason's house. Being



GOV. JOHN WENTWORTH HOUSE, 1769; PORTSMOUTH



GOV. ICHABOD GOODWIN HOUSE, 1811; PORTSMOUTH



THE FIRST WENTWORTH HOUSE, 1670; PORTSMOUTH



GOV. JOHN LANGDON HOUSE, 1784; PORTSMOUTH

larger than any habitation built for a single family, it naturally took the name of Great House, to distinguish it from other and smaller dwellings.

A like reason accounts for the name applied to the building at the Banke. Both these houses were doubtless intended not only to accommodate at the outset a large number of inmates but also to furnish a secure place for the deposit of stores. Not far distant from the Great House in a westerly direction there was a great white rock. It is spoken of, at one place in the record, as standing in the field of John Cutt.

The existence of two buildings each called the Great House has led to a little confusion. For instance, Mr. Adams, under the year 1644, after reciting the fact that Sampson Dane succeeded to Warnerton in the possession of the Great House, says of the house itself, "there were attached to it about a thousand acres of land, consisting of marsh, meadow, planting and pasture grounds and mostly under improvement." Brewster follows this authority, and also tells us that Richard Cutt occupied the Great House, and that about the year 1685 it had fallen down, and the ruins were then visible.

Evidently, the source of information for both these statements is the deposition of George Walton, given at the age of seventy years, and used at the famous case of Allen against Waldron. It is printed in the appendix to the Annals. Examine this deposition closely, and you will see that Walton draws a distinction between the Great House at Pascataway, meaning the house that Thompson built, and the Great House at Strawberry Bank. Of the former he says:

"To the great house at Pascataway aforesaid there were adjoining about one thousand acres of improved lands, marsh, meadow and planting grounds, which were divided and parcelled out by the servants of Captain Mason and others, the select, or prudential men (of the town of Portsmouth) as they were so-called who still enjoy the same or their heirs and assigns, whereof William Vaughan and his brother-in-law have a large share given them by their father-in-law, Richard Cutt, and the said Great House, by the means aforesaid, came to decay and fell down the ruins being to be seen, out of which several good farms are now made."

What this means, is that at Little Harbor a very large tract of land was appurtenant to the Great House, and that the house itself, having been deserted, had fallen down, and Walton had seen the ruins. Hubbard appears to have learned of this fact, and his language has the same significance. The deponent means also that out of the thousand acres or more several good farms had been made.

On the other hand, the Great House at the Banke had land appurtenant to it, but there is no authority that we know of for saying that the planting grounds were of the extent of "about a thousand acres." Moreover, it is capable of demonstration that the house had not fallen in ruins in 1685. It is two or three times referred to in records much later than that date. In August, 1692, Samuel Penhallow conveys to John Snell a "lot near the house in which John Partridge now dwelleth commonly called the Great House in the town of Portsmouth" (Rockingham Records VI, p. 151). There is no reason to believe that this structure, built as it undoubtedly was, of heavy timber, was at any time ever deserted, or that it ever fell into ruin.

It may have been burned, or because of its size the owner may have thought fit to take it down rather than repair it. One who cares to search the records might discover the date when it ceased to exist as the Great House.

Walton's deposition, at its close, makes it perfectly clear that a large part of what is now Portsmouth was originally planting grounds and pasture belonging to the Great House on Water street.

PORTSMOUTH NAMED

For thirty years from the first settlement, we might roam through forests without leaving the present limits of the thickly settled part of Portsmouth. The growth of the colony was slow, the Great Island portion being more rapid than at the Bank. In 1653 there were but fifty or sixty families in the limits of what now comprises Portsmouth, Newcastle, Greenland and Newington. In May of that year the inhabitants petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for a definite township, and the privilege of taking the name of Portsmouth. As this petition, obtained by Rev. Dr. Burroughs from the file in the early documents in Massachusetts, has not been placed in our town records or annals, we give it here, verbatim, for preservation:

"To the hon'd Gen'l Court at Boston, this present month of May 1653. The humble petition of the Inhab'ts of the Towne at present called Strabery Banke, sheweth. That whereas your petitioners petitioned to the last Gen'l Court to grant to the P. Inhab'ts, a competent portion of land to make us a township, whereby we may be enabled to subsist and be useful to the church and Common'th. Our desire is, that this honor'd Court will be pleased to show their favor and good will towards us, and willingness to accommodate us to the uttermost. And for that purpose have desired the honor'd Capt. Wiggins to bring his pattennt to this present Court. Now it may please this hon'd Court to take our case into consideration; and to consider of our extreme necessities, first in respect of the number of families, which are between and 50 and 60, of W'ch some are constrained to remove from what of land to accommodate them with their families stocks—secondly, the qualities of the land we live upon is soe badd, its incredible to beleeve except those who have seen it—thirdly the place being settled a plantation, the first of any in these parts, and our willingnesse in submitting to yr government—fourthly, that all the neighboring plantations about us, w'ch were settled since wee, have their townships settled and bounded; onely we as yet have none—fifthly, that whereas there is much benefit by saw mills in other townes in this river and adjacent townes there is none in this town but onely one, w'ch was never perfected no likely to bee. We humbly intreat his honor'd Court to take into theire view this necke of land w'ch we live upon; w'ch nature itselfe hath bounded with the maine sea and river, as may be seene by the draft of the river, w'ch was presented to the last Gen'l Court, and now presented againe by our deputie, w'ch necke of land is farre less than any neighboringe towne about us. The desire of yr humble petit'rs is, that this hon'd Court would grant us the necke of land, beginning in the great bay at a place called Cotterill's delight, soe runninge to the sea according

to the former petition. And whereas the name of this plantation att present being Strabery Banke, accidentally soe called, by reason of a banke where straberries was found in this place, now we humbly desire to have it called Portsmouth, being a name most suitable for this place, it being the river's mouth, and good as any in this land, and your petit'rs shall humbly pray.

"BRIAN PENDLETON

RENALD FERNALD

JOHN SHEREBOURN

RICHARD CUTT AND

SAMUEL HAINES,

In behalf of the rest."

On this petition it was first proposed to postpone "because of Mr. Mason's claim on the land," afterwards granted 28 May, 1653, allowed to be called Portsmouth, "and the line of this township of Portsmouth to reach from the sea by Hampton lyne to Wynnacot river, leaving the propriet'rs to their just right."

The people living here had, about ten years before, put themselves under the control of the Massachusetts authorities. Those authorities, however, did not create or incorporate our town. They had no power to do that. The town had existed previously, with all the rights and privileges that grew out of the association into a community, under a "Combination" some time prior to 1640. The authorities of the Bay simply recognized that the free and independent people here wanted to have the limits of their township definitely marked out. Besides, they wanted a name that would take rank with some of the great names of English towns. Straw Berry Banke was pleasing, but Portsmouth was a little grander; and, as they argued in their petition, more suitable since it was a safe port at the river's mouth.

But the other and our real birthday is identical with the date of the first settlement of New Hampshire. As yet nobody can point to precisely what day of what month this honor belongs. All that we know is that the fateful event fell upon a day in the early spring. Let us hope that it was a bright, clear, sunshiny morning, with the spring birds singing—when, in 1623, an active energetic man, with his young wife and a handful of followers and servants, landed upon what is now Odiorne's Point, for many years a part of Portsmouth, but now in the town of Rye.

That day's doings was a plain, business-like procedure, though of great moment from the standpoint of local history.

I have said that we do not know the precise date of Thompson's landing. Ninety years ago, when the spring of 1823 was coming on, our fathers cast about to determine what date should be assigned for a grand celebration. They fixed upon the twenty-eighth of May as being that which in their judgment approached nearest to the anniversary of the actual time. But it having been found for some reason inconvenient to adopt the twenty-eighth, they finally settled upon Wednesday, a week earlier, as the day for their exercises.

The twenty-first of May, 1823, was a red-letter day in the history of Portsmouth. The town was crowded with visitors.

The Gilman Blues led off as escort. Then came in full force the school children, bringing their masters along for company. The Mechanic Association and the Free Masons were also in line. Then followed the orator of the

day, accompanied by the poet, and sundry distinguished personages. There were the clergy, the judges and other civil officers, while the army and navy were represented from the fort and navy yard. The procession passed through some of the principal streets to the North Meeting House, where a brilliant throng of ladies were filling the spacious galleries.

Nathaniel Appleton Haven, then in the prime of early manhood, delivered the oration. One or two original odes, set to music, were finely rendered by the Portsmouth Handel Society.

If the literary feast were ample, so was the dinner, which came off at Jefferson Hall, at half-past 2 in the afternoon. More than two hundred gentlemen partook of the fare, which, the record tells us, consisted "chiefly of fish of all known names and cooked in all possible variety." Among the guests of distinction one finds the names of Jeremiah Mason, Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, George Ticknor, and John G. Palfrey. In response to a toast Webster spoke of his love for his native state, and of his happy associations of nine years with his former home in Portsmouth.

The festivities of the day were concluded by a brilliant ball in the evening, in the hall of the Franklin House. Nearly four hundred were present. The sides of the ballroom were covered with pictures of prominent persons who had flourished at Portsmouth before the Revolution—the Wentworths, Jaffreys, Waldrons, Wibirds, Pepperrells, Moffatts, Sherburnes, Sparhawks and many another.

Altogether, it was a great day. Out of these memorable exercises sprang into life the New Hampshire Historical Society, which with rare felicity dates its organization in Portsmouth from May 21, 1823.

Every fact, no matter how trivial, which throws light upon the venture begun on these shores, in 1623, is of value in the eyes of all who take an interest in the early annals of Portsmouth. The sum of our information, however, we are obliged to confess, is as yet small and insignificant. The figure of the leader of the enterprise is but dimly outlined, though during the last fifty years the veil has once or twice been lifted for a moment by the discovery of a document or of a record entry thus affording a glimpse that was denied to our fathers.

At the initiative stage of our local history nobody appears to have thought it worth his while to write down an account of what was going on around him in the hope that some day it might prove of interest to a descendant. Here and there a stray paper has been preserved, a business letter, a bill of goods or a memorandum of work done. A few depositions are still on file in the court records used as they were in some suits brought many years after the events which they mention had occurred. But such a document is not explicitly to be relied upon. An old man who is telling what he thinks that he recalls as happening half a century earlier, may be pardoned for an occasional want of precision.

To Dr. Jeremy Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, a schoolmaster at Portsmouth and minister at Dover from 1767 to 1786, we owe a debt of gratitude for the pains with which he hunted up and saved every scrap of ancient document that he could lay hands upon. He began none too soon. Nathaniel Adams, the author of the "Annals of Portsmouth," relied almost

wholly upon Belknap in collecting the events of the opening pages of his admirable volume.

Portsmouth must ever hold Adams in grateful remembrance. For many years he was clerk of the court, and in that capacity became familiar with old records, a familiarity that suggested no doubt his taking the wise step to prepare and publish the *Annals* in 1825, a brief history of the town arranged under the heading of the respective years.

A like sentiment of obligation has been richly earned by the late Charles W. Brewster, the author of two volumes of "Rambles About Portsmouth," first published in 1859. The dullest reader may not fail to note how large is the proportion of interesting material that would have been lost forever had it not been for the foresight of this lover of his native town.

A word of appreciative mention is likewise due to the "Portsmouth Guide Book," by Miss Sarah H. Foster. The pages of this little book, unpretentious but really valuable, breathe an air of refinement as not the least of its literary charms.

The Rev. Charles Burroughs and the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody have each left behind them contributions to the history of Portsmouth that I need not say are of enduring worth.

A third historian who dealt with this early period of New England, although touching to a slight extent only upon New Hampshire, was William Hubbard, the minister of Ipswich, ordained there in 1658. When he died, in 1704, he left a MS. history which was published in 1815. Doctor Belknap placed a greater degree of confidence in Hubbard's narrative than local historians of the present day are willing to accord. Hubbard, of course, labored under many and great disadvantages. Documents discovered since show that not a few of his statements are incorrect. Still, his pages are profitable when read in the light of our later knowledge.

On the 22d of April, 1635, Mason obtained for himself, after discouragements and failures on the part of the previous company, a grant of the lands "between Naumkeag and Piscataqua," which, "with the consent of the Council, shall henceforth be called New Hampshire." It seems that after this grant Mason had great hopes and plans; he calls his whole grant on the Piscataqua "my country of New Hampshire, or Mannor of Mason Hall;" he doubtless had large expectations of some manor hall, with its surrounding estates, and of an inflowing fortune, but death put an end to all his dreams, leaving to another generation only an inheritance of lawsuits, which, amidst the perplexing grants to successive companies and individuals, given with little geographical knowledge, disturbed, convulsed, and embittered the settlement for many years. It was this high hope and this grand residence in the future which formed the only reality of a Mason's or manor hall at Little Harbor. There never was any such building. The settlers who came over in the Warwick doubtless occupied the houses at Little Harbor which were built by Thompson.

It may be well to advise one not familiar with the facts that much that hitherto has been published of the settlement here, and of the character of the early planters, should be taken with a grain of allowance. Until recent times the early history of New England has been written almost exclusively by

men who, though no doubt meaning to be fair-minded, were either Puritan themselves, or strongly imbued with the Puritan prejudice.

No one knew more accurately or minutely the facts of our early history than the late John Elwyn. The following extract, though caustic, is true enough; and I quote it to emphasize the need of the caution just mentioned. "The stream of the early history of New England," says Mr. Elwyn, in his remarkable sketch entitled "Some Account of John Langdon," "has been so corrupted by the subsequently predominant Puritan faction, who troubled themselves about nothing that did not go to their own glory, in their phrase, the glory of God, that one half the world think this coast was unvisited until about the time it was honored by their presence. In all likelihood the English came to the Pascataway for fifty years before. Cornish fishermen did not print their voyages then more than Yankee fishermen do now." (XX N. H. State Papers, 850.)

CHAPTER VIII

PORTSMOUTH—(Continued)

The Church of England—Early Rectors and Governors—Settled Conclusions—Death of Mason—Abandonment of the Settlement by his Widow—Under the Jurisdiction of Massachusetts—Claim of the Mason Heirs—The First Church—Richard Gibson—Pulpit Supplies—The Cutt Brothers—A New Meeting House—Pews and Seating—Early Laws and Rulers.

The Church of England.—It has been charged against the early settlers here that they were fishermen, or that they came merely for business purposes. Many of them doubtless found the fisheries the most profitable enterprise, and Smith sets forth the importance of that occupation and says, "Honorable and worthy countrymen let not the meanness of the word fish distaste you, for it will afford as good gold as the mines of Potassie or of Guiana, with less hazard and charge, and more certainty and facility." They were fishermen, but there were some very humble fishermen on the shore of the sea of Galilee who have played quite an important and respectable part in the history of the world, and it is true that the reason for the settlement was chiefly commercial; the colony, as most of the colonies in North America, except Plymouth, were sent over by merchants or came themselves to trade, and many of the troubles, the misfortunes, and want of prosperity in this settlement was owing to the fact that the proprietors had so little personal supervision over the settlers. They did not come to establish religious liberty for themselves, nor did they make a constant talk about their piety, but there is every reason to suppose that their general character was as good as that of their neighbors in the Bay Colony. They were, however, supporters of the Church of England, and therefore bitterly denounced by the Massachusetts Colony. In spite of the assertions which have been handed down generation after generation and repeated without examination and without reflection, that this was merely a business settlement, a worldly and ungodly colony, while the saints were all at "the Bay," it is easy to show that the purpose of the founders was to make this a branch of the Established Church of England, and that this runs through all the charters. In the one to Gorges, in 1639, we find granted to him "full power, license, and authority to build and erect or cause to be built and erected soe many churches and chappelles there on to the said Sir Ferdinando Gorges, his heirs and assigns shall seeme meete and convenient, and to dedicate and consecrate the same according to all the ecclesiastical laws of this our realme of England," defining furthermore all

his rights and privileges to be the same that the bishop of Durham had in the kingdom of England. In the earliest efforts made by the city of Bristol, the first inducement held out is "to plant the Christian religion," and that "the one of traffic, be it never so profitable, ought not to be preferred before the planting of Christian faith." One of the first expeditions under Gosnold which reached our coast carried with it a chaplain. Royal orders and instructions were issued requiring religious worship to be conducted as in the Church of England. Gorges' son Robert, who arrived in Massachusetts in 1624 to take superintendence of the churches to the great dismay of the settlers there, brought with him a clergyman of the English Church. One of the Puritan writers, referring to a settlement on the coast of Maine, rejoices "that one Episcopal colony is terminated, and its anticipated influence to advance the interests of the national church on our soil is hastily prevented;" and speaking of the settlement at Exeter, "thus the Granite State commenced its existence under the auspices of energetic and honorable proprietors, who proposed to give it the durable impression of Episcopacy as the efficient handmaid of royalty." In another place, referring to the efforts of Gorges at colonization, we find "his great preferences to have it done by sons of Episcopacy rather than by those withdrawn from its protection and rewards."

Gorges himself, in defending his company against various charges before the House of Commons, says, "I have spent £20,000 of my estate and thirty years, the whole flower of my life, in new discoveries and settlements upon a remote continent, in the enlargement of my country's commerce and dominions, and in carrying civilization and Christianity into regions of savages."¹ All these are testimonies that the aim of the proprietors and settlers was quite as truly religious as usually characterizes such enterprises. But their religious views were Episcopalian, and just at this period bitter strife reigned between Puritans and Episcopalians, and the strife in the old country was transferred to these shores. All the proprietors interested in the settlement were of the Established Church, and it was only natural that all the settlers who came out under them should be zealous in that faith. Gorges and Mason, Godfrie and Neal, Gibbons and Chadbourne and Williams, and all the names which appear on the colonial records were doubtless of this faith, and the colonies at the Piscataqua and the Bay were carried on with the same spirit that two rival and highly-excited parishes would be at the present time, only intensified by the more bitter theological hatred of that day. The leader of the Massachusetts colony even rejoiced at the death of Mason, as a proof of the Almighty's retribution upon the Episcopal settlement at the Piscataqua and his favor towards them. Governor Winthrop writes, "The last winter Capt. Mason died. He was the chief mover in all attempts against us, and was to have sent the General Governor, and for this end was providing ships; but the Lord *in mercy* taking him away, all the business fell on sleep." Among the earliest inventories of the colony's goods we find mention of service books,

¹ In Mason's will we find instructions to convey one thousand acres of his estate here for and towards the maintenance of an honest, godly, and religious preacher of God's word, in some church or chapel or other public place appointed for divine worship and service within the County of New Hampshire, and also provisions for and towards the maintenance of a free grammar school for the education of youth.

of a flagon, and of cloths for the communion-table, which show that provisions for worship were not neglected, and of what form the worship was.

Early Factors, or Governors. Anecdote of Mather.—After the departure of Thomson, and until the arrival of those sent out by the Laconia Company in 1630, our information about this settlement is slight and indefinite. Then came Neal as governor, after his departure Godfrie, with Warnerton at Strawberry Bank, then Williams as governor in 1634. The colony began to extend over Great Island and along the bank of the river. A rude fort was built on the northeast point of Great Island, "about a bow-shot from the water-side to a high rock, the site of the present Fort Constitution." Under Williams, who is spoken of as a gentleman, a discreet, sensible man, accomplished in his manners and acceptable to the people, the first attempt at any combination for order and defense was made. It is related that Neal went on a journey of discovery to the White Mountains and the lakes, and gives a somewhat glowing account of them: "The summit was far above the clouds, and from hence they beheld a vapor like a vast pillar, drawn up by the sunbeams out of a great lake into the air, where it was formed into a cloud," but their hopes of mines and precious stones were dimmed. At another time Neal forbade a man who was about to begin a settlement at a point a short distance up the river. The dispute which arose was about to be settled by the sword, when a wiser thought suggested to each it would be braver not to fight, and so the place, known to the present generation as Nancy Drew's, was called Bloody Point, not on account of what actually happened, but what might have occurred in the event of a duel. Just before Neal left some trouble arose between him and the governor of the Massachusetts Colony. It was charged against Neal that he did not call to see the governor in Boston on his way to England, but Neal urged that he had not been well entertained the first time that he was there; that letters he had written had been opened in the Bay, and except he were invited he would not call. Winthrop says the letters were opened "because they were directed to one who was our prisoner, and had declared himself an ill willer to our government." But political honor was rather low at that day, and if, even at a later period, England's prime minister confessed that he had no scruple in opening the letters of a political rival, the conduct of Massachusetts' governor can be excused. Yet the incident shows that no papal inquisition ever exceeded the scrutiny of all persons or documents which came into the neighborhood of the Puritans. Warnerton seems to have been a wild and dissolute character. Winthrop says he lived very wickedly and kept the Piscataqua men under awe of him, while Warnerton, trying to collect a debt from one of the Bay Colony, called him rogue and knave, but added they were all so at the Bay, and he hoped to see all their throats cut. Whether he ever did anything worse than opening letters does not appear, but the incident reveals the general feeling that the two settlements cherished towards each other. All the early Puritan representation of this colony were in the same strain, and in return the bitterness of the eastern settlement against the Massachusetts was quite as great.

A Piscataqua man being in England in 1632 said of the Massachusetts planters, "They would be a peculiar people to God, but all goe to the Devil;

they are a people not worthy to live on God's earth; fellows that keep hoggs all the week preach there on the Sabbath; they count all men out of their church as in a state of damnation."

John Josselyn, of Black Point, writes of the founders of Boston: "The chief objects of discipline, religion and morality, they want. Some are of a Linsie-woolsie disposition, of several professions in religion, all, like the Æthiopeans, white in the teeth only, full of ludification and injurious dealing and cruelty, the extremist of all vices. Great Syndics or censors, or controllers of other men's manners, and savagely factious among themselves."

Settled Conclusions.—It seems that at this day it will never be possible to establish to the satisfaction of the careful historian several dates, and to explain several events in the early settlement of the Piscataqua, on account of the confusion arising from the first patents, which seriously complicated the different ownerships, from the absence of sufficient trustworthy evidence, and from statements of the first writers, made without investigation, and repeated until they have been believed to have the authority of truth; but enough appears determined from the recovery of the indenture of David Thomson and careful research into the conflicting patents to regard it henceforth as settled that the credit of founding the Piscataqua colony belongs entirely to Thomson, and that he had nothing to do with the Laconia Company; that this colony was permanent, and that the one at Dover was several years later; that after the settlement by Thomson passed into the hands of the Laconia Company, the efforts and interests of Mason really begin; that the references to "Mason Hall," or "Mason's Manor Hall," which in so many records give such a pretentious sound to this settlement, do not apply to any building at Little Harbor, and if to any to a house called the "Great House," built by Chadbourne in 1631 at Strawberry Bank, but belong rather to the ambitious claims of his descendants at a much later date, and that the animosities and invectives which disfigure all early intercourse between the Massachusetts and the Piscataqua may be traced first to religious differences, and next to the overlapping and conflicting demands of successive grants given to different companies or individuals without any accurate knowledge of the boundaries of this new realm.

Death of Mason.—Mason, however, evidently preserved his faith in the ultimate profits from all investments at this place, and on the 22d of April, 1635, obtained a grant by the Plymouth Council of a very large tract which covered both his former charters and was to extend sixty miles from the "first entrance of Pascataway Harbor," to take in "the South halfe of the Isle of Shoulds," all which was to be called by the name of *New Hampshire*, together with ten thousand acres on "the South East of the River of Sagadahock," to which was to be given the name of *Masonia*. In the midst of all the expectations from the settlement of such vast possessions Mason died, as we have seen, in the latter part of this same year, leaving for his heir an infant grandson.

Abandonment of the Settlement by His Widow.—For a time Mason's widow attempted to carry out her husband's plan in regard to the colony, and evidently with as great a faith in its ultimate success. One Francis Norton was sent out in 1638 to look after her interests, but she soon wearied of the

large and constant expenditures and the deferred income; the settlers so far away, and soon conscious that the authority and oversight of the former proprietor were gone, began to take advantage of their situation to look out chiefly for their own interests, to divide the property among themselves for their wages, and Mrs. Mason, if she did not abandon her legal right, evidently in despair gave up all hope of carrying on the plantation, and ceased to provide for its needs.

Under the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts.—The only government which appears in this colony from its settlement until the year 1640 was that of the stewards, or as they received sometimes the more dignified title of governor; such were Neale, Jocelyn, and Norton. There was no idea for a long time of any self-governing state, or any rule apart from that of the home sovereignty; they went on as loyalists and members of the Established Church, with perhaps as much quiet and order as other settlements, but as their numbers increased, and the resolution to make a permanent colony became more fixed, efforts appear towards the establishment of a more formal and authoritative government. In this year a combination was entered into with Francis Williams, governor, and Ambrose Gibbons and Thomas Warrington, assistants. But for some time previous to this the way had been preparing for the Piscataqua to come under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. The latter colony soon found that the charter of Massachusetts Bay was not as extensive as they had supposed, and had hardly become established before they began to reach out towards and covet the lands covered by the patent to Mason; the doubtful expressions in which these grants were conveyed made it easier to force an interpretation in agreement with their desires, and the more flourishing and powerful condition of the Massachusetts would have accomplished the purpose even earlier were it not for the different political and religious sentiments which prevailed at the Piscataqua. For several years, amidst all kinds of plottings and quarrelings, ambitious schemes and desire for greater protection, efforts at union were made and repelled, until it was finally accomplished in 1641, and the Piscataqua passed under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. Hugh Peters, an agent of the latter, after spending some time here, in the spring of that year reported to Governor Winthrop that the Piscataqua people were "ripe for our government; they grone for government and Gospel all over that side of the country. Alas! poore bleeding soules." From 1641 for a period of almost forty years, or until the commission of Cutt, the first Provincial President of New Hampshire, under whom the new government began on the 21st of January, 1679 or 1680, the sway of the Massachusetts over their settlement was complete. But it was not harmonious. It was entered into out of the most selfish considerations on each side, and preserved amidst constant contentions, oppositions, and open revolts. In 1651 the residents at Strawberry Bank openly rebelled and attempted to escape from this jurisdiction, and again in 1664. There was a constant detestation of the union, which for prudential reasons they felt it necessary to abide by, and all the time they saw the influence of a party whose faith they bitterly opposed gaining ground among them. Their indignation appears in their petitions to their sovereign. In July, 1665, we find one headed by the distinguished Champernowne, and signed

by the leading settlers, which sets forth among other grievances that "five or six of the ritchest men of this parish [meaning of course those who had become prominent under the power of the Massachusetts] have swaied & ordered all offices both civill and military at their pleasures; none of yor Honos peticonrs, though Loyall subjects, & some of them well acquainted with the Laws of England, durst make any opposition for feare of great fines or long imprisonment, & for want of estates could not peticon home to his Matie for relief, which the contrary party well knoweth, have kept us under hard servitude and denyed us in our publique meeting the Common prayer, Sacramts, and decent buriall of the dead, contrary to the Laws of England." They also plead that they have been denied the benefit of free-men, that their lands have been taken away from them, and their grants dis-owned. Another petition about the same time asserts, "to theire great greife" that the sway of the Massachusetts has kept them from the good they expected, and so prays that they may be joined to the province of Maine, so "that they may be goved by the knowne lawes of England, and enjoy the use of both the sacramts wch they have been too deprived of," and they particularly mention Joshua Moody, Richard and John Cutt, and a few others, who were evidently leaders of the Puritan party and staunch upholders of the Massachusetts. By the year 1677, however, the Puritan influence had so far overcome the Church of England power that a petition with many names and much weight appears against any change, saying that they voluntarily subjected themselves to the Massachusetts government, and have not repented of it, that it has been a long-enjoyed and desired benefit which they fear to lose. "Wee are men yt desire to fear ye Lord & ye King, & not to medle with them yt are given to change, as well knowing what confusions, distractions, & Damage changes of governmts are not unusually attended with."

The most effectual petition, however, was probably one from Mason and Gorges, praying for a governor for the province of Maine and New Hampshire, on account of the injustice of the Massachusetts, "their violent intrusion and continued usurpation." This petition was received the 9th of January, 1677, and, as we have seen, the commission of President Cutt was sent out in December, 1679.

Claim of the Mason Heirs.—While all the intrigues and animosities in regard to the rule of the province were going on, another element of disturbance and angry feeling was thrown into this colony, the claim of the Mason heirs. It was, perhaps, the shadow of this impending difficulty which persuaded some to seek alliance with the Massachusetts, thinking thereby to gain their favor in the courts. Mrs. Mason, soon after her husband's death, was discouraged at the constant outlay required by the settlers, and gave up the whole enterprise. It was but natural, as she heard of the colony's growth and of a more stable government, to assert her claim to this region, and to seek some return for the great outlays Mr. Mason had made. But a few years of neglect would inevitably make vast changes in a new settlement even with the most honorable stewards and laborers, and in the midst of such conflicting grants there was easy opportunity for fraud of every kind, while the very accumulation of unpaid wages would in a brief period make the settlers feel they had earned all the possessions. As a matter of history,

it was fifteen years before we find any protest from the attorney of Mrs. Mason against cutting timber on her lands along the Pascataway, and eighteen years before the first petition of Joseph Mason to the magistrates and deputies of the General Court in Boston, relating the expenses Mason had been at under the Laconia patent, and praying for some redress against the encroachments upon his property by the inhabitants of Strawberry Bank. Of course, each year, as the prosperity of the settlement increased, the more determined grew the heirs of Mason to recover their estate here, and in the lapse of time the statements of his expenditures were greatly exaggerated, and the necessity of maintaining their case led to the most bitter accusations and the most intense feeling on all sides, and what was at first a simple claim was aggravated by an appeal to all the political and religious interests which had been aroused just at that period both in England and in this settlement. In March, 1674-75, Robert Mason, the grandson and heir of John Mason, asserts his title to New Hampshire. He rehearses in a long petition the history of the settlement, the expenses of Mason, the unfaithfulness of the agents, the inability to recover anything through the General Court of Massachusetts, and his own vain attempts and costs to recover his estates here. Then, again, as the hope strengthened that his Majesty would appoint a president for New Hampshire, the claims of Robert Mason are reasserted at great length, with the added argument of a royal and church interest and fidelity from the beginning, and rehearsing the unjust laws which had been passed to confirm to the colonists the lands upon which they have been settled for years without any attempt at alienation, and what he himself had expended. Of course these claims were met by counter claims and charges, and all the fault was surely not on one side. As early as 1676 we find the depositions of several old settlers, whose testimony cannot all be worthless, and who on oath "doe affirm that Capt. John Mason did never settle any government nor any people upon any land called ye province of New Hampshire, on the south side of Piscatqa River, either by himselfe or any of his agents to this day. And whereas Mr. Robert Mason, his grandchild, by his petition to his maty charges ye governors of ye Massachusetts or ye Bostoners, as he calls them: ffor taking away their govermt in a way of hostility; burning of their houses and banishing their people out of their dwellings, they doe affirme the same to be positively false." This fruitful source of discord embittered the whole colony long after the appointment of the first president.

The First Church.—The early religious interests of the Piscataqua were all centered in the Established Church of England. All those of any prominence were of that faith, and of course the settlers they sent over were of the same, and in the inventories of goods belonging to them we find provisions for that worship which doubtless was observed at Little Harbor and at the "Great House," which stood on what is now the corner of Court and Water streets; but it was not until after the death of Mason that we find them taking any steps for the erection of a church. On the 25th of May, 1640, we find the grant of the glebe land in Portsmouth as follows: "Divers and sundry of the inhabitants of the Lower end of Pascataquack, whose names are hereunder written, of their free and voluntary mind, good will and assents, without constraint or compulsion of any manner of person

or persons, have granted, given, and contributed divers and several sums of money towards the building, erecting, and founding of a parsonage house with a chapel thereto united, as also fifty acres of glebe land which is annexed and given to the said parsonage." We find in this same grant the names of the first church wardens and that Mr. Richard Gibson has been chosen to be the first pastor. This first church was erected near where the Universalist Church now stands, and probably in the year 1638, for there is a tradition that Gibson preached and baptized in it in the month of August of that year. His salary was £60 and a house was to be built for him.

Richard Gibson.—Richard Gibson was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, from which he took the degree of A. B. in 1636, and in that year appears as the minister of a colony at the Saco River, to which he had been brought by Mr. Trelawney. In seeking for some further information concerning this clergyman, Rev. James DeNormandie was brought into correspondence with an aged gentleman residing at Ham, Plymouth (England), Mr. Collins Trelawney, a descendant of the one who had a grant of land near Portland, and who cherishes a hope that it is not too late to recover the estates which belong to his family in that region, including the whole city of Portland, a far more gigantic scheme and forlorn hope than the attempt of the Mason heirs.

The ministry of Gibson appears not to have been one of perfect peace, for in the Maine "Records" we find him complaining against a man for calling him a "base priest." and he says that he is much disparaged thereby in his ministry; so that it is evident the Episcopal settlements here and along the coast of Maine were not without some elements of Puritanism, as, on the other hand, in the Massachusetts there constantly came to the surface some elements of Episcopacy. Mr. Gibson, between the years 1638 and 1642, preached at the Saco settlement, at the Shoals, and at Strawberry Bank. In the latter year he was summoned by the General Court of Massachusetts for the crime of marrying and baptizing at the Isle of Shoals according to the ritual of the Church of England. Winthrop's account of the matter runs thus: "At this General Court appeared one Richard Gibson, a scholar, sent some three or four years since to Richmann's Island to be a minister to a fishing plantation there belonging to one Mr. Trelawney, of Plimouth, in England. He removed from thence to Pascataquack, and this year was entertained by the fishermen of the Isle of Shoals to preach to them. He, being *wholly addicted to the hierarchy and discipline of England*, did exercise a ministerial function in the same way, and did marry and baptize at the Isle of Shoals, which was soon found to be within our jurisdiction."

Gibson wrote to the minister at Dover, asking for help in opposition to the jurisdiction of the Puritans; but they were stronger in the contest, and he answered the demand of the marshal, and in 1642 appeared before the General Court. Either because the court recognized the fact that it had no authority in the case, or because he submitted himself to the favor of the court with the determination to leave the country, he was dismissed without fine or imprisonment, and soon after. This was one of the first fruits of the efforts of the Puritans to settle a country where freedom to worship God as he pleased should be every one's privilege.

Gibson is everywhere spoken of as accomplished and scholarly, but no gifts nor graces could count for anything while he was an open defender of the England Established Church.

Pulpit Supplies.—Soon after the union with the Massachusetts we find in those records this item: "It was ordered that the elders should be desired to take the care of the inhabitants of Strawberry Bank into their consideration and then help for providing a minister for them." One was soon found, who, being a Puritan, it was easy for Winthrop to consider "a godly man and a scholar,"—a Mr. Parker, of Plymouth,—but he was not an ordained clergyman. After his departure we find one after another supplying for a short time, the Episcopal element heartily and voluntarily contributing to their support rather than have no services, and this continued until the year 1658, when the long and eventful ministry of Joshua Moody begins.

The Cutt Brothers.—Some time before 1646 there came from Wales three brothers, Robert, Richard, and John Cutt, who were to have a large influence in all the affairs of this colony. Major Cutt, a descendant, when at the siege of Louisburg, met an English officer by the name of Cutts, and upon becoming acquainted, they found they had sprung from the same family; so thereafter the major added an *s* to his name, as did all the descendants of the family in Portsmouth. Robert settled at Great Island, and was a strong Episcopalian and royalist. Richard settled first at the Shoals, and became owner of most of Star Island in its day of greatest prosperity, and after making his wealth removed to Portsmouth and was interested in all its affairs. John settled in Strawberry Bank, where he came into possession of the Great House, and was a merchant of prominence, honor, and esteem. At the time of his prosperous business course the principal part of the town was built about the Point of Graves.

A New Meeting-House.—On the 27th of August, 1757, John and Richard Cutt, with Pendleton, Seavey, and Sherburne, were commissioned by the town to build a new meeting-house, not now a chapel, but still the term warden is employed. The settlement was so widely scattered and embraced such a great reach of territory that it is not surprising there was even at this date some difference of opinion as to where the new church should be located. After a long discussion and the appointment of referees to hear the reasons of all parties, the following conclusion was reached: "Wee whose names are under written, being deputed to consulte and determine the difference betweene the inhabitants of Portsmouth concerning the placinge of theire meeting-house, upon the arguments alledged on either side doe judge and alsoe conclude all reasons weighed that it is upon all respects considered the meatest and most commodious place to erect a meeting-house is the little hill ajoyninge to Goodman Webster's poynt." The tradition has it that Goodman Webster kept a place of entertainment, and in that day the location of the meeting-house near by might be judged not altogether without its conveniences. Doubtless the importance of New Castle and the travel by that road had something to do with determining the situation; at all events the new meeting-house, the second place of worship in Portsmouth, was built on that "little hill" just beyond the South Mill Bridge, on "the crotch of the roads" (as an old record has it) leading to the pound and Frame Point, or

what is now just by the parting of the roads leading to New Castle and the South Cemetery, while the old chapel was converted into a house for the minister. Of this building there is a description minute enough to reconstruct it, and to this came the inhabitants from the wide domain of the town without any too tender regard for distances or for storms, from Rye, Greenland, New Castle, and Warrington, to hear the word and tell the news.

Pews and Seating.—In the increasing prosperity of the settlement the new meeting-house was soon filled to overflowing, and we find a record in 1660 that the selectmen, in order to regulate the confusion occasioned by the crowd, "placed the women in their seats as commodiously as the room will afford." From time to time leading parishioners were granted permission to build, at their own cost, seats or pews for themselves in various parts of the house, seats and pews of varying length and breadth, so that the aisles, or alleys as they were called, ran among the seats, and it was not until 1693 that the pews were made according to one regular order. We find the choice of a sexton to ring the bell and make clean the meeting-house for £4 a year; and a man engaged by the town at 20 shillings per annum "for to look after the demeanor of the boys at meeting"; and a vote that five or six persons should have liberty "to build a pair of stairs up to the westward beame within the meeting-house, and a pew upon the beam," for their own use and at their own charge; that "strangers are not to be discommodious to the meeting-house"; and that no boys should be suffered to sit on the stairs or above stairs, and that no young men or young women offer to crowd into any seat where either men or women are seated.

Early Laws and Rulers.—After the erection of New Hampshire with a royal province, under President Cutt, we trace the operations of an established and authoritative government through the acts of a general assembly. We find it framing a code of laws, comprising sixteen "capital," twenty-seven "criminal," and forty-five "general laws." Here is what constituted drunkenness in that day: "By drunkenness is to be understood one yt lisps or falters in his speech by reason of overmuch drinke, or yt staggers in his going, or yt vomits by reason of excessive drinking, or yt cannot, by reason thereof, follow his calling." Here is the law against scandal or malicious gossip, or the dealers in false news: "That wt p'rson soever, being 16 years of age, or upwards, shall wittingly or willingly make or publish any lie wch may be tending to ye damage or hurt of any p'ticular p'son, or wth intent to deceive & abuse ye people with false news or reports, shall be fined for every such default 10s., and if ye p'tie cannot or will not pay ye fine, then he shall sit in ye stocks as long as ye court shall thinke meete; & if the offenders shall come to any one of Councill & own his offense, it shall be in ye power of any one of ye Council aforesd to execute ye law upon him where he liveth, & spare his appearance at ye court; but in case when ye lie is greatly p'nicious to ye Comon Weall, it shall be more severely punished, according to ye nature of it." See Hoyt's "Notes on Laws of New Hampshire."

President Cutt died in 1682, and was succeeded temporarily by his deputy, Richard Waldron, a prominent and active man in the colony, and a zealous friend of Massachusetts, until the appointment and arrival of Cranfield as lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief, and with powers greatly exceed-

ing any of his predecessors. His commission begins thus, "Whereas our colony of the Massachusetts (*alias* Massathusetts Bay), within our dominion of New England, in America, hath taken upon themselves to exercise a government and jurisdiction over the inhabitants and planters in the towns of Portsmouth, Hampton, Dover, Exeter, and all others ye towns and lands in our Province of New Hampshire, lying and extending itself from three miles northward of Merrimack River into the province of Maine, not having any legal right or authority so to do, the said jurisdiction and all farther exercise thereof we have thought fit by the advice of our Privy Council to inhibit and restrain for the future. * * * Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in ye prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said Edward Cranfield, Esq., out of our especial grace, certain knowledge, mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint you our lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of all that part of our province of New Hampshire," etc. His commission has also these words, "and above all things we do by these presents will, require, and command you to take all possible care for the discountenance of vice and encouragement of virtue and good living, that by such example the infidels may be incited and desire to partake of the Christian religion; and for the greater care and satisfaction of our said loving subjects in matters of religion, we do here by will, require and command that liberty of conscience shall be allowed unto all Protestants, and that such especially as shall be conformable to the rites of the Church of England shall particularly be countenanced and encouraged." This is the exception which is always understood with liberty of conscience, especially to favor our own, and such an exception gives unbounded liberty of persecution to a narrow and bigoted official. In "liberty of conscience" and a desire to establish it there is not anything to choose between Puritan and Episcopalian in this period of excited controversy; neither knew what it really meant, each claimed it only so far as it suited his own interest or prejudices; so history everywhere gives a partial and false impression by the emphasis which the writer lays upon the injustice done to those with whom he happens to sympathize. In the "Notes on the Laws of New Hampshire," above quoted from, we find (page 10) this passage: "The Rev. Mr. Moodye, the only minister in Portsmouth during the administrations of Cutt and Cranfield, refused to baptize the children of some of his parishioners according to the ceremony of the English Church, though often and earnestly requested." Liberty of conscience seems to have been interpreted by him to mean intolerance of any conscience but his own. Yet no one who has read the history of this period with any freedom from bigotry would venture to say there was any less intolerance on the part of Cranfield, while, if enlightenment of conscience by a pure and noble life could be counted upon, Moodye was by far the more acceptable life.

Governor Cranfield left the province in May, 1685, and was succeeded for a short time by Walter Barefoote, his deputy, until the commission of Dudley in May, 1686, and he in turn was followed by Andros from December, 1686, to April, 1689. Then for a period of eleven months the province was without any government until it was reannexed to the province of Massachusetts on the 19th of March, 1690. During this period, as is shown by

the careful paper of Mr. Charles W. Tuttle on "New Hampshire without Provincial Government," the attacks of Indians, especially the tragedy at Dover, in which the venerable Richard Waldron, one of the most prominent men in these settlements, and a number of the inhabitants were slain, and the dangers from the French revealed the weakness and insecurity of these separate colonies, and forced them for self-protection to join with the Massachusetts, under whose rule the Piscataqua remained until Samuel Allen was commissioned as governor of the province, August 13, 1692. His son-in-law, Usher, was appointed with him as lieutenant-governor, a man, as we shall see, particularly objectionable to the people on account of his arbitrary interest and action in the Mason claims. Partridge, the Earl of Belmont, Dudley, and William Vaughan successively administered the government of this province, either as governors or lieutenant-governors, until the commission of John Wentworth as lieutenant-governor, signed by the distinguished Joseph Addison as secretary of state, was published to the province on the 7th of December, 1717, and the more settled history, government, and prosperity of the province begins, as well as the longer reigns of its rulers.

John Wentworth was the son of Samuel Wentworth, the first of the name in Portsmouth. He lived on the south side of what is called Puddle Dock. At that time the vicinity of the Point of Graves was the business part of the town, and in 1670 is the record that Samuel Wentworth was licensed with "libertie to entertain strangers and sell and brew beare." In 1727 the town granted permission to build a bridge over the cove or dock, now called Liberty Bridge, but at that time the cove extended farther into the town, so that at high tide boats passed over Pleasant Street to the South Creek or mill-pond by the Universalist Church.

CHAPTER IX

PORTSMOUTH—(Continued)

The Mason Claims—Theological Movements—Early Clergymen—Cranfield and Moody—Imprisonment of Moody—Mr. Moody's Interest in Harvard College—His Death—The Ministry of Rogers—The Half-way Covenant.

Mason Claims.—During all this period, to the government of which we have briefly referred, and even to a much later date, the petitions and efforts of the Mason heirs were fruitful of the most constant and serious disturbance to the province, and of course with a legal if not an equity claim. In 1681 we find a petition, signed by most of the prominent settlers, setting forth that "the great matter of difficulty now amongst us is referring to Mr. Mason's pretensions to the propriety of the lands we possesse, some countenance to his clayme whereunto he hath gotten in yor Majtys Commission under the broad Seal, which we cannot but thinke has been by inderekt meanes and untrue informations (in wch he abounds) obtained. Wee are informed yt he has no authority, Authentique, Originall, or Duplycate, of any grant for the soyle, nor hath he in any measure attended the scope of such grant (if any such had been made to him), viz.: the peopling of the place and enlarging yor Majtys Dominions, both which have been vigorously attended by the present Inhabitants. The vast expense of estate is mostly if not merely a pretence. An house was built in this province, but the disbursements laid out were chiefly in the Neighbouring Province of Meyn, on the other side of the River, and for carrying on an Indian Trade in Laconia, in all wch his grandfather was but a partner, however he would appear amongst us as sole proprietor." The petition states at length how Mason has tried to substantiate his claims by the signatures of persons of no influence or account in the province, and adds, "These subscribers are the generality of the whole province, yt are householders and men of any principles, port, or estate."

This is met by a counter petition from Mason, requesting all the acts of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay to be declared void and illegal, and that "the petitioner may not be any longer kept out of his inheritance by the continuance and practices of evill minded men."

After Cranfield assumed the government here and had looked into this disturbing element, we find him writing that "Mr. Mason hath much misrepresented ye whole matter, both as to ye place and people. * * * Instead of being ready to own Mr. Mason as their Proprietor, they are very

slow to admit of any person except their Sovereign Lord, the King, to be their Lord Proprietor." In the same paper he adds, "Touching Ecclesiastical Matters, the attempting to settle ye way of ye Church of England, I perceive will be very grievous to the people, However, Mr. Mason asserted yt their Inclinations were mch yt way. I have observed them to be very diligent and devout in attending on yt mode of worship wch they have been brought up in, and hath been so long settled among them, and seem to be very tenacious of it, and am very thankful for His Majties gracious Indulgence in those matters."

In 1691, Robert Tufton Mason, to whom the estate of his brother, John Tufton Mason, had descended, sold his whole claim in the province of New Hampshire to a merchant in London, Samuel Allen, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, a paltry sum after the statements of expenditures and the prosperity of the colony, or a proof that the confidence in his legal claim or the hope of recovering anything had nearly vanished. One of the chief reasons for Usher's unpopularity was his attempt immediately upon arriving to secure into his own possession all the papers relating to the Mason claims. For some time, through the determined opposition of Pickering, a man very prominent in the early history of the settlement in both church and state, he was prevented, and at last after succeeding, and after many discussions and legal attempts, a peaceful solution of the long standing contention was about reached when Allen died and his son carried on the strife. Again, in 1746, John Tufton Mason, still claiming a title to the realm of New Hampshire, sold it in fifteen shares to twelve persons prominent in the province, who at once released to all the towns the lands which came under the old grants, and Mason's claim forever fell asleep. Two or three conclusions are evident from a careful review of the whole matter,—that Mason was not the original founder of this colony, but the one who carried on the original settlement by Thomson to a successful issue; that he was one who by a long and generous interest showed his unwearied faith in its final success; that he doubtless spent large sums upon this colony without any encouraging returns; that after the settlement was by his heirs for a long time abandoned there is every reason to suppose the wages of his colonists and their labors to build up the province fairly entitled them to most of the possessions here, and that most of the claims made by succeeding generations of heirs were manifestly exorbitant and unjust. But, on the contrary, when in "Notes on an Indenture of David Thomson and others," recently recovered among the papers of the Winthrop family, it is said, "New Hampshire has but little cause to cherish his (Mason's) memory; and he would probably have been forgotten but for the accidental revival of his name by the claims of his heirs, who used them as an instrument to annoy and perplex the settlers on the soil, who had acquired a right to their homesteads and farms by long undisturbed possession," we think we find here the old spirit of the Massachusetts to belittle the character of the settlers at the Piscataqua, for there is no reason to suppose that Mason was not an honorable, loyal, generous, and good man.

Theological Movements.—The change in the Piscataqua from Episcopacy to Puritanism, was made during one of the most excited ecclesiastical periods in history.

The turbulence and bitter personalities which filled all England, both in church and state, are equaled but two or three times in history.

Now it was at the very culmination of these troubles that our settlements were made, the Bay Colony by the Puritans, Maine and New Hampshire, the Piscataqua by the adherents of the Established Churches. The first chapel on Pleasant Street was built, and Richard Gibson, the first minister of the Piscataqua parish, preached in it the very year (1638) that Episcopacy was abolished in England, and the glebe with its chapel and parsonage was given by the inhabitants to the wardens and their successors forever, just on the eve of the civil war in England. Can anyone at all acquainted with the bitterness of party feeling, either in politics or theology, fail to see a sufficient explanation of the constantly repeated charges against the Piscataqua settlement that it was begun and carried on simply in the interests of trade, and by men who had no religion, for to the Puritans Episcopacy was no religion? On the other hand, does not the same height of party feeling lead us to suppose that the supporters of the Established Church at this point did everything with reference to its perpetuity, if for no other reason because it was, even though weak, an open testimony to their cause in the very face of Puritanism? No one can wish to question the purity of life or the praiseworthy sacrifices of many of the Puritans, or that the first settlement of the Plymouth Colony was made singly in the interests of religious liberty; but the spirit of colonization at that time pervaded all classes about alike, and the character of the various settlements soon became much the same.

The settlements along the Maine coast and at Piscataqua were strictly in the interests of the Established Church; and without making any claims for the special godliness of their members, the testimony is ample that though the kind of religion was different from the Bay Colony, there was just as much interest in the kind. When the expedition under Popham reached the Maine coast in 1607, as soon as they land they listen to a sermon from their preacher, Richard Seymour, and as soon as they disembark they build a church.

It is easy to see, therefore, that all the heat of ecclesiastical troubles in the old country was reproduced in these neighboring settlements. The question then arises, How did the Episcopal parish here pass so rapidly and completely under the control of the Puritans? The solution is not afar. In the first place, as in the Bay Colony some elements of Episcopacy appear, so there were doubtless some of Puritanism already here from the beginning. Next, with the greater influence and fear of the Massachusetts colony, all her efforts were directed towards hastening the supremacy of Puritanism. We find a record that a merchant of London writes to John Winthrop, Jr., "there are honest men about to buye out the Bristoll men's plantations on Piscataqua, and doe propose to plant there five hundred poor people;" and a little later Bristol merchants who had bought the patents of Edward Hilton sell them to purchasers by the encouragement of Massachusetts, "in respect they feared some ill neighborhood from them;" whereupon one of the Puritan historians writes; "As these new proprietors were of Puritan preferences and principles, such a consideration must have been very welcome to the

Bay authorities, who naturally wished to be surrounded by those who labored for the same great cause of reformation."

To the ecclesiastical enmity which separated the colonies at the Bay and at the Piscataqua there must be added a political animosity also, arising from the feeling on the part of some that the Bay Colony had assumed here a jurisdiction which never justly belonged to it, a feeling which seems to have remained deep-seated and active even to the time of the appointment of the first governor of the separate province of New Hampshire.

In 1664 the king appointed commissioners to visit all these colonies and collect testimony in regard to the many complaints which had reached the court. The appointment of it created great opposition by the Bay Colony, and great consternation at the Piscataqua. The religious and political differences ran so high that the commissioners found hard work and ill treatment awaiting them. John and Richard Cutt, who seem to be the leading selectmen of Portsmouth, sent a messenger post-haste to Boston for advice, saying that although "our people the five to one are in their hearts for the Bay, yet they have fears that the king's commissioners will gradually take advantage upon us by secret seducing the ignorant and ill affected, then will openly prevail with the rest;" but when the commissioners came and held their meeting at Portsmouth, one Henry Sherborne (the same who was a church warden), when it was demanded who would be under the immediate government of the king and renounce the Massachusetts, "the sayd Henry Sherborn sayd, '*one and all* for the King,' or in words to that effect."

Such are the incidents which reveal to an impartial consideration the true condition of the colony, its various divisions, its theological and political excitement, and its personal animosities.

In the light of this historical sketch we find then a far safer and more sufficient explanation of the early matters of our settlement than it has been customary to give. All the charges that it was made only in the interests of trade, and that it was wholly irreligious, or as Winthrop says, that it was the usual manner (some of them) of the colonists here to countenance all such lewd persons as fled from the Bay here, as if our settlement was composed of that class of persons, fall to the ground. The accusation has the common sound and taint of the party feeling which ran at that time so high. Many early settlers both at the Bay and here were of the highest class of colonists who ever left a mother-country, and many were of that restless nature moved by the numberless motives which fill all new settlements. As human beings they were pretty much the same, as worshippers they were widely apart and greatly embittered against each other, but the settlement at the Piscataqua I have satisfactorily shown was planned and supported enthusiastically in the interests of Episcopacy.

In the light of this historical review we find the only true explanation of another point which has been as steadily misunderstood or misrepresented. If the first parish and church were Episcopal, how is it that all the services after the departure of Gibson were by Puritan ministers, and that the chapel, parsonage, glebe land, and all the appointments for public worship were transformed with seemingly so little public or long-continued opposition to the Puritans?



THE ATHENAEUM, 1803; PORTSMOUTH



FIRST CHURCH IN EXETER, N. H.



OLD GARRISON HOUSE, EXETER, N. H.

In the first place we must give up all those suggestions which, if they did not show themselves as too partisan, would be too absurd, such as that the forms of the deed were expressed according to the Church of England, and appropriate church terms were used because no other were at hand; that the deed was *purposely* drawn so as to leave the form of worship to be decided from time to time. Would anybody have reasoned thus if a Catholic priest had been chosen, or the glebe land come under the Romanists' patronage, or that the adherents of the Established Church, in assenting to the worship they were powerless to prevent, did ever see in the change any perversion of the original intention and employment of the gift? We all well know that churches are never thus indifferently founded, and that the denominational spirit is not so readily transferred, and does not so readily die out. If we could ask Walford and Sherborne, the first wardens, or any of the little congregation of churchmen who, in that little log chapel on Pleasant Street, saw the Puritan minister, Parker, officiate in the winter of 1642 without robes, and without the Book of Common Prayer, whether there was in that any perversion of the provisions for the maintenance of a church, can there be any doubt what their reply would be?

The parish had been gathered, the chapel and parsonage built, and the glebe land set apart with no other thought than that the worship according to the Established Church of England would be perpetual in the Piscataqua settlement, but the proprietors and supporters of the settlement died, and their estates came into new hands. Some of the leading churchmen of the colony went elsewhere or died, and of course many of the settlers were as willing to support the worship of one church as another, and some were earnest for Puritanism. The Bay Colony, as we have seen, was far more populous and prosperous, and even reached as far as England to see that their neighboring settlers were of the same faith. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts was established over the Piscataqua settlement just at that time, and the very year the chapel was built Episcopacy was abolished in England. If all the records which a sectarian zeal made way with were extant, we should doubtless find more open opposition to the rule and worship of the Puritans than we do, but the Episcopalians could no longer support public services, and their numbers were soon almost lost in the rapid increase of Puritans. In secret, without a doubt, they trusted that the Established Church would soon be triumphant, the combination with Massachusetts be dissolved, and the king confirm to them all the rights of their chapel and worship. That time never came. It remained for them to worship in their own chapel under other forms or to have no public worship at all. They did the former, and even Sherborne himself became much interested in subsequent ministrations of the South Parish, and in the building of the Second Church.

The Puritans, too, could not as I see have done or been expected to do otherwise. There was the unused chapel and parsonage and glebe land; perhaps no one thought of objecting to their worshiping in it. When Sunday came round, as a company of travelers in distant lands and of divers faiths, they were all glad of some kind of worship, and went to what they had. As to their appropriating it as their own thereafter, that was what either side

was doing to the other whenever it could during that long period of ecclesiastical anarchy, and justice from one bitterly excited sect towards another is something which is still remanded to a Sunday's meditation rather than to the consideration of a parish meeting.

I find not so much fault with what the Puritans did at the time as their explanations of it afterwards, when a calmer survey of history, or a little meditation upon the golden rule, ought to have taught them better, not so much with what they did in the heat of theological warfare as what they attempted to justify in the calm of Christian worship.

With the departure of Gibson in 1642 the public services of Episcopacy in the Piscataqua settlement came to an end. We shall find that it was almost precisely a century before they were again opened, but not so as to have any historical associations with the first parish and chapel of their faith on Pleasant Street; all the worshipers there had become a part of the South Parish, and yet it is but a fair concession to the tenacity with which we know persons hold to their inherited or adopted faith to regard it as quite probable that during that century Episcopacy did not quite die out among the descendants of the early worshipers.

The most important incidents in the recorded history of this settlement now follow for a time the two or three principal pastorates. Joshua Moodey began his ministrations in the year 1658, and the next year was regularly settled as the minister of the town. He was born in Wales in 1632, and brought by his father to this country the following year. The family lived for a time at Ipswich, and removed to Newbury in 1635. Mr. Moodey graduated at Harvard in 1653, and began the study of theology. He preached in the new meeting-house in Portsmouth with so much approval that a subscription was taken for his maintenance for a year, and then he was called to be the minister, yet such was the division of sentiment on account of Puritanism and Episcopacy, preventing any permanent and harmonious action, that he was minister of the town for twelve years before a church, meaning thereby a body of communicants, was gathered. The Episcopal element, though small, was so important and influential that in regard to all matters pertaining to the minister's support it had to be regarded, and it persistently opposed everything which tended to the strict organization of Puritanism. The history of the formation of the church is still plainly preserved in Mr. Moodey's own handwriting in "A Book Containing Ye Minutes on Ye Church of Christ in Portsmouth, Anno., 1671."

"PORTSMOUTH, N. E., Anno 1671.

"After many serious endeavors wch had been used by ye then minister of ye place (since the pastor of ye Church there) in publig, & by severall of ye Inhabitants in Private; ye Lord (without whose presence and Blessing man builds but in vaine) was pleased at length to lay ye foundation of an House for himself in this place, of ye Beginning and progress whereof here follows a brief but true account. In ye winter of ye foregoing year [viz., 1670] there were severall meetings together of ye minister with sev'll of ye Inhabitants (who were members of other congregations) in ye country & by providence settled Inhabitants in Portsmo', to discourse and confer

about ye greate worke and necessary Duty of entering into Church Fellowship, yt themselves might enjoy all ye ordinances of ye Lord's House, & theyr little ones also might be laid near God's Altars, and brought up under ye Instruction & Discipline of his House. Nor could they yt were members of other churches any longer satisfy themselves to live without ye enjoyment of those edifying & strengthening ordinances yt theyr soules had in some measure formerly tasted ye good of, tho' now for some yeares been kept from; others also, well affected to ye worke, professed theyr longings after those fatt and marrowed things in God's house, and theyr readiness t joyne with yue in helping to build if they should be found fitt for ye same.

"Hereupon sev'll assembled in Private & sought ye Lord by fasting & prayer yt. hee would discover to us a right way (there being many feares and discouragements before us) for ourselves and little ones (Ezra viii. 21, 22, 23), and wee hope wee may say hee was entreated of us, as ye Event hath in some measure (blessed bee his name) made manifest."

Then follows an account of private meetings, which were continued several days, to discuss the subject and arrange the conditions of church membership; meetings of inquiry as to relations of one to another, so that they could freely unite in the same society; of consent to several sermons delivered by Mr. Moodey upon the subject in the latter part of 1670 and beginning of 1671; of a committee appointed to "acquaint the Civill" authority of their purpose; of an invitation sent to other churches; of their attendance with the civil authority; of a sermon by the pastor, and the ordination of the pastor by several of the elders, and of the ordination of a deacon by imposition of hands and prayer.

The nine persons who were embodied and formed the first communicants were Joshua Moodey, Mr. John Cutt, Mr. Richard Cutt, Elias Stileman, Mr. R. Martyn, James Pendleton, Samuel Haines, Mr. John Fletcher, and John Tucker. So widely were they scattered that Stileman was from New Castle, and Haines from Great Bay, at Greenland.

Cranfield and Moodey.—It seems from the language of Cranfield's commission that one of the principal objects of his appointment was to settle the serious difficulty constantly reappearing in the colony in regard to the claims of the heirs of Mason. His descendants, under the lead of Robert Mason, Esq., one of Cranfield's council, came to reassert their right to most of the land here, which had been greatly improved, and the titles to which having been derived from the government of Massachusetts Bay, the judges in England had set aside. The most serious disturbances the colony had yet known now began. Cranfield's residence was at Great Island, now New Castle, where a number of the leading colonists lived. Of course, Cranfield and Mason became at once objects of bitter hostility to all the settlers, who, without any or with no good legal titles, began to fear the loss of their possessions. The home government had decided that on account of great expenses which the ancestors of this Robert Mason had incurred upon their grant of land at the Piscataqua he had a claim upon the estates here. Mason agreed with the home government to demand nothing for the time past, nor molest any one in the time to come, provided the tenants

would pay him sixpence on the pound on a just and truly yearly value of all their estates. If no settlement could be made upon these terms, the cases were to be sent to England for decision. It is easy to see the tumult into which the colony was thrown, it being determined almost unanimously that the claims of Mason would not be satisfied. Each house became the seat of a secret conspiracy. All conversation was about the claims of Mason and the unpopular governor at Great Island. The result of it was that Cranfield could not settle the difficulties, adjust the claims, nor resist the wide-spread opposition, nor, as it has generally been represented, obtain any personal advantages from the office. Complaints were made against him, and listened to by the government, that he had attempted to settle himself cases which ought to have been sent to England, and he left the province in 1685. Whether it was because Cranfield was sincerely desirous to favor the Established Church, or whether he used this plea to cover up plans for self-aggrandizement, or whether it was because the Rev. Mr. Moodey, as one of the most influential men of the settlement, was in the way of his success, Governor Cranfield soon came to an open rupture with Mr. Moodey. A ministry of twenty-four years at the time Governor Cranfield came, and steadily increasing in favor and influence, had given to Mr. Moodey a sway in all local as well as parish matters which could not easily or safely be disputed, and that Mr. Moodey was not unwilling to use it appears from a letter of one Chamberlain, secretary of the province and justice of the peace, wherein it is stated that Mr. Moodey was "archbishop and chief justice too."

The occasion for an open rupture between the head of the state and the head of the church came in 1684. In that year one of the leading characters of Great Island, George Jaffrey, a constable, and a prominent merchant, was brought before the court for some evasion or infringement of the revenue laws, but for some reason legal proceedings against him were stayed, and he seemed about to escape. Mr. Jaffrey was, however, a member of the church worshipping at the old South, and it came to the ears of Mr. Moodey that there had been some false swearing in the matter, and when the state let Mr. Jaffrey go the church took him up. Mr. Moodey brought Mr. Jaffrey before the church for discipline, against the command of the governor, and in the end obtained from him an open confession of his wrong, a confession so sincere that, instead of provoking him, it led Mr. Jaffrey to be afterwards an active, useful, and leading man in the church. Thereupon a short time after Governor Cranfield issued an order that after the 1st of January ensuing all the ministers within the province should admit all persons of suitable years and not vicious or scandalous in their lives to the blessed sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and their children unto baptism; and if any persons desired the sacrament, or their children to be baptized according to the liturgy of the Church of England, it be done accordingly under penalty of imprisonment of the clergyman refusing and the loss of all the profit of his spiritual benefices. This was in accordance with a statute of Queen Elizabeth, but it was also in conflict with a later statute granting liberty of conscience unto all Protestants,—a provision as we have seen plainly made in Cranfield's commission, and also in conflict with a provision of the church in not permitting one who was not in holy orders to administer its sacra-

ments, and Mr. Moodey had not been ordained to the Church of England ritual. In spite of all this the arbitrary and enraged governor sent word to Mr. Moodey soon after that on a following-named Sunday he should attend worship at his church and receive the sacrament according to the service of the Established Church. The order reads very much like the reported command of one of our colonels in the late war, ordering out a battalion of men to be baptized, so as not to be surpassed by a revival in another regiment. The governor sent also to Rev. Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton, saying that when he had prepared his soul he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth. Whether the governor ever prepared his soul is not a matter of history, but without waiting for that the minister of Hampton at once fled to Boston. It was not so with the more courageous minister of Portsmouth. Mr. Moodey refused to obey the governor, saying, "I told the marshall I durst not, could not, should not do it," whereupon complaint was made against him of violating the statute of Queen Elizabeth; "that the said Joshua Moodey, being the present minister of the Town of Portsmouth, in the province of New Hampshire, . . . by the duty of his place is by laws and statutes of the said realm of England required and commanded to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in such manner and form as is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer and administration of sacraments and other rites and ceremonies in the Church of England, and shall use no other manner or form than is mentioned and set forth in the said book. Whereas the said Joshua Moodey in contempt of the said laws and statutes hath wilfully and obstinately refused to administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the manner and form set forth in the said Book of Common Prayer unto the Hon. Edward Cranfield, Gov. of his Maj. in the Province of N. H., and others of his Maj^y. Council of the said Province, and doth wilfully and obstinately use some other form than is by the said statutes ordained, Therefore, &c., doth pray that the said Joshua Moodey being thereof convicted according to the Law, may suffer such penalties as by the said statutes are made and provided." In another information against Mr. Moodey praying for judgment against him that he might suffer the penalties of the statute we find this expression: "The said Moodey having for many years had the appearance & reputation of a minister of God's word." It seems that the justices were divided in their opinion, two holding that he was not liable to the penalty on account of the liberty of conscience granted to all Protestants here, and four holding that he was. Mr. Moodey himself, at the quarter sessions the 5th of February, 1684, upon examination pleaded "his not being ordained, having no maintenance according to the statute, and therefore not obliged to do that work which the statute required. Besides, these statutes were not made for these places; the known end of their removal hither being that they might enjoy liberty in these foreign plantations which they could not have by virtue of the statutes at home, and were allowed to have here, especially our commission granting liberty of conscience." But it was all to no purpose, for the governor had determined upon his imprisonment, and to the prison at Great Island Mr. Moodey went.

There is preserved a letter of one William Vaughan, who was imprisoned

about the time, containing a journal with comments of current events. He writes, "Above all, our minister lies in prison, and a famine of the Word of God is coming upon us. No public worship, no preaching of the word. What ignorance, profaneness, and misery must needs come." Under date of February 10, 1684:

"The Sabbath is come, but no preaching at the Bank nor any allowed to come to us. . . . Motions have been made that Mr. Moodey may go up and preach on the Lord's day, though he come down to prison at night, or that neighbor ministers might be permitted to come and preach, or that the people might come down to the prison and hear, as many as could. But nothing will do; an unparalleled example amongst Christians, to have a minister put out and no other way found to supply his place by one means or other. Good Mrs. Martin was buried, being not able to live above one Sabbath after the shutting up of the doors of the Sanctuary."

How many would die for that reason now? Mr. Martyn, one of the first seven members of the church, was also imprisoned, and this journal is authority for the remark that the governor said to him, "I want money and will have it." "But," said Martyn, "I have none." Then said the governor, "I will take you home," adding also that Martyn was a church-member, and he would watch him and all such and be sure to pay them off if he could catch them. In April, after they had been "nine Lord's days without a sermon," Mason, in absence of Cranfield, gave leave for any minister to come and preach at the Bank, whereupon Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, came for two Sundays, the 13th and 20th of April.

We find this item under date of September 12th: "Mr. Joshua Moodey, being to take a journey out of the Province, was forced to give a recognizance of £200 to return in three weeks, if alive and well."

Mr. Moodey underwent imprisonment with a courageous spirit, and writes during his confinement:

"I told the court that I should go to prison with much more peace than they sent me thither, and particularly applied myself to Roby, a church-member, and told him that I had done nothing but what he was by solemn covenant engaged to maintain, and wished him to provide against the day when these things should be overhauled. . . . But blessed be God for Jesus Christ, I am quiet and at peace. Thus I have many things that are matter of repentance and shame to me, yet in this matter I am abundantly satisfied in my lot, and hope shall be a gainer, and that the cause of Christ will gain by my sufferings. Only methinks I find it a hard matter to suffer in a right manner. Something of stoutness of spirit, some other sinister ends are apt to creep in and spoil suffering work. The Lord grant that I may have grace so to carry it as not to lost aught that I have done and do now suffer! I beg your hearty prayers for me, that with integrity and sincerity I may cheerfully and patiently bear my cross till the Lord shall give me a discharge."

There is another letter dated "From the prison, 27th 1st Mo., 1684," i. e., March 27, 1684, in which he writes to Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Rowley, urging him to come to Portsmouth and preach:

"Oh, consider that my poor flock have fasted about forty days, and

must now be an hungered! Have pity upon them, have pity upon them, and thou, my friend! And when you have taken your turn we shall hope for some other. You will thereby not only visit me in prison, but feed a great multitude of the hungry and thirsty little ones of Christ, which will be accounted for at that day. Pray come early enough in the week to give notice to the people. (I do also in behalf of my dear and tender wife, thank you for yours to her.) Now pray for me, that I may have an humble heart, and that my whole soul, body, and spirit may be sanctified and kept blameless to that day."

Mr. Moody was once allowed to leave the prison and make a short visit to his family. He was released after thirteen weeks' imprisonment under a strict charge to preach no more within the province on penalty of further imprisonment, whereupon he removed to Boston, and was at once called to be assistant minister with Rev. John Allen at the First Church, and at once occupied a prominent place, and was held in the highest regard during the eight years of his ministry. Mr. Moody seems to have followed the course of the justices who condemned him with a keen vision, and he interpreted the disasters which befell them as a divine retribution for his imprisonment, and in the church records he writes of them as follows: "Not long after Green repented, and made his acknowledgment to the pastor, who frankly forgave him. Roby was excommunicated out of Hampton Church for a common drunkard, and died excommunicated, and was by his friends thrown into a hole near his house for fear of an arrest of his carcass. Barefoot fell into a languishing distemper, whereof he died. Coffin was taken by the Indians at Cochecho, 1689, his house and mill burnt, himself not being slain but dismissed. The Lord give him repentance, though no signs of it have yet appeared."

While Mr. Moody was at Boston he became a fellow of Harvard College, and upon the death of Rev. John Roger, the president, the distinguished honor of that office was offered to him, but declined.

It had doubtless been greatly owing to Mr. Moody's interest in educational matters that in May, 1669, the inhabitants of Portsmouth sent to the General Court of the Massachusetts the following address, to which Mr. Moody's name is appended:

"To the much Hon^d the General Court of the Massachusetts assembled at Boston, 20 May, 1669:

"The humble address of the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth humbly sheweth that seeing by your means (under God) we enjoy much peace and quietness, and very worthy deeds are done to us by the favorable aspect of the Government of this Colony upon us we accept it always and in all places with all thankfulness. And tho' we have articted with yourselves for exemption from publique charges, yet we never articted with God and our own consciences for exemption from gratitude which to demonstrate while we were studying, the loud groans of the sinking College in its present low estate came to our ears. The relieving of which we account a good work for the house of our God, and needful for the perpetuating of knowledge, both religious and civil, among us and our posterity after us, and therefore grateful to yourselves, whose care and study is to seek the

welfare of our Israel. The premises considered we have made a collection in our town of £60 per annum (and hope to make it more), which said sum is to be paid annually for these seven years ensuing, to be improved at the discretion of the Hon^d overseers of the College for the behoof of the same and the advancement of good literature there, hoping withal that the example of ourselves (which have been accounted no people) will provoke the rest of the country to jealousy (we mean an holy emulation to appear in so good a work), and that this hon^d Court will in their wisdom all meet vigorously to act for divesting the sad omen to poor New England; if a College begun and comfortably upheld while we were little should since now we are grown great, especially after so large and profitable an harvest, that this country & other places have reaped from the same. Your acceptance of our good meaning herein will further oblige us to endeavor the approving ourselves to be your thankful and humble servants.

"JOHN CUTT.

"RICHARD CUTT.

"JOSHUA MOODEY.

"in the name and behalf of the rest of the subscribers in the towne of Portsmouth."

This address from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth was presented by Mr. Richard Cutt and Joshua Moodey, May 20, 1669, and gratefully accepted; and the governor, in the name of the whole met together, returned them the thanks of this court for their pious and liberal gift to the college therein.

The town of Portsmouth had then become the richest town, and the occasion of the subscription was a general collection for the purpose of erecting a new brick building at Harvard College. Dover gave thirty-two and Exeter ten pounds for the same purpose. This interest in Harvard College and the recollection that besides the election of Mr. Moodey to its presidency, Dr. Langdon, of the North Parish, was also called to the same office at a later period, Dr. Peabody, of the South Parish, fulfilling the same duties temporarily at a still later period, and that Dr. Stiles, of the North Parish, was called to the same office at Yale College, show how greatly the strength and substantial character of our parishes were due to their appreciation of and demand for an able, cultivated, and learned minister, and how greatly the congregations have departed from so general and deep an interest in true scholarship.

Mr. Moodey and Witchcraft.—But the one thing for which Mr. Moodey deserves the highest credit, and which shows a mind enlightened and liberal beyond the current opinions of his day, is the part he took in the witchcraft delusion, a delusion which, as we shall see at another time, hardly found any spread or reception in our settlement. While he was settled over the First Church in Boston, Salem was very much excited upon the subject, and Philip English, an eminent merchant of Salem, with his wife, were sent to the Boston jail by reason that the one at Salem was crowded with the victims of this terrible persecution. Mr. Moodey took an early occasion to call upon them and invite them to his church (they having the liberty of

the town by day, on condition of returning to the jail at night), and preached from the text, "When they persecute you in this city flee ye into another," in which he justified every attempt to escape from the forms of justice when justice was violated in them. After service he visited the prisoners and advised them to flee, and offered himself to assist Mrs. English to escape. After much reasoning he induced them to go, and had provided, with the consent of the governor, for their escape from the prison at midnight. They reached New York and remained until the danger was over, and yet so universally was witchcraft believed in, even by many of the best, that Mr. Moodey was severely denounced for opposing it.

Death of Mr. Moodey.—The long ministry of Mr. Moodey over the parish at Portsmouth created an attachment which is revealed by the words of tenderest sympathy while he was ministering to the First Church at Boston. He writes that during his residence there "the church were often visited by the pastor, and kept up their private meetings, and so held together, tho' some removed and others were taken away by death."

In a letter to Increase Mather, then in England, he writes, "If you can, in all your opportunities of waiting on his Majesty find a season to thrust in a happy word for poor N. Hampshire, who are under lamentable circumstances. Mason is dead, but his sons survive, and possibly may be worse than hee. You know how the poor people have been unreasonably harassed, and to raise one family on the ruins of half a dozen considerable Townes looks hard. 'Tis my affection to my people that has drawn this hint from me. I leave it to your consideration and pray for God's presence to be with you." And again he writes, "If something could be done for the poor province of N. Hampshire & Mein, it would be a good work."

The year after Mr. Cranfield drove Mr. Moodey to Boston he was himself removed from his office here, and though the opportunity was offered, and Mr. Moodey constantly expressed the deepest interest in the parish here, it was not until 1693 that he returned. The explanation is very easy and satisfactory, if only we keep in mind the Episcopal element, which has been so steadily ignored, and which must have been brought to the surface, and probably was more important and influential than it had been since the ministry of Gibson. The want of harmony in the parish was doubtless such as to make him question the usefulness of his ministry, although never without the cordial, earnest support of a large portion of the parish. In July, 1688, Mr. Moodey wrote to Mather upon the subject, "I need exceedingly your advice about going to Portsmouth, which is vehemently urged by my church and people, and the next week we are to take counsel about it. The church is dear to me, and I could be glad to be with them, but the circumstances of my removing hence and being there are tremendous to me. Pray for me daily." At length he removed his pastorate here, and continued it for four years, when a dangerous illness seizing him from his wearying labors he went to Boston for medical advice, and died there on Sunday, July 4, 1697. His funeral sermon was preached by Cotton Mather, from the text, "Looking steadfastly on him they saw his face as it had been the face of an angel," in which for all the virtues and gifts of a clergyman he is placed among the foremost of his day. "The church of Ports-

mouth," he says (a part of the country that very much owed its life unto him), "crys out of a deadly wound in his death."

That Mr. Moodey had an impressive manner, which left an influence upon his hearers, I should judge from a trifling incident, that during the time of rebellion under Cranfield, one Waldron, talking by the road with another of the subject, said he had been thinking of a sermon he heard that Mr. Moodey preached at Dover, and his text was "in the time of adversity consider." That he hesitated not to bring all the influences of religion upon the politics of his day may be judged from the deposition during the Corbet conspiracy of one who testified Corbet had said Mr. Moodey's prayers were but babblings, but withal he must be regarded as a man of distinguished abilities, ceaseless industry, fervent piety, and during a long ministry in a difficult field resolute in his sense of right, full of kindness and sympathy, foremost in every good work, devoted to his parish, and faithful unto the end.

The Ministry of Rogers.—The long ministry of Moodey ended in 1697, and after several attempts to settle a clergyman, on the 3d of May, 1699, Nathaniel Rogers was ordained minister of the town of Portsmouth. He was born at Ipswich, February 22, 1669-70, and graduated at Harvard in 1687.

His work was quiet, faithful, and successful, but although repeatedly solicited to publish some of his sermons he always refused, and we have nothing by which to judge of the character of his writings; and the influence of his ministry, which in all respects appears the best, was unhappily greatly lessened by a serious disturbance in regard to building a new church, which for a long time embittered the whole neighborhood, and even extended throughout the province.

After being the minister of Portsmouth for fifteen years, preaching in the old South, Mr. Rogers was directed, by a vote of the church-members, to officiate in the new meeting-house which had just been completed on the northeastern corner of the glebe land, the site of the present North Church. Here he remained preaching with acceptance and success for nine years until his death, on the 3d of October, 1723, making a total pastorate of twenty-four years five months. He was buried at the "Point of Graves."

The Half-way Covenant.—It is somewhat remarkable that with a clergyman so strictly of the Genevan school as was Mr. Rogers his church should under his pastorate adopt what was termed the Halfway Covenant, but in the church records under date of April 21, 1707, we find the following: "At a church meeting legally convened it was voted that persons having a competent knowledge, and making a serious profession of ye Xian Religion, and being of a conversation void of scandal, upon ye owning ye covenant, and subjecting themselves to ye government of Christ in this church, shall be admitted to baptism, and have the like privilege for ye children." It would seem that to be well informed of Christian truth, and to seriously profess to obey its requirements, to be of a walk and conversation free from all reproach, to confess the creed, and to be entirely subject to the Head of the Church would be sufficient to admit one to the questionable salvation by the form of baptism, but such was the severity of the Geneva

school that all this was only half-way. A man might be of an upright walk beyond question, a glory of example of goodness to all the world, and yet, being without the formal test of election, redemption, and faith, all his goodness was unavailing, and even might make against him. Nevertheless this Half-way Covenant was for a time quite popular in New England, and was in use in the new parish in Portsmouth until it was discontinued by Dr. Putnam.

CHAPTER X

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

Temperance—Use of Tobacco—Church Pews and Customs—Observance of Sunday—Cost of Living—Early Laws—The Massacre at the Plains

Temperance.—In matters of temperance early settlers are not apt to be the best examples. Yet there is nothing which shows so well as history the progress the temperance cause has made. The convivial habits of one hundred, two hundred years ago would not be endured for a moment anywhere. Any one who will take the trouble to look up the social life of the English or Scotch, or of our own land, beyond the present or last century, is amazed at the custom of intoxication or excessive drinking. While among the greatest of the evils we have still to deal with, the change has been very marked, and the excited and unfounded statements that we are intemperate beyond all other people, or that, proportionately, the vice is greater in our day than in the past, are made in utter ignorance and the extremest party or fanatical zeal. All these settlements were well supplied with aqua vity, as it is spelled (*acqua vitæ*, water of life), being the common name of brandy, or the spirit of wine. It comes in all the inventories as a part of the goods, and sack, the name of a Spanish wine now called sherry, is not infrequently in the accounts.

In Londonderry, at the close of the last century, the evil was so great that at the installation of a clergyman a hogshead of rum was drank, and in one part of the house in which the minister lived was a tavern where spirits was sold and drank on Sunday by members of the church, and so widespread was the custom that on a fast-day, when the minister was supposed to be free to indulge in some special topic, he was widely denounced for preaching upon temperance.

Use of Tobacco.—The use of tobacco, then comparatively novel, but a habit which has a tendency to make its subjects forget how disagreeable it may be to others, early became subject to legal restrictions. In 1646 we find, "Whereas there is great abuse in taking tobacco in a very uncivil manner in the streets, if any person or persons shall be found or seen doing so hereafter he shall be subject to punishment;" and, again, "any person or persons who shall be found smoking tobacco on the Lord's day going to or coming from the meeting within two miles of the meetinghouse, he shall be fined." Within two miles was construed to have no bearing on such as had a mind to smoke in the meeting-house, and so the loud snapping of tobacco-

boxes after loading the pipes; the clinking of flint and steel, followed by curling wreaths of smoke, were not infrequent in the house of worship.

Church Pews and Customs.—We have referred to the old South Church being for a long time without any pews. The church at Hampton had at first but one pew, and that for the use of the minister's family, the rest of the house being furnished with seats for the accommodation of the people. Each man was obliged to build his own pew, keep it in repair, to maintain all the glass against it, and he must build on the spot assigned him. In the town of Stratham there was an exception, where by a vote of the town "Mr. Andrew Wiggin shall have liberty to set in what seat he pleaseth in the meeting-house," while the general law was "that when the committee have seated the meeting-house, every person that is seated shall sit in these seats, or pay five shillings per day for every day they set out of these seats in a disorderly manner to advance themselves higher in the meeting-house. Persons were seated in church according to their rank or station in life or society, and Mr. was at that time a title of great distinction. The distance persons walked for worship is almost incredible in our degenerate day. They came on foot from Rye, New Castle, and Greenland to the Old South Church over the bridge, and it was no uncommon thing for women to walk six or eight miles, and sometimes carry an infant child. Before the town of Bedford was set off its inhabitants for some time attended worship at Londonderry. They performed the journey on foot, and generally carried one or two children a distance of twelve miles.

There is an order of public worship in Boston as follows: "It begins by ringing of a bell about nine of the clock or before." The pastor prays a quarter of an hour. The teacher reads and explains a chapter. A psalm is dictated by one of the ruling elders and sung. The pastor preaches a sermon, and sometimes gives an exhortation without notes. The teacher closes with prayer and benediction. Services begin at two in the afternoon, and proceed in the same order.

When a minister exchanged, the ruling elder said to him publicly, after the psalm was sung, "If this present brother hath any word of exhortation for the people at this time, in the name of God say on." Before departing in the afternoon one of the deacons said, "Brethren of the congregation, as God hath prospered you, so freely offer;" then the magistrates and chief gentlemen first, and then the elders and all the congregation of men, and most of them that were not of the church, all single persons, widows, and women in absence of their husbands, went up one after another one way, and brought their offering of money or chattel to the deacon's seat, and passed by another way to their seats. Persons were appointed to have inspection of the audience during the public exercises, whose frequent rounds kept the children in order. The badge of their office was a pole with a knob on one end and a tuft of feathers on the other; with the one they rapped on the men's heads, and with the other they brushed the ladies' faces when they caught them napping. Music in these early days, as in the latter, was deemed a necessary part of worship, and had its attendant criticisms and disaffections. The custom was from the earliest days to deacon the hymn, the precentor or leader of psalmody reading two lines and all singing

them, and so on to the end; but the singers wanted to break up the old habit of "lining" or "deaconing" and have it all their own way. At Stratham the matter was settled by a compromise, the deacon by vote of the town to read half the time; but still he complained of the bass viol, saying "they had got a fiddle into the church as big as a hog's trough;" while at Londonderry the precentor and choir both kept on at the same time, one reading and the other singing, until the latter gained the victory and sang the reader down.

Observance of Sunday.—The observance of Sunday was strict and general, but hedged round by so minute and constant command of the law that it is questionable if its true helpful keeping was ever so great as now. Those were good times for dull ministers, when every seat in the church was filled, without regard to weather or the difficulty of traveling, by the tenor of the magistrate more than the fear or love of the Lord, and they were pretty serious times for such as some of you who would forsake the sanctuary for a walk, a ride to the beach, or an excursion to the Shoals, or the enjoyment of a cigar.

In 1682 it was enacted,—

"For prevention of the prophanation of the Lord's day that whosoever shall, on the Lord's day, be found to do unnecessary servile labor, travel, sports, or frequent ordinaires in time of public worship, or idly straggle abroad, the person so offending shall pay a fine of ten shillings, or be set in the stocks an hour; and for discovery of such persons it is ordered that the constable, with some other meet person whom he shall choose, shall in the time of public worship go forth to any suspected place within their precincts, to find out any offender as above."

The Plains Massacre.—The most murderous attack by the Indians that our local history records occurred at the Plains two miles west of the river on the morning of June 26, 1696. They burned five houses and nine barns and killed fourteen people; in the desperate struggle several others were severely wounded, while a number were made prisoners and taken away in their retreat through Great Swamp. The inhabitants, who were unaccompanied, were mostly killed or taken prisoners, but those who kept together, in the main, succeeded in reaching the garrison house, the site of which is on the little knoll of rocks 660 feet northerly from the old Sherburne house, on the westerly side of Islington Road. As soon as the attack by the Indians was known in the town, a train-band under Captain Shackford was sent out to intercept them in their retreat. They overtook the savages while breakfasting in the woods, at the junction of Lafayette and Greenland Roads at what is known as Breakfast Hill. The soldiers fell upon them and recovered the prisoners and the plunder, but the Indians made a hasty escape.

Mrs. Mary Brewster was severely wounded and left for dead, her scalp having been entirely removed from her head, but she recovered and afterwards became the mother of seven children, from whom most of the Brewster families in this vicinity have descended.

CHAPTER XI

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued*)

Re-establishment of Episcopacy—Rev. Arthur Brown—Dr. Burroughs—Rulers until the Revolution—Benning Wentworth—Sir John Wentworth—Principal Names in the Early Settlement—Henry Sherburn—John Pickering—Samuel Wentworth—Sir William Pepperell—The Siege of Louisburg—Champernowne—A Church at the Plains—Absence of the Spirit of Persecution—Witchcraft—A New Church—Shurtleff—Clerical Anecdotes—Revival under Whitefield—The North Meeting House—The Successive Ministers of the South Parish

Re-establishment of Episcopacy.—The persistency with which persons for generations cling to their theological inheritances, even at times without being able to give any reason for them, is well illustrated in the re-establishment of Episcopacy in Portsmouth. This element never entirely died out here, but was cherished in a few families or individuals, ready to manifest itself at any opportunity which promised to give it an organization and a home. It was stronger in the Piscataqua than any of the historians have yet acknowledged. It was clearly a part of the early settlers' plan to make this a Church of England settlement, but the ascendancy of the Massachusetts soon put all the interest here in the hands of the Puritans. The first minister, a strong defender of the Established Church, was banished simply for that reason, and for a long time Episcopacy seemed entirely destroyed. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century quite a serious trouble was brewing in regard to the boundary line between the Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire. As early as 1730, Col. David Dunbar was chairman of a commission on the part of this province to meet a committee of the bay on the adjusting of this line. He was a native of Ireland, and appointed lieutenant-governor of this province in 1731, and also surveyor-general of the woods.

While Dunbar had charge of the settlement of the boundary line, which threatened to bring the provinces into open war, one Capt. John Thomlinson, a merchant of London well known in New Hampshire, was agent for the matter of the boundary at the court of Great Britain; and in this Thomlinson, Dunbar found a zealous friend of the new church movement. Theodore Atkinson, one of the most prominent citizens, and whose name constantly appears in all political matters, was also foremost in aiding it. It was begun in 1732, and the church was finished in 1735. This church was

a frame building, somewhat smaller than the present one, with a steeple like that of the old South, and two entrances, one on the west, the other on the south. On the north side the central of the wall pews was raised above the rest, a heavy wooden canopy built over it bore the royal arms, and red plush curtains were festooned around it. Previous to the Revolution this was called the governor's pew, and in 1789 was occupied by Washington when on a visit to Portsmouth. The most valuable of the many relics and ornaments of the church, the font, a beautiful piece of porphyritic marble of a brownish-yellow color, was plundered from a church in Senegal, Africa, by Col. John Tupton Mason, and presented by his daughters to Queen's Chapel.

Rev. Arthur Brown.—On the 18th of August, 1735, and chiefly through the earnest activity of his ardent admirer, Dunbar, an invitation to Rev. Arthur Brown was extended and accepted, and he became rector of Queen's Chapel, the salary being assured by the liberality of the English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His ministry was popular and successful and lasted until 1773, when, on a visit to Cambridge, he died, at the age of seventy-four, and was interred in the Wentworth tomb of Queen's Chapel graveyard. All the tributes offered to his memory show that he must have been a man of real culture, of unpretentious goodness, of eminent worth. It was not owing to his popular gifts and assiduous labors only that his success was so marked. The times were propitious and helpful to second his own and the enthusiasm of a people gathered with all the interest attendant upon the establishment of a new church. Every official of the Government was expected to belong to the Established Church of England; the officers of the army and navy were all really compelled to choose that faith. The Rev. Mr. Brown was as fortunate in his death as in his labors, for it occurred just as the troubles were gathering with England, and the breaking out of the war promised for a time to crush everything which related to English customs and English worship. The parish, which had enjoyed great prosperity for nearly thirty years, suffered a sudden and almost entire overthrow and extinction, and Episcopacy was reduced to a state almost as low as at the close of the ministry of Gibson, more than a century before, and for almost twenty-five years after the death of Mr. Brown the church was almost entirely neglected. After the Revolution, two or three successive rectors were not very successful in their ministrations, and in the winter of 1806 the church was destroyed by fire. At that time the South Parish was without a pastor, and the use of the church was offered to Queen's Chapel, now changed to St. John's, and for some time it was not unusual for the two societies to unite in public worship, the same clergyman frequently officiating for both parishes, reading the Book of Common Prayer one part of the day, and following the simple congregational order of services for the other. The extremely feeble condition of this sect in this part of New England at that period is shown by the fact that there was no Episcopal visitation of the Portsmouth parish from 1791 to 1812. In this latter year we have the first record of the administration of the rite of confirmation.

Dr. Burroughs.—Mr. Charles Burroughs, then in deacon's orders, had

been the minister of the parish for three years, but never had the opportunity of being confirmed. The records show that on the day preceding his ordination to the priesthood he received confirmation, together with 150 of his congregation, and in order to be ordained as deacon he had been obliged to journey to Philadelphia.

With the establishment of peace and liberty of conscience, and under the attractive ministrations of Dr. Burroughs, St. John's again took its place among the flourishing churches of Portsmouth. Dr. Burroughs was born in Boston on the 27th of December, 1787, and there his early boyhood was passed. He enjoyed and improved the best opportunities of that day for a classical education, in which he made great attainments, and all through life enriched a mind of fair proportions with all the elegant literature of ancient or modern times. He came to Portsmouth as a reader in 1809, and such was his reputation for entering into and rendering the beauties of the church service, and the entire satisfaction he gave as a writer, that many from other parishes, being occasional listeners, confessed to a willingness to remain permanently if Mr. Burroughs could be induced to take the care of the parish. Among all the distinguished men of Portsmouth in his long ministry, Dr. Burroughs was still eminent for his rare gifts of conversation, for his ample culture, for his elegant hospitality at his beautiful home, for his inborn and acquired grace of manner, for his unfailing liberality, for his daily walk in harmony with his altar professions. He was rector until the year 1857, a citizen of Portsmouth until the 5th of March, 1868, when he became a fellow-citizen with the saints.

Rev. Mr. Burroughs was succeeded by Revs. Hitchcock, Armitage, Davies, Bingham, Clark, Holbrook, Hovey and the present minister Rev. Harold M. Folsom. The cornerstone of the present church was laid June 24, 1807, by the grand master of the Masonic Fraternity of New Hampshire. Cast in relief in the bell which hangs in the belfry is the following: "This bell brought from Louisberg by Sir William Pepperrell, A. D. 1745. Recast by Paul Revere, A. D. 1807; again recast 1896."

An interesting pamphlet has been written by Franklin W. Davis entitled "Old St. John's Parish." The chapel on State Street was erected in 1832. It contains the old Brattle organ made in 1709.

Rulers until the Revolution.—In 1717, after a good deal of rivalry and disturbance between the governor, the lieutenant-governor, and the assembly, the king removed Vaughan from office, and John Wentworth was appointed lieutenant-governor in his place.

John Wentworth.—John Wentworth was the grandson of William Wentworth, the first of the name in this country, whose son, Samuel Wentworth, of Portsmouth, has been already referred to. William was an elder of the church at Dover, and occasionally preached there. John was born in Portsmouth in 1671. Under his rule the town had a period of peace and steady prosperity until 1730, when again a disturbance arose from the appointment of Belcher as governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, who from some petty displeasure turned out of office the friends of Wentworth; but the lieutenant-governor died in this same year and Dunbar was appointed in his place, and retained the place under constantly-increasing opposition

until 1741, when the great dissatisfaction against him as well as Governor Belcher resulted in the erection of New Hampshire into a separate province, with the appointment of Benning Wentworth as governor in 1741.

Benning Wentworth.—Governor Wentworth was a son of the former Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, and was born in Portsmouth in 1696. He became a merchant of prominence and a person of much influence in the colony, and his appointment was received with great satisfaction by the people. He married for a second wife Martha Hilton, his housekeeper, upon which incident is founded Longfellow's story of Lady Wentworth. The expedition against Louisburg was the principal and exciting event during his term of office, which ended in 1766, just as the Stamp Act was arousing the indignation of the American people.

Sir John Wentworth.—Sir John Wentworth, a nephew of Benning, was appointed as governor in 1766, and also as surveyor of all the king's woods in North America. He was born in Portsmouth in 1736, and, while on a visit to England, became a favorite of the Marquis of Rockingham, through whose influence he received his important offices and entered upon them in 1768, landing at Charlestown, and crossing from that port by land to this town. But the times were growing troublesome for all the English officials; the sense of oppression and the desire for liberty were rapidly spreading, and in 1774, because of the aid the governor rendered to General Gage, the excitement of the people was so great that he was compelled to take refuge, first, in the fort at New Castle, and then upon an English man-of-war in the harbor. He remained in England until peace was declared, became lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, and died in 1820. He was a friend to education, and gave 46,000 acres of land to Dartmouth College, and also a grant to each member of the first graduating class. After he left the country and the War of the Revolution secured the independence of the United States, this settlement, whose history we have sketched in its most important events, became, with New Hampshire, a part of the American Union, and entered upon that marvelous prosperity which has won for this country the admiration and envy of the world.

A FEW OF THE PRINCIPAL NAMES IN THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

Henry Sherburne.—Among those who were very prominent in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of this colony was Henry Sherburne, from the beginning an active churchman and a warden of the first church of the Piscataqua settlement. His associate warden, Walford, appears some years later as the husband of the witch Goody Walford, and there may be some reason for the supposition that the charge of witchcraft had a connection with the animosity existing between the Independents and church party. Sherburne appears in this settlement as early as June, 1632, when the Bay Colony came into rule here and it was evidently no longer possible to maintain Episcopacy. Sherburne still took an interest in supporting public worship, as approved by the majority, although by no means to his own mind. We find him appointed by the town to go in search of a minister, and also engaging to entertain the minister when he came. All this was in the faith that the re-establishment of

Episcopacy might occur at an early day, and in this faith it doubtless was that we find him in the first list of the subscribers to the support of Moodey while officiating at the old South in 1658; but when his faith by force of circumstances grew less, and it was evidently the intention of the Bay to establish their ecclesiastical system here, with all its vigor, then Sherburne refused altogether to contribute towards the support of doctrines he did not accept, for in a list of subscribers to the maintenance of Moodey in 1671 we find annexed to the names of Henry Sherburne and Richard Sloper, his son-in-law, the note "will not subscribe."

John Pickering.—In the list of inhabitants of Portsmouth who, in 1640, made a grant of fifty acres for a glebe land for the use of the ministry we find the name of John Pickering, who in himself and his descendants was to play a conspicuous part in town matters, both civil and ecclesiastical.

The first John Pickering appears in Portsmouth as early as 1635, perhaps as early as 1630. He came here from Massachusetts, and probably was the same person spoken of as being at Cambridge soon after that town was settled. He died on the 18th of January, 1668-69, leaving a large family. It was his son John who became so prominent in church and town affairs. He was born about 1640, and died about 1721. He first comes into notice as a military man, for which his character and talents seem eminently to have qualified him. As captain, he had a command in Portsmouth for a number of years. When John Cutt was appointed first president of the separate government of New Hampshire, in 1680, Capt. Pickering was a representative for the town of Portsmouth, and he was also a member of the assembly called by Cranfield and dissolved in great wrath because it would not raise the money he desired.

It is mentioned in the early records that during the suspension of government consequent on the imprisonment of Andros in 1689, Capt. John Pickering, a man of "a rough and adventurous spirit and a lawyer," "went with a company of armed men to the home of Richard Chamberlain (who wrote the book called *Lithobolia*, or *Stone-throwing Demon at Great Island*), who had been secretary of the province under Andros & clerk of the Superior Court, & demanded the records & files wh. were in his possession, & upon refusing to deliver them up without some warrant or security, Pickering seized them by force, carried them off, and concealed them, and in turn was by force compelled to deliver them to Lieutenant-Governor Usher." Voluntarily or by selection he seems to have been engaged in several such enterprises about records of both church and state. He was a member of the convention which in 1690 recommended a reunion with Massachusetts, and was chosen a member of the assembly which met at Boston for a number of successive years, and was several times chosen its speaker. As a lawyer he could not have been without popularity and confidence, for in 1707, when the great cause of *Allen vs. Waldron*, involving Allen's title to the Province of New Hampshire, was tried for the last time, and all the strength of each side was brought out, embracing some of the first men in the province, Captain Pickering was selected as one of the counsel to defend the houses and lands of the inhabitants. In the affairs of the church it was this Captain Pickering who was appointed to build the stocks and pillories for the punishment of offenders, and on account of his

remarkable strength, of which stories apparently fabulous were handed down, was chosen at the time of Mr. Moodey's settlement to keep the congregation in order, reserve seats for the distinguished guests; but he let all in before the time, on the theory that at church one person was just as good as another. When the difficulties began in regard to the site for the new church, which ended in the formation of a new parish and animosities which disturbed the peace of the whole province for a generation, Captain Pickering was the leading spirit in the old South Parish, who carried everything as he willed at the town-meetings, either by persuasion or by force, strenuously opposed building the new meeting-house so far up as the site of the North Church, carried the matter again and again to the General Court, and generally with success for his side; was foremost in all matters concerning the old parish, and when at last the old church could be no longer repaired he devised to the South Parish a lot of ground for a convenient site for another meeting-house to be set off to the said parish, "on the highest part of his neck." He was a large real-estate owner at the south end of the town, and what was called "Pickering's Neck" was a part of the land on which the fourth place of worship for the Town of Portsmouth was built, being the church of the South Parish until the present stone church was built in 1824.

Samuel Wentworth.—In the list of subscribers to the support of Mr. Moodey, and so, of course, among the worshipers at the old South, we find the name of Samuel Wentworth. This is the first of the family, afterwards so prominent in public affairs, who appears in our town. At that time the vicinity of Point of Graves was the principal part of Portsmouth. For a while Samuel Wentworth lived at Great Island, and afterwards built by Puddle Dock, on the south side of the dock, at the north end of Manning Street, the first Wentworth house, still in good preservation. It was in this house that the first lieutenant-governor, John Wentworth, his son, lived, and here was married in 1693, and owned all that part of the town as far as the South Church.

After the gathering of North Parish some of the family of Samuel Wentworth are found in that, while to others belonged an active part in the formation of the Episcopal Parish.

When Great Island became a town, under the name of New Castle, in 1693, several of the prominent parishioners at the old South became identified with the church at New Castle, and some still retained a nominal connection and even an active interest in the old parish, as well as in the North after its establishment in 1714. Among these were Cranfield and Barefoot, Robert Cutt and Pendleton, Stileman and Fryer, Atkinson and Story, Sheafe and Jaffrey.

Sir William Pepperell.—I have now to notice two persons who in a day when titles of nobility or birth in the aristocratic families of Old England conferred a real eminence upon men were conspicuous figures in our early history. William Pepperell became a communicant at the old South, November 5, 1696; and his son, who was afterwards created a baronet for the taking of Louisburg, was the last baptism recorded by Mr. Moodey, May 9, 1697. I am indebted to a careful and valuable manuscript life of Sir William Pepperell, by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, which is far better than the printed

life of the distinguished merchant by Parsons, for much of the following biographical and historical matter.

William Pepperell was born in 1647, in Cornwall, England, and became a settler at the Shoals in 1670, attracted to the commercial advantages of Appledore and the prominence of its fisheries. Here, about 1680, he married a daughter of Mr. John Bray, one of the leading islanders, who had for some time refused the offer of marriage from Pepperell, but, says Dr. Burroughs, "relented in proportion to the increase of his property." As his business increased the Shoals offered too small a field for his enterprise, and he and his partner, a Mr. Gibbins, resolved to leave the weather-beaten islands, and to resort to chance and determine their separate destination. The story runs that they each set up a long pole and left it to fall as Providence should direct. Pepperell's fell towards the northwest, Gibbins' towards the northeast. Following with obedience and enthusiasm the plan they had adopted and the course pointed out by the fallen sticks, Pepperell established himself on the Kittery side of the mouth of the Piscataqua, and made large purchases of land there, while Gibbins obtained that tract on the Penobscot afterwards known as the Waldo patent. As early as the year 1681 we find the name of Pepperell and his father-in-law, Bray, on the town records of Kittery, then a province of Massachusetts, and here Pepperell spent the remainder of his days. His business enterprises were so successful that in 1712 there were but three persons in Kittery, then including Eliot & Berwick, whose property was estimated to be of more value than his. In this year Pepperell interested himself in organizing a church at Kittery, whose inhabitants attended worship under serious inconveniences of distance, weather, and tide at Strawberry Bank. He was chiefly instrumental in the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Newmarch at Kittery, not far from his own mansion, in 1714, and was one of the first signers of the covenant. Up to this time, William Pepperell, at age of almost seventy, and his son, afterwards Sir William, at the age of eighteen, had been constant worshippers at the old South. William Pepperell died in Kittery, in 1734, leaving Sir William the principal heir, and with the care and responsibility of a large property. But even before this he had manifested remarkable enterprise and sagacity as a merchant, and his ships were found in all parts of Europe and the West Indies. One of the first things he did was to build the family tomb, still standing in that open field not far from the old family mansion. In 1722, at the age of twenty-six, Sir William married Miss Hirst, of Boston.

Sir William had no opportunities for an education, except such as came from a multiplicity of relations with men in all ranks of society; but Dr. Stevens, his pastor, who preached a sermon upon his character soon after his death, says, "Such were his abilities and virtues, so distinguished and admirable his social qualities, that he soon drew the notice and engaged the affections of all." "So elevated were his principles and disinterested his views, and so active was his benevolence, that his fellow-citizens considered him as their patron and friend, and bore towards him the sentiment of filial veneration and affection." To the various duties and large responsibilities of one of the greatest merchants of New England, Sir William had added a number

of important civil offices, but it was reserved for his military success to give to him his title of nobility.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William, was married to Nathaniel Sparhawk, in 1742, and here is her father's letter ordering from England a part of her wedding outfit:

"PISCATAQUA, in NEW ENGLAND, October 14, 1741.

"Sir: Please send me by first opportunity, for this place or Boston, silk to make a woman a full suit of clothes, the ground to be white paduroy and flowered with all sorts of colours suitable for a young woman. Another of white watered taby and gold lace for trimming of it; twelve yards of green paduroy; thirteen yards of lace, for a woman's head dress, two inches wide, as can be bought for 13s. per yard; a handsome fan, with leather mounting, as good as can be bought for about 20 shillings; two pairs of silk shoes, and clogs a size bigger than ye shoe.

"Your servant to command,

"WILLIAM PEPPERELL."

The Siege of Louisburg.—The siege and capture of Louisburg were the great warlike achievements in our early history, and the command and success of the whole enterprise belonged to Sir William. Upon his return he was received at Portsmouth, entertained, and escorted to his boat, as it departed from our shore to his mansion at Kittery, with an outburst of enthusiasm from the inhabitants and an oration, both civil and military, even greater than were paid to Washington. As in our late war, there were in this adventure some rivalries and jealousies as to whom belonged the credit of the expedition, and Col. William Vaughan, a grandson of Maj. William Vaughan, who came to Portsmouth about 1650, is said to have first prepared a plan of the capture and proposed it to the Government, and Governor Wentworth and others were disappointed, not being given the charge of the enterprise; but all eyes turned to Colonel Pepperell, as of well-known and eminent moral worth, of acknowledged military skill, of tried statesmanship, of elevated rank in the confidence of the community, and the best fitted to command the expedition. If the success of an engagement might be always predicted from the character of the principal supporters, we might have foretold the capture of Louisburg, for the number of persons prominent in Portsmouth, under the command of Pepperell, was certainly large.

While Pepperell had the matter under consideration, Whitefield, the celebrated Episcopal and itinerant clergyman, and founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was on a visit to Maine, and Pepperell became well acquainted with him, and asked Whitefield's advice.

"Your scheme," said the great preacher, "I think not very full of encouragement. The eyes of all will be upon you, and should you not meet with success the widows and orphans will utter their complaint and reflection, and if it be otherwise numbers will look upon you with envy and endeavor to eclipse your glory. You ought, therefore, in my judgment, to go with a single eye, and then you will receive strength proportioned to your necessities." Whitefield furnished the motto for the flag of the expedition, "*Nil desperandum Christo.*"

New Hampshire furnished 500 men, one-eighth of the whole land force. Among these was the Rev. Mr. Langdon (once the grammar school teacher, and then pastor of the North Church), as chaplain, and Jacob Sheafe, son of Sampson Sheafe, of Great Island, as commissary. There was Nathaniel Meserve as lieutenant-colonel; there was Samuel Hale with the rank of major; there was John Storer, grandfather of George Storer, of this town; there was Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, of the Massachusetts Regiment, whose eldest son was Dr. Ammi R. Cutter, of Portsmouth; there was Rev. Samuel Moodey, of York, son of our Mr. Moodey, remarkable for his eccentricities, and private chaplain to Sir William. The expedition was completely successful, and Pepperell was rewarded with an English knighthood. One by one he was compelled to give up his duties and enterprises, and died at his mansion at Kittery on the 6th of July, 1759.

Champernowne.—There remains for us to notice briefly still another important character, whose life has been so carefully written by C. W. Tuttle, Esq., of Boston, that beyond his thorough researches no one need desire to go. In his sketches of this prominent person, printed in "The Historical and Genealogical Register," may be found authority for most of the following. Among the early settlers of our province more persons perhaps came from Devon and Cornwall than from all other counties in England, and of all the noble families in the west of England, few if any surpass in antiquity and splendor of descent the family of Champernowne, being connected with the Plantagenets, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and Sir Walter Raleigh. Capt. Francis Champernowne, one of that family, came to New England in 1636.

In 1636, Sir Ferdinando Gorges granted to Champernowne's father two tracts of land bordering on the eastern shore of the Piscataqua and at the mouth. One embraced what has been for the last hundred years and more known as the Gerrish and the Cutts Islands, and the stream now known as Chauncey's Creek for a long time bore the name of Champernowne. To this grant came Capt. Francis Champernowne in 1636, at the age of twenty-two. About 1640, and at the time of the granting of the glebe land, Champernowne bought 400 acres in Greenland, where he built a house and lived for twenty years. Afterwards he added three hundred acres more, including the farm of Colonel Pierce, and seems to have lived in a baronial style. At a later date he preferred his residence on Cutts Island, and went there to live. He was a councillor in the government of Gorges, and for a few years, with his associates, had the sole authority in Maine, and opposed strenuously the usurpation by the Massachusetts Bay. He was councillor to Cranfield, to Dudley, and to Andros. Strange to say, when some examinations were made a few years since about this almost forgotten character, traditions in Greenland were brought to light of the descent from royalty of one Champernowne who used to live there, and in Kittery of one who was "the son of a nobleman." He was a thorough royalist and churchman, and about ten years before his death married the widow of Robert Cutt, of Kittery. He lived a retired and dignified life, was reserved in disposition, and took little interest in matters which tradition says that he forebade any monument to be erected in his that day of prominence on account of his high birth, and altogether respected. He was doubtless one of the most active supporters of Episcopacy, and from

his residence at Greenland a constant worshiper at the first chapel, and thereafter, unless too strict a churchman to take any interest in the services of Puritanism, at the old South for thirty years. He died on Cutts Island in 1687.

Nothing marks Champernowne's Island grave save a heap of stones, which tradition says that he forebade any monument to be erected in his memory. Among the writings of John L. Elwyn we found the following:

"Here rest the bones of Francis Champernowne;
The blazonry of Norman kings he bore;
His fathers builded many a tower and town,
And after Senlac England's lords. Now o'er
His island cairn the lonesome forests frown,
And sailless seas beat the untrodden shore."

A Church on the Plains.—Quite a little village had grown up at and about the Plains, of so much importance that in 1725 a meeting-house was built on the rise of ground east of the training-field, and worship regularly maintained for nearly two years, when, in 1727, it was voted "to free and exonerate them from any tax or charge towards the support of the gospel ministry (at the North Church), or any parish at the Bank for the future, provided they have frequent preaching more for accommodation than at the Bank." The meeting-house blew down in 1748.

Absence of the Spirit of Persecution.—It has often been remarked that our early settlers were singularly free from religious bigotry, and in an epoch fruitful of dogmatism and persecution but few instances of fanatical zeal can be laid at their feet. Themselves strictly of the Church of England, when they could not maintain their own form of worship, the Non-conformist clergyman of the Bay found no hindrance here except when Cranfield instituted proceedings against Moodey for refusing to administer the sacrament according to the order of the Church of England. There has come down to us an account of but a single instance of the infliction of violence in the province for heterodoxy, and that was under the law of Massachusetts (for New Hampshire as a separate government never authorized such a penalty), when in 1662 Richard Waldron ordered three Quaker women to be led at the cart's tail through New Hampshire and Massachusetts out of the jurisdiction and whipped in each town; but Walter Barefoote, afterwards a royal governor of New Hampshire, by a pious stratagem, obtained the custody of the women in Salisbury, and saved them from further cruelty by sending them out of the province. The refuge of Quakers and Anabaptists in these days was Rhode Island, a state from the beginning to the present day remarkable for its hospitality towards various opinions, but at that time regarded as the drain or sink of New England for the shelter it gave the heretics, so that it has been said of Rhode Island, "If any man had lost his religion he might find it there among such a general muster of opinionists." We have, in 1656, under rule of the Bay, the several enactments against "a cursed sect of hereticks lately arisen up in the world which are commonly called Quakers, who took upon them to be immediately sent of God."



THE WENTWORTH HOTEL, NEW CASTLE, N. H.



THE PEACE CONFERENCE BUILDING, PORTSMOUTH



THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER STATUE, HAVEN PARK,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, GOODWIN PARK;
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Witchcraft.—There is also but little about the sad delusion of witchcraft, which was then a common belief, and while only a score of miles away men eminent for piety and learning were hurried into all kinds of errors, persecution, and bitterness, only a few instances occur where there were any accusations prosecuted for that offense here, and of these not one reached a tragical conclusion. The only case in our town had a singular and triumphant ending. It occurred in 1656, at Little Harbor, then a part of Portsmouth. The testimony was that on Lord's day, 30th of March, at night, as Susannah Trimmings was going home with Goodwife Barton, she separated from her at the freshet, next her house. On her return, between Goodmen Evens and Robert Davis, she heard a rustling in the woods, which she at first thought was occasioned by swine, and presently after there did appear to her a woman, which she apprehended to be old Goodwife Walford. She asked me where my consort was? I answered, "I had none." She said, "Thy consort is at home by this time. Lend me a pound of cotton." I told her I had but two pounds in the house, and I would not spare any to my mother. She said, "I had better have done it, that my sorrow was great already, and it should be greater, for I was going a great journey but should never come there." She then left me, and I was struck as with a clap of fire on the back, and she vanished towards the waterside in my apprehension in the shape of a cat. She had on her head a white linen hood tied under her chin, and her waistcoat and petticoat were red, with an old green apron, and a black hat upon her head.

Her husband and others testified to strange things which apparently had been brought about by the bewitching of Goody Walford; but Goody Walford, traduced as a witch, boldly brought her defamers into court to answer for the slanderous words, and actually succeeded in recovering damages.

Clerical Anecdotes.—Some of the stories which are told of the contemporary ministers, neighbors, and friends of Mr. Shurtleff give us the only glimpses of ministerial life among the scanty records which are preserved to us. There was a clergyman at Newington, Rev. Joseph Adams, who lived, I believe, to a greater age than any minister ever settled in New Hampshire. He is described as a man of fair talents, but of great self-complacency. In praying for a person dangerously sick, who had desired the prayers of the congregation, he prayed very earnestly that the man might be prepared to die, for, added he, "We, O Lord, who are skillful, know there is no possibility of his recovery."

The Rev. John Tucke, settled at the Shoals, was also a contemporary of Mr. Shurtleff. The Shoals was at that time quite flourishing, and Mr. Tucke's salary was one of the highest at that time paid in New England. He was a scholarly and faithful pastor, and, as it reads on his tombstone at Star Island, "a useful physician, both to the bodies and souls of his people." These islands had before and after Mr. Shurtleff two or three quite eminent as well as eccentric men. There was one Rev. Mr. Rooch, whose prayers were so touching and whose life was so pure that it was said of him, "He dwelt as near heaven as any man on earth." His congregation were fishermen, and they usually assembled one day in the month, besides the Sabbaths, for public worship. On one of these days he was requested to postpone the meeting

to a future time, as it was a fine season for their business, and they must go out with their boats. He endeavored to persuade them, but in vain, and then addressed them: "If you are resolved to neglect your duty to God, and will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can; but as for you who will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, I will pray unto him for you that you may catch fish till you are weary." Thirty went, toiled all day, and caught four fishes; while the five who attended divine worship, and afterwards went out, caught as many hundred. After that they all regularly attended any meetings the pastor appointed.

After him came the eccentric Moodey, son of the minister of Portsmouth of that name, of whom is told that familiar story, that once addressing the congregation on the occasion of a shipwreck, he inquired, "Supposing, my brethren, any of you should be taken short in the bay in a northeast storm, your hearts trembling with fear, and nothing but death before you, whither would your thoughts turn? What would you do?" He paused, and a sailor, supposing he awaited an answer, and attracted by his description of the storm at sea, replied, "Why, in that case, d'ye see, I should immediately hoist the foresail and scud away for Squam."

Revival under Whitefield.—The most remarkable ecclesiastical event during the ministry of Mr. Shurtleff was the great revival under Whitefield, of which Mr. Shurtleff has left an extended account. It is interesting for the description he gives of the townsmen, as well as of the revival. He says, "You are doubtless in some measure acquainted with the character which the People of this Town have heretofore generally sustained. They have, I think, been remarkt by strangers for their Politeness in Dress and Behaviour; have been thought to go beyond most others in equal circumstances, if not to excess themselves in their sumptuous and elegant Living, and Things of a like nature; & while they have been justly in Repute for their generous and hospitable Disposition, and for many social habits. Diversions of various kinds have been much in Fashion, & the vices that have been usual in Sea Port and trading Places have been common and prevalent among us. We have, I trust, never been without a number of sincere and serious Christians; but even these wise virgins have slumbered and slept; and as to the generality of Professors, they have seemed for a great while to content themselves with an empty Form, and there has been but little of the Life & Power of Religion to be seen."

Mr. Whitefield came here and preached in the old South Church on the 25th of February, 1745, and while Mr. Shurtleff seems to have disapproved of a good many excesses of the revival, he testifies that he thought "his traveling this way was a favorable Providence, and his preaching was instrumental in making many shake off their heavy slumbers."

As the result of the revival he gives us his opinion that there is not the profane cursing and swearing that was formerly usual; that the Sabbath was more strictly observed; that family worship was set up; that many dishonest dealers had made restitution; that music and dancing were wholly laid aside.

North Meeting-House.—In 1657 there was some objection at the time to building the old South Church beyond the milldam, at the fork of the roads going to New Castle and the cemetery, and the matter was settled only

by the appointment of a committee by the General Court, which finally located it there. All the time there had been a small party wanting it farther up Pleasant Street. Since the building of that first old South more than fifty years had passed away, and from the building of the first chapel near the Universalist Church nearly seventy-five. The population, which in 1657 was not far from five hundred, had increased to at least twelve hundred in 1693, and yet they were all included in one parish, and their only place of worship was the old South Church beyond the mill bridge. From some old records this number, according to the same calculation, Great Island had about two hundred, when a separate parish was established there in 1693. There must still have been in the old parish, wide as its limits still were, allowing for the same rate of increase, although there is every reason to suppose it was much more rapid, at least twelve hundred inhabitants, whose only home for worship was the old South, and all the time the settlement had been growing away from the church and towards the Bank, as this upper part of the town was generally called. The old church was not only in constant need of repairs, but was entirely too small to accommodate the large and rapidly increasing parish.

The following vote is copied from the records:

"At a generall town meeting held at Portsmouth this 24th day of September, 1711, voted, that the new meeting-house be built on the corner of the minister's field and that it be the stated meeting-house of ye town. Voters for the meeting-house are sixty-five, against forty-five,—and the selectmen were empowered to raise money by way of a town rate for said house.

"The minority deemed the parade too far north and continued to worship in the old meeting-house; when the house was completed it was voted January 7, 1714, that Nathaniel Rogers, minister of this church, should come to the new meeting-house erected at ye Bank, on ye next Sabbath, seven night, and preach there, and continue preaching there as formerly at ye old Meeting House, and perform all other offices which appertain to his function."

The people at the South End claimed that the vote for locating the house in this place was obtained unfairly; and they were not willing to submit to it. After Mr. Rogers began to preach in the new house, they obtained Rev. John Emerson to preach in the old house. The controversy ran so high, that it was referred to the Legislature; and the following vote was passed by the Council and General Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, May 11, 1714: "Upon the hearing of all parties referring to the meetinghouses of this Town, and having seen the grants, agreements and votes of the said Town of Portsmouth, referring to the settlements of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the present minister of the said Town or Parish,—voted the said Mr. Rogers be established the minister of the said Town, and be confirmed in the possession of the Gleebe land or Parsonage Lands according to the agreement with the Town." Provision is also made in the same act for the support, by the town, of the minister at "the other Meeting House at the Mill Damm."—Provincial Papers of N. H., iii-559.

But this did not bring peace; for we find, that, two months later, there are two sets of town-officers in Portsmouth,—one elected by a town-meeting

at the old meeting-house, the other chosen at the new; and the interposition of the Legislature is again requested, with the following result:

House of Representatives of New Hampshire, July 28, 1714, "Voted a concurrence with the order of the Governor and Council, and considering the Regularity of the Town Meeting at the New Meeting House the seventh of June, confirm the Town clerk and all other officers then chosen, and the votes then passed about the new Meeting House."

The majority retained the minister and removed the church records and the plate, which included the silver flagons presented by Thomas Wibird in 1766 and six cups dated 1705, to the new meeting-house, calling themselves the "North or First Parish."

The result of the whole trouble was that the two parishes were declared to be the two parishes of the town, and went on with a prosperity which has hardly known a pause. For a long time the history of the two parishes was the same, that of the church of Portsmouth, and when it flowered into two channels it was fortunately to witness a prosperity for each of which neither need be jealous. The first difficulty was in regard to the location of the church, the next was doctrinal.

Successive Ministers at the Old South Parish.—John Emerson, the fourth minister of the South Parish, was the third minister of that name settled in New England. The ministry of Mr. Emerson lasted from the 23d of March, 1714-15, to the 21st of February, 1732-33, a pastorate of seventeen years, and, after the settlement of the difficulties with the North Parish, of undisturbed tranquility and unexampled prosperity.

The ministry of the South Parish has been as follows: Rev. William Shurtleff, installed February 21, 1733, died May 9, 1747; Rev. Job Strong, ordained January 28, 1749, died September 30, 1751; Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., LL. D., ordained May 6, 1752, died March 3, 1806; Rev. Timothy Alden (college), 1799-1805; Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D., ordained September 14, 1808, died November 8, 1833; Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., ordained 1833, died March 10, 1893; Rev. James DeNormandie, ordained 1883; Rev. Alfred Gooding, ordained 1884, the present minister.

A New Church.—The old South Church was now falling into ruins. It was deemed unfit for worship in 1711, when the whole town had voted to build a new one, but by reason of the separation the diminished numbers at the Mill Dam continued their services there until 1731, when the parish built a new church on a lot of land presented by Capt. John Pickering. This was the South meeting-house, standing on the site of the present South ward room, which was so important a landmark for mariners coming into Piscataqua Harbor, and which, after repairs and remodeling, was finally taken down in 1863. The stone church on State Street was built of Rockport granite in 1824-26. The Unitarian Chapel on Court Street was erected in 1857 on the site of the old Paxson Walton meeting-house.

CHAPTER XII

PORTSMOUTH—(*Continued*)

The Four Meeting-Houses—The Glebe Lands—The 1670 Bible—The Brick Church Building, 1854—The Successive Ministry of the North Parish

The Four Meeting-Houses.—The following sketch of the four meeting-houses is condensed from an address delivered by C. A. Hazlett at the semi-centennial of the dedication of the North Church, November 5, 1905:

The first building was the log chapel on Pleasant Street, near the Universalist Church. The second was the meeting-house at the crotch of the roads near the south mill bridge. The third was the three-decker meeting-house on the parade. The fourth, the present brick church building.

Besides the four houses of worship, there were several separations and divisions from the North Church. In 1706, the Greenland parishioners formed a new parish, dismission being granted on account of the long distance and the danger from the Indians while travelling the five miles to and from the Portsmouth meeting-house. In 1725, a meeting-house was built at the Plains and stood for twenty-three years, when it was blown down and the parish became united again with the North Church.

Then, in 1757, the Independent Congregational Society was formed, and, under the pastorate of Samuel Drown and Joseph Walton, worshipped in their building on the site of the present Unitarian Chapel on Court Street for sixty-five years.

Another separation, or rather colonization, occurred from the then strong Mother Church in 1828, when forty members were granted dismission and formed a new parish, worshipping in their new brick building which they erected at the corner of Pleasant and Livermore streets, until 1836, when they united again with the old church.

The most serious division was the first one in 1711, when there was a separation into two parishes, one continuing to worship in the old meeting-house at the south mill bridge until they built the new meeting-house called the "South Congregational Church," in 1731, placing it on Meeting-house Hill on the site of the present south ward room.

The first house of worship in Portsmouth was erected about 1638. It stood near the Universalist Church, near the site of the Langdon house now occupied by Mrs. Harris, the great-granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Langdon, the fourth pastor of this church.

The Glebe Lands.—On the 25th of May, 1640, twenty of the inhabitants

"of the lower end of Pascataquack" conveyed by deed to Thomas Walford and Henry Sherburne, "Church-wardens of this Parish," and their successors, the "parsonage house with a chappell thereto united, as alsoe fiftie acres of glebe land." "And forasmuch," the deed continues, "as the said parishioners have founded and built ye said parsonadge house, chaple with the appurtinances at their owne proper costs and charges, and have made choyse of Mr. Richard Gibson to be ye first parson of ye said parsonadge, soe likewise whensoever the said parsonage happen to be voyd by death of ye incumbent, or his time agreed upon expired, that then the parsonage presently and nomination of ye parson to be vested and remane in ye power and election of ye said parishioners or ye greater part of them forever." The glebe land conveyed by this deed was in two parcels. Thirty-eight acres of it was "thus to be taken, that is to say, ye full tenth part of ye fresh marsh lying at ye head of Strawberry Banke Creeke, and that being meeted and bounded to take the remainder of the thirty-eight acres next adjoyning to ye said marsh." Strawberry-Bank Creek is still known as "the Creek." The water tower and powder house is in about the center of the upper glebe land.

In 1791 this land was sold by the wardens at public auction to obtain a means for building the parsonage house on Pleasant Street, now owned and occupied by Mr. Fred S. Wendell.

The smaller and more valuable portion of the glebe was twelve acres in what is now the central part of the city. It is thus described in the town records: "The twelve ackers of land belonging unto the meeting house doth take its beginning from the great pine by the sayd house, west and by south towards Goodman Humpkins, his hous which he bought of Roger Knight, full thirty polls: from the end of the sayd thirty polls, up the hill, north and by west, fully fifty-six poll: from the sayd fifty-six polls end diu east forty-six, unto a forked pine marked with three noches: from the said forked pine, south and by east full forty-four polls, unto the before menshoned great pine." As the great pine and the forked pine and Goodman Humpkins's house are no longer available landmarks, the glebe may be described as a square lot of land, of which the boundary ran from the east corner of the North Church, up Congress Street, to a point a little beyond Chestnut Street, so as to include the Kearsarge House; thence southerly, parallel with Chestnut Street, to the South Millpond; thence easterly, passing this side the Universalist Church, to Pleasant Street, and up Pleasant Street to the east corner of the North Church.

In 1705, at a public town meeting, it was "ordered to be laid out into house lots for peopling the town and that the advantage which arises thereby be for the benefit of the ministry," reserving a conveniency for a meeting house, courthouse, almshouse, and burying place. The rest was divided into fifty-one lots of about fifty by eighty feet each, and leases were made for 999 years at from seven to fifteen shillings per year. For many years the rents were collected somewhat regularly, but in 1788 many lessees owed for from twenty to thirty years' rent, amounting in all to £216. A compromise was made and nearly all paid up. In 1823, nearly half the lots were still under the leases with from \$40 to \$167 due for each lot. Suit was commenced against the delinquents. This action resulted in the collection of the rents due and also in the payments for the discharges of the leases. The writer,

a few years ago, found some counterparts of the leases that enabled him to draw the plan of the glebe lands showing the holders of the leases from 1709 to 1823 as printed in "Portsmouth Historic and Picturesque."

The first minister in the chapel was Rev. Richard Gibson. He was of the Church of England and no doubt represented the religious views of the leading inhabitants at that time. He officiated in August, 1638, and continued until 1640. It is recorded in the provincial papers of New Hampshire that an inventory of goods at Piscataway, made July, 1635, consisted of "for religious use, one great Bible, twelve service books, one pewter flagon, one communion cup and cover of silver, two fine table-cloths, two napkins," all of which had been sent over by John Mason from England. After Mr. Gibson left Portsmouth, the chapel seems to have been used, without any protest, in maintaining such form of worship as the majority of the inhabitants—that is, if the parish—saw fit; and that was the Congregational form.

Then came James Parker, who was of the Congregational Church and preached for three years, and he was succeeded by James Brown in 1654. He, like Mr. Parker, was not an ordained minister. All the preachers in Portsmouth down to 1659 held service in the chapel.

Rev. Mr. Moodey and his bride began housekeeping in the remodeled chapel-parsonage, and it was occupied after his death in 1697, by the second minister, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, until October, 1704, when it took fire and burned to the ground. His infant child, his mother-in-law and a negro woman perished in the flames.

Rev. Joshua Moodey came to Portsmouth in 1658. He preached for thirty-nine years, except while imprisoned by Governor Cranfield in New Castle, and while absent for several years in Boston. He was a graduate of Harvard, as were all the early ministers here, and was offered its presidency but declined. The fourth minister, Rev. Samuel Sangdon, resigned to become its president, and his successor, Rev. Ezra Stiles, became president of Yale. Mr. Moodey wrote over four thousand sermons, and they were not brief ones, for two-hour discourses were not uncommon in his day. There were no trolley cars to shorten the sermons or spoil the perorations, though probably the half-frozen audiences stamped their feet as the live coals in their foot-stoves ceased to burn. He was at first supported by the subscription of eighty-six persons.

The change from Episcopacy to Puritanism in previous years was shown by the use of the name "meeting-house" instead of "chapel," while the term "warden" was retained for the officers of the parish. The title was used in 1640, when the glebe lands were granted to the church wardens. And, as in after years churches in other sects were required in town, the North Congregational Church, the Middle Street and Christian Baptist churches, the Unitarian and Universalist churches, retain the same name for their officers, and annually—even to this year of Our Lord 1914, they have each and all chosen wardens; a peculiarity for which Portsmouth is noted, as it is for the celebration of Pope Night on the 5th of November.

The new meeting-house, authorized by vote of the town in 1657, is so minutely described in the Rockingham county records at Exeter that the vanished building could be drawn and illustrated as were the old State House

and South Meeting-house in the recently issued book entitled "Portsmouth, Historic & Picturesque." The contract specified that the new structure should be "forty ffeete square and sixteen ffeete wall plate high, a flat ruff & substanciall turrett with a gallery about it, twelve windowes, three substanciall doers & a complete pulpit." It was on the front door that wolves heads were nailed to secure the captor's bounty. As late as 1693 nine were paid for.

A committee was appointed who concluded that the "meatest and most commodious place to erect the meeting-house is the little hill adjoyninge to Goodman Webster's poynt on the crotch of the roads;" that is, at the intersection of South and Marcy streets. The panes of the windows were about four inches long and three wide, set in lead and strengthened by small oak bars on the inside. For thirteen years the windows were unprotected by shutters. Then the town agreed, in a very liberal manner, with the versatile John Pickering, for thirty shillings, to make shutters "to draw backwards and forwards, and in case it be too little, then the said Pickering shall have something more."

A bell was placed in the tower of the meeting-house on April 18, 1664, undoubtedly the first in the state. In 1692, "it was proposed to the town whither William Wacker should pay for the bell whom he carlessly crackt. It was voted in the negative because he was poor. It was voted that the selectmen take care to provide a bell, and as for the hanging of him as they may judge most convenient." Whether the "him" refers to the bell or to the man who "crackt" it, the record does not plainly show. The bell the selectmen "sent for to England" was removed with a portion of the old meeting-house to the south schoolhouse in 1732 and remained there until 1846, when the new Haven schoolhouse was built, at which time it was sold to George Raynes and hung over his office in his shipyard, remaining until 1870, when being badly cracked, it was sold to Andrew Gerrish, the brass founder, and melted down.

A new bell was purchased by the North Parish in 1720 and hung in the 1713 meeting-house on the parade. In 1764, a century after the hanging of the first bell, the new bell was reported "crackt." But its end was quite different, for it was "sent home to be run" and the vessel on which it was shipped was lost at sea off Cape Ann on its passage to England.

The parish and subscribers bought a new one weighing eight hundred pounds. It was inscribed: "For the First Parish of Portsmouth in New Hampshire—Lester & Peck of London—fecit 1764."

In 1854, this bell was taken down and hung in the steeple of the present church. Another century was just closing and the 1764 bell was cracked in 1863 and recast in Troy, New York, the city paying \$493.81 of the expense. So for all the years from 1664, the curfew has, year after year, been heard in this old town by the sea, for we find frequent mention in the records, of the wardens being authorized "to allow the bell man for ringing at nine o'clock."

At first there was no regularity in building the pews in the Mill Dam Meeting-house, as from time to time the leading parishioners were granted permission to build at their own cost seats for themselves in various parts of the house, of varying length and breadth, so the aisles ran among the seats.

and it was not till 1693 that the pews were made uniform, permission being first obtained to cut off the corners of the pews of President Cutt and Major Vaughan. In April of that year, at a general town meeting, a vote was passed to regulate the seating of the people, and a copy of the original document with the list of occupants and quaint location of the seats, can be read in the "Rambles About Portsmouth." It designates who sat with the minister in the pulpit, in the seat under the pulpit, and on which separate sides of the floor and galleries the men and women should sit. The back seat was left "for young people about fourteen years of age unmarried." Where the married ones of about fourteen years sat, the report does not say.

"As for boys under that age (fourteen) they are to sit in the men's allies and the girls in the women's allies." That boys were troublesome in those good old days is evident from the frequent votes of twenty shillings and upwards per annum to various men "for to look after the demeanor of the boyes at meeting."

From 1750 to 1771, three different persons were appointed to be in charge of the upper gallery in the Three Decker Meeting-house to keep the boys and negroes in good order. At that time there were 187 negro slaves in Portsmouth. For more serious offences on the Sabbath day there were various modes of punishment. On the 25th of September, 1662, at a general town meeting it was "ordered that a kage be made for the unruly and those who sleep in meeting or take tobacco on the Lord's day out of the meeting in the time of public exercises." Not for nine years was the enactment put in force. Then the selectmen employed John Pickering to build a cage "twelve feet square and seven feet high;" also "a substantial payer of stocks and place the same in said kage, and build on the rough a firm pillory; all to be built and raised in some convenient space from the westward of the meeting-house."

In 1669, there was "granted to Mr. Ffryer the town's right to twentie foote square of land neere the meeting-house to sett up a house and keep wood in to accommodate himself and family in winter time when he comes to meeting."

It was customary in the early days of New England for small houses, called "Sabba-day Houses" or "Noon Houses," to be built near the church, with large fireplaces where the worshippers went before, between, and after services, to warm themselves or to replenish their foot-stoves with coals.

It was not till Joshua Moody had preached twelve years and gathered a congregation which could hardly find room in the meeting-house at the mill bridge, that steps were taken towards the formation of a church. The oft-quoted "Account of the Gatherings & carrying on ye Church of Christ, in Portsmouth, Anno 1671" can still be read in Mr. Moody's own handwriting in the first volume of the church records carefully preserved in the safe of the First National Bank, together with his

Old Bible.—It was printed in London in 1670 and Rev. Joshua Moody wrote his name on the fly leaf 240 years ago. The leaves of the original printed book measured $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and each leaf was bound between two blank leaves measuring 7 by 9 inches, on which many comments and references were annotated by Mr. Moody and subsequent owners.

It was presented to Rev. Mr. Leverett by Mr. Moody's son, Samuel, in

1717. Finally, after being owned by several ministers in other states it was presented to the sixth minister, Rev. Mr. Putnam, in 1821 and handed down by him to his successor.

The first meeting-house on the present site was ready for occupancy in 1714. It was seventy feet long and three stories high, with two galleries one above the other and three tiers of windows, hence the popular nautical title of "Three Decker." The pulpit occupied the middle of the western side and was surmounted by a large sounding-board. A belfry was added in 1720, and in 1730 a spire was built 150 feet high.

We are indebted again to Charles W. Brewster for the minute word description in the "Rambles About Portsmouth" of the location and occupants of the pews in the Three Decker. Among the prominent pew holders were General William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Governor John Langdon; and Daniel Webster, who took a prominent part in parish work in 1816. Town meetings were held in this meeting-house until 1762, when the parish voted not to permit further public use of the building. The doors were locked, but the selectmen's warning had been issued; and the citizens, considering the meeting legally warned, made forcible entrance and transacted their business.

For over a century there were no means of heating this meeting-house. Small square tin stoves filled with live coals were carried. In 1762, the wardens voted that "whosoever leaves any stoves in the meeting-house shall pay a fine of twenty shillings."

Mrs. Ichabod Goodwin informed the writer a few years ago that stoves for heating the church were first put in in 1822, as we found afterward recorded in the parish book.

The next year the wardens paid John Knowlton \$35.00 for an octave violin and bow. The introduction of a "big godly fiddle," as a Scotchman called it, was an innovation warmly opposed, and to some warranted the sarcasm of Rev. Mr. Milton, of Newburyport, who announced "You will now sing and fiddle hymn number" whatever the selection was. Whether the viol gave satisfaction or not the North Church records do not state, but three years after, in 1827, an organ was bought for \$800.00.

One of the most distinguished ministries this church has seen was that of Rev. Dr. Joseph Buckminster, who served the parish with marked ability for thirty-three years. He was justly regarded as one of the greatest and most eloquent preachers of his day. When President Washington visited Portsmouth in 1789, he attended service on Sunday afternoon at this church dressed in a black velvet suit and heard Doctor Buckminster deliver a very excellent and appropriate sermon. Another distinguished listener, who frequently attended this church, was John Paul Jones while he was superintending the building of the frigate "America" in 1779.

Many public meetings were held in this building during the exciting times of the Revolution.

In 1761, the house was enlarged by adding thirteen feet to the western side, which gave the steeple a place, as Uncle Tobey wrote, "like a man's nose being on one side of his face," but it was not very noticeable till the old state house in the center of the parade was removed.

In 1806, the interior was furnished with a fine clock, a brass chandelier with three rows of candlesticks to compare with the old three-decker of a house; the walls and ceilings tinted with indigo blue wash; the seats painted green; and the high pulpit decorated with splendid crimson silk draperies. And when the sexton let go of the halliards and lowered the curtain from the great arched pulpit window at the west side, then it was that Uncle Tobey, to again quote him "thought that Solomon's temple might look as well but had no idea that it could look better." Subsequent alteration replaced the chandelier by "a circlet of squash-like lamp glasses," which in turn gave way to gas pipes.

In 1837, the house was remodeled at an expense of \$5,800, and furnished with a single tier of windows, three on each side of the church instead of seventeen.

The Brick Church Building.—On the site of the old meeting-house, the present brick church building was erected in 1854-55 at a cost of \$30,000. The name "meeting-house" had been changed to "church," notwithstanding that Cotton Mather had written in Puritanical days that he found no just ground in Scripture to apply such a trope as "church" to a house for public service.

THE SUCCESSIVE MINISTERS OF THE NORTH PARISH

After the death of Mr. Buckminster, Rev. Israel W. Putnam was in 1814 installed and had a successful ministry of twenty years. His successors were: Edwin Holt, 1836-42; Rufus W. Clark, 1842-51; Henry W. Moore, 1853-55; Lyman Whiting, 1855-59; William L. Gage, 1860-63; George M. Adams, 1863-71; Carlos Martyn, 1872-76; Rev. Mr. Hubbell, acting pastor, 1877-79; William A. McGinley, 1879-89; Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, 1891-1914.

The chapel on Middle Street was built in 1870 and the church has its parsonage on State Street.

ROLL OF HONOR OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR CHURCHES FOR A PERIOD OF TWENTY YEARS OR MORE IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Edward Robie, Greenland, ordained and installed February 25, 1852.

William A. Rand, South Seabrook, commenced service January 27, 1867; ordained and installed July 9, 1875.

Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth, commenced service November 1, 1890; ordained and installed January 28, 1891.

James G. Robertson, Chester, commenced service July 6, 1889; ordained and installed July 30, 1889.

Albert H. Thompson, Raymond, commenced service May 6, 1888; installed May 30, 1905.

John A. Ross, Pastor Emeritus, Hampton, commenced service July 1, 1887; installed June 14, 1892.

Theodore C. Pratt, Pastor Emeritus, Candia, commenced service May 22, 1892.

CHAPTER XIII
PORTSMOUTH—(*Continued*)

CHURCHES AND PASTORS

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1790, Jesse Lee made his first appearance in Portsmouth as a Methodist preacher. From that time there was miscellaneous preaching until 1807.

In the year 1807, Martin Ruter was appointed to Portsmouth and Nottingham.

In the year 1808 the church was permanently organized; the first class was organized by George Pickering, in house No. 12 Washington Street, then occupied by a Mr. Hutchins. Brothers Pickering, Metcalf, and Stevens preached in the town, interchanging their labors on the circuit system. This year they purchased a house previously occupied by the Universalists on Vaughan Street, afterwards known as the Cameneum. Rev. George Pickering was the active agent in securing the house of worship. The price paid was \$2,000. In the same year (1808) an act of incorporation as the First Methodist Episcopal Church was obtained of the Legislature.

In the year 1809, Rev. John Brodhead and Alfred Metcalf chiefly supplied the desk here.

In 1810, Rev. John Williamson and Asa Kent supplied the desk; the latter preached from December to June, and received as salary \$89.29.

In 1811, Revs. John Brodhead and John Lindsey were appointed to New Market, Durham, and Portsmouth, Deacon Lindsey preaching most of the time in Portsmouth. Every Sabbath a collection was taken, and the amount entered on the book of records. For lighting the house they used candles, and this item amounted to \$14.56.

In 1812 and 1813, Rev. John Rexford was pastor, and reported sixty members.

In 1814 and 1815, Rev. Thomas W. Tucker was preacher, and received \$129.22, including board.

In 1816, Rev. Josiah Chamberlain was pastor, and reported seventy-one members.

In 1817 and 1818, Rev. Daniel Filmore was preacher in charge, and had a universal reformation, and as the house became too small, permission was obtained to use Jefferson Hall for the prayer-meetings, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. This year (1818) the Sabbath-school was formed under his labors.

In July, 1820, Josiah Serritt was appointed to Portsmouth.

In 1821 and 1822, Enoch Mudge; in 1823 and 1824, Ephraim Wiley; and in 1825, Jacob Sanborn were stationed here.

In 1826 and 1827, Shipley W. Wilson was stationed here, and during his labors here the present house of worship (on State Street) was built, at a cost, including land, of about nine thousand dollars. The vestry was in the upper part of the house over the entry. The old house was disposed of in 1829.

The first minister of the State Street church was Rev. John Newland Moffet, the noted revivalist stationed 1828-29, and who resided in the brick house on the southerly corner of Daniel and Chapel streets, still standing. His son, John Jr., was at that time about ten years old and in our Civil war became noted as the commander of the Southern privateer Florida.

On June 10, 1829, the New England Conference met in Portsmouth, and the New Hampshire Conference was formed.

In 1830, Stephen Lovell; 1831, George Storrs; 1832, Holmes Cushman; 1833, Reuben H. Deming; 1834, Eleazer Smith; 1835, Schuyler Chamberlain; 1837, Jared Perkins; 1838, James G. Smith; 1839, Daniel T. Robinson; 1841, Samuel Kelley; 1843, Jacob Stevens; 1844, Elisha Adams; 1846, Daniel M. Rogers; 1848, James Thurston; 1849, Samuel Kelley (again); 1851, Richard S. Rust; 1853, Justin Spaulding; 1855, Sullivan Holman; 1857, Jonathan Hall.

In 1859 and 1860, Rev. D. P. Leavitt was stationed here. Under his labors a new vestry, costing about fifteen hundred dollars (exclusive of land), was built on Daniel Street.

In 1859, D. P. Leavitt; 1861, Richard W. Humphries; 1863, Sullivan Holman (again); 1865, James Pike; 1867, Silas G. Kellog; 1868, H. L. Kelsey; 1870, C. M. Dinsmore; 1873, A. C. Hardy (afterwards became an Episcopalian); 1875, N. M. Bailey; 1876, James Noyes; 1878, C. P. Pitblado; 1881, W. W. Smith.

The following pastors succeeded Rev. Mr. Smith: In 1882-84, Joseph E. Robbins; 1885-86, O. H. Jasper; 1887-90, Oliver S. Baketel; 1891-95, Otis S. Cole; 1896-99, William Warren; 1900-03, Thomas Whitesides; 1904-05, Joseph L. Felt; 1906-10, George W. Farmer; 1910-14, Lyle L. Gaither.

The State Street building was sold September 1, 1912, to Jewish residents and is now their Temple of Worship.

The new stone church erected on Miller Avenue was begun July 1, 1912; the cornerstone, which was the same used in the State Street Church in 1827, was laid by the ritual of the church September 8, 1912.

The church building and lot cost \$26,000 and when the dedication pledges are collected, the society will be free of debt.

The New Hampshire Conference for the fifth time was held here April 1-7, 1914.

The Universalist Parish.—In the year 1784 we have to note another of large importance and influence in the history of church matters in this town. In that year a house of worship was built in Vaughan Street, afterwards known as the Cameneum, where the stable now stands, and this should be,

in historical accuracy, regarded as the beginning of the sect here instead of the year 1773, from which date the centennial services were reckoned. It is true, Mr. Murray had preached the doctrines of Universalism in Portsmouth as early as the commencement of the Revolutionary war, at the church building of the Sandermanians and of the Independent Congregational Society, and meetings may have been held with some degree of regularity from the year 1782; but the historical beginnings of the parish should with greater correctness begin with the ministrations of Mr. Parker, a layman of their own number in 1784. Then for ten years the society had only occasional supplies until Rev. George Richards was invited to become the minister in August, 1783, and was ordained in July, 1799. From that time until 1807 the parish had a prosperous life, and in the following year the beautiful church edifice was dedicated.

It was destroyed by fire in 1896 and the present brick church erected on the same site. The pastors from Rev. Mr. Richards have been: Hosea Ballou, S. Streeter, Edward Turner, Thomas Starr King, Moses Ballou, George W. Montgomery, Moses Ballou (second pastorate), S. S. Fletcher, W. A. P. Dillingham, Lemuel Willis, A. J. Patterson, Ambler, Bicknell, Van Clot, E. M. Grant, 1876; W. E. Gaskin, 1882; Lee H. Fisher, 1886; Henry R. Rose, 1891; Curtis H. Dickens, 1894; G. E. Loughton, 1899; C. H. Emmons, 1910; George C. Boorn, 1913.

The Christian Church was organized January 1, 1803, by Elder Elias Smith. How many united in the church organization the church record does not say, but evidently it was very small, for the record says, "That so great was the desire of Elder Smith to see such a church, that he thought a labor of twenty years would be a pleasure, if in the end he might see twenty united and walking according to the New Testament." This was seen very soon, "for in March they numbered twenty-two, and obtained leave to hold their meetings in the courthouse, and the first Sunday in April, 1803, they held their first communion. The interest continued and baptisms were frequent, not only on the Sabbath but on week-days, and in about one year the little company of twenty-two had increased to about one hundred and fifty. The membership of the church was not confined to Portsmouth, but members were received from Newington, Hampton, Hampton Falls in New Hampshire, Kittery in Maine, and as far as Haverhill and Bradford in Massachusetts.

In 1807 and 1808 there was the greatest revival ever known in Portsmouth, and large numbers were added to the church. On the 1st of September, 1808, Elder Smith commenced the publication of *The Herald of Gospel Liberty*. This was the first religious newspaper ever published in this country if not in the world, and is still the organ of the Christian denomination, and is published at Dayton, Ohio. The records are rather imperfect up to 1826. In that year Elder Moses How took the pastorate of the church, their place of worship then being the old temple on Chestnut Street. During the summer of 1834 Elder How baptized sixty-nine persons.

January, 1837, Elder Abner Jones took charge of the church as pastor. Elder Jones did not continue as pastor long, for in 1838 we find an account of baptism by Elder David Millard.

In 1839 the brick meeting-house on Pleasant Street was purchased, at which time a division took place and a second church organized.

Elder Millard's ministry was successful, and many were added to the church. The record says nothing of his resignation, but November, 1840, it speaks of Rev. E. N. Harris as pastor. Two years after he resigned. Rev. George W. Kilton was his successor, who remained three years, and was followed by Rev. A. M. Averill, who preached his farewell sermon October 27, 1850. Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., was then called to the pastorate, which position he held until October 1, 1853, when he resigned to accept the professorship of the Greek language in Antioch College, at Yellow Spring, Ohio. The church then engaged the services of Rev. Charles Bryant for six months; the remainder of the year the pulpit was supplied by Revs. O. P. Tuckerman and A. G. Comings. In 1855 Rev. B. S. Fanton settled as pastor of the church. The church and society vacated the Pleasant Street meeting-house October 26, 1826, and for a while held services in a chapel on Hanover Street. October 4, 1857, Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., was again called to the pastorate of the church. Previous to this time Elder Austin Damon, of New York, had supplied the pulpit. Brother Holmes resigned in 1860, and Elder Moses How was again invited to the pastorate. He remained about one year, when Rev. I. F. Waterhouse, of Providence, R. I., was called. Brother Waterhouse remained five years, during which time the present place of worship was purchased and occupied January 8, 1882.

Rev. C. P. Smith was called to the pastorate early in 1868, which position he occupied until July, 1872. October 1, 1872, Rev. John A. Goss, of Lynn, Mass., was called to the pastorate, and remained until 1885; he was followed by Rev. Charles D. Hainer, 1885-87; Rev. John A. Hainer, 1887-90; Rev. W. Rowland Spaid, 1890-91; Rev. John A. Goss, 1891-92; Rev. J. P. Marvin, 1892-94; Rev. Myron Tyler, 1895-1900; Rev. Percy W. Caswell, 1913-14.

The Free Baptist Church was organized in 1823 by Rev. David Marks, one of the leading men in the denomination in those days. Pastors, Revs. Ezekiel True, J. B. Davis, Isaac G. Davis, William P. Merrill, Arthur Caverns. In the year 1846 the church disbanded. The present church was organized February 17, 1851. Pastors, Revs. John Pinkham, 1851; A. R. Bradbury, 1851-53; the next two years the pulpit was supplied by Rev. S. P. Fernald; 1855-56, Rev. P. Chesley; 1856-57, Rev. Lowell Parker; 1858-59, Rev. Francis Reed; 1859-63, Rev. C. E. Haskell; 1863-66, Rev. L. L. Harmon; 1866-77, Rev. E. Owen; 1878-79, Rev. J. Herbert Yeoman, June 20, 1880, to March, 1883; Rev. S. J. Gould, May, 1883, to September, 1883; Rev. John D. Waldron, April, 1884, to June, 1887; Rev. John S. Harrington, April, 1888, to April, 1892; Rev. A. G. Hill, May, 1892, to November, 1892; Rev. Burton Minard (stated supply), April, 1893, to March, 1894; Rev. L. E. Hall, April 15, 1894, to July 14, 1895; Rev. Robert L. Duston, November 17, 1895, to August 4, 1901; Rev. Charles H. Tucker, November 24, 1901, to May 31, 1904; Rev. V. E. Bragdon, December 24, 1905, to May 24, 1907; Rev. Edwin P. Moulton, September 5, 1909 to 1914.

The meeting-house was built on Pearl Street in 1858, and was thoroughly repaired during the pastorate of Mr. Harmon.

The Middle Street Baptist Society was established in 1826, eight individuals meeting in "the old Assembly House" on Vaughan Street and constituting themselves into a Calvin Baptist Church. The society afterwards worshiped in what is now the Unitarian chapel, on Court Street, and in 1828 built and occupied their present brick edifice, on the corner of Middle and State streets, when they assumed the above name. Rev. Duncan Dunbar, who was active in the formation of the church, supplied the pulpit for a while. The pastors have been as follows: 1827, Rev. Baron Stow; 1836, Rev. John G. Naylor; 1839, Rev. Freeman G. Brown; 1843, Rev. Silas Ilsley; 1848, Rev. William Lamson, D. D.; 1860, Rev. Edwin B. Eddy; 1864, Rev. Henry F. Lane; 1868, Rev. William H. Alden, D. D.; 1889, Rev. Rush Rhees; 1893, Rev. W. E. Schliemann; 1894, Rev. M. V. McDuffie; 1898, Rev. George W. Gile; 1908, Rev. William E. Stanley, the present pastor. In 1898 the church was renovated and memorial windows and electric lights were added.

During Rev. Geo. W. Gile's administration, the new annex, and additions to the chapel were made. In 1902 the parsonage on Middle Street was purchased.

Christ Church (Episcopal) is situated on Madison Street, opposite the west end of Austin Street. The stone of which it was constructed was taken from Leach's or Murphy's Island in Little Harbor.

By the will of George M. Marsh, who died November 19, 1878, there was left a bequest for the founding of this church. The cornerstone was laid on St. John's Day, 1880. The church was dedicated July 3, 1883. The seats, by will of the founder, are made free.

The following rectors have served: Rev. Henry E. Hovey, 1883 to 1894; Rev. Charles A. Morrill, 1894 to 1896; Rev. Charles leV. Brine, 1896 to 1914.

The Peace Thanksgiving Service held on September 5, 1905, was conducted by the rector of Christ Church and the Very Rev. A. A. Hotovitzky, dean of the Russian Cathedral of S. Nicholas, New York City. The service consisted of the Evensong of the Episcopal Church and the Russian Orthodox Te Deum. The music was rendered by the combined choirs of Christ Church and the Russian Cathedral, New York, and Russian and Angelican priests. A Peace Service similar to the original one is held each year on or about the date—September 5th. In the year 1907 a handsome tablet was placed upon the wall of the chancel commemorating the Peace Thanksgiving Service.

The Advent Christian Church.—In 1840 William Miller of Low Hampton, N. Y., came to Portsmouth to give his course of lectures on the Second Coming of Christ. He gave twenty-seven lectures in the brick church, corner of Pleasant and Livermore streets. Crowds flocked to hear Mr. Miller. Before he concluded his lecture a large number came to the altar. From 60 to 80 would come forward for prayers on an evening. From 700 to 800 confessed faith in Christ. But a great change came over the religious people of Portsmouth after the time passed and Christ did not come. They

gave it up and went back to their churches, but a few received the New Light on the Prophetical part of the Bible and they could not give it up. Ten of this class were members of the Free Baptist Church of this city. They would keep on talking on the Prophecy in their social meetings. The church could not endure it any longer so called a special church meeting and notified those members to appear before the Church. The chairman of the meeting said "The Church charges you as false prophets. You said Christ was coming at a definite time. He did not come. But we would be pleased to have you remain with us if you will leave out the coming of Christ." The Church voted to drop their names from the Church and they came out and congregated together on the street. They met in a shop on Hanover Street. Elder Crowell, who heard Brother Miller's lectures, was greatly interested in them. The brethren invited him to preach in the shop. The first Sunday all the seats were taken and they saw they must have more room, so they rented a hall on the corner of State and Penhallow streets. There was a grocery store underneath. In those days they were called "Wet Groceries." The people moved to their hall and they had preachings every Sunday and two prayer meetings. Their "Amen's" and "Hallelujah's" were so loud they disturbed the neighbors and the wet goods man and in about two years they were warned out. Then they moved in a hall in the Academy. They stayed there two years and were again warned out on account of their loud "Amen's." They moved to Lord's Chapel on Hanover Street where they disturbed the Spiritualists who occupied a portion of the building, and were ordered out. Five brethren gave their joint note to a bank to raise money to build a church; Joseph H. Berry, Gilman Dearborn, Daniel P. Brown, William F. Currier and Robinson F. Berry. They formed themselves into a building committee and erected a small church on the lot where the present church stands. Their first pastor was Brother Walter Pratt, followed by Brother E. Owen and Brother William Israel. In 1883 Brother C. R. Crossett accepted a call to this church and he was followed by Brother Bryant McClellan, Brother W. H. Lannin, Brother A. E. Phelps and Brother C. M. Seaman. Under Mr. Seaman's pastorate a total sum of \$4,400 was spent on remodeling the building. Brother C. H. Shurtleff was then pastor for two years and was followed by Brother C. O. Farnham, Brother I. T. Barnes and Brother W. M. Adams. Brother J. T. Barnes returned to take up the work for the second time, on March 16, 1914.

The Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) Church.—The first services of the Roman Catholics were held in the Peduzzi Building, on the corner of Congress and High streets. In 1852 a frame church was built on the corner of Summer and Chatham streets, over the ledge in the old circus field. This was during the pastorate of Rev. Charles McCallion, who was the first resident priest. At that time the congregation numbered about three hundred. The building was destroyed by fire in 1871. In 1873 the present brick church was built at a cost of \$50,000. The beautiful memorial windows were the recent gift of Rev. Father E. M. O'Callaghan, P. R., a former pastor. The society numbers upwards of two thousand members, and is one of the wealthiest in the city, owning nearly the entire square bounded by Summer, Austin, Winter and Chatham streets. On the corner of Austin

and Winter streets is the large St. Patrick's Parochial School and on Austin Street the Sacred Heart Convent of Mercy, both built in 1887.

The Parochial School was established in September, 1888. The building is up-to-date in every respect. The public school curriculum is followed in the different grades with special attention paid to instruction in Christian Doctrine. The average number of pupils throughout the year is 480. The following are the successors of Rev. Mr. McCallion: Rev. P. Canavan; Rev. William O'Donnell; Rev. D. W. Murphy; Rev. Thomas Canon Walsh; Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan and Rev. P. J. Finnegan. The present pastor, Rev. E. J. Walsh, began his work July 14, 1907. Rev. James E. White is his assistant.

The Peoples Baptist Church was organized September 4, 1908, mainly through the efforts of Deacon James F. Slaughter, and their services are held in the building owned by the city on Meeting-house Hill. Their present pastor is Rev. John L. Davis. The clerk is William T. Pattillo.

The Chapel of New Jerusalem on Little Harbor Road is open during the summer season with services by Arthur A. Carey (pastor).

The Christian Science Society was organized in 1901. They hold their meetings and have a reading room at No. 2 Market Street.

The Salvation Army have good rooms and a hall on State Street.

CHAPTER XIV

PORTSMOUTH—(*Continued*)

Stamp Act and a Tea Party—Association Test—The War of the Revolution—Military Record—War of 1812-14—Military Record, 1861-5—Ship Building—Commerce—Privateering

Stamp Act and Tea Party.—George Meserve, when in England in 1765, at the time of the passage of the Stamp Act, was appointed agent for the distribution of stamps in New Hampshire. Nowhere in the Colonies was a more determined spirit of resistance to the oppression of the mother country manifested than in Portsmouth. The stamp master's commission arrived in January, 1766. Meserve gave up the commission to the "Sons of Liberty," who took it and destroyed it at the swing bridge, where they erected a liberty standard and the bridge has been called from that day "Liberty Bridge" and a pole maintained with an appropriate inscription.

Previous to the attack on Fort William and Mary in December, 1774, a Tea Party was held in the North Meeting House on December 16, 1773. At that meeting of the inhabitants it was

Resolved: That whoever directly or indirectly promote or in any way assist in the importation of East India Company's tea, or any tea subject to payment of any duty here by an act of the British Parliament, shall be deemed an enemy to America.

On June 25, 1774, twenty-seven chests of tea were consigned to Edward Parry which caused almost as much excitement as did the tea-ship in Boston. But he promptly reshipped them, untouched to Halifax. Another shipment of thirty chests arrived in September. The populace broke in the windows of the consignee and Parry applied to Governor Wentworth for protection, which was given. The town assembled the next day and Parry publicly declared he would not accept the consignment and it was also reshipped to Halifax.

Association Test of 1776.—In the history of New Castle is detailed the active part taken by citizens of Portsmouth, in the attacks on Fort William and Mary in December, 1774.

The Declaration of the Independence of the United States was well ascertained to be the voice of the people, before it was signed in the Congress at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776. On the recommendation made by Congress, March 14, 1776, the signatures of the people were obtained to an obligation to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies.

The fullness of the returns gave the signers of the Declaration assurance that their acts would be sanctioned and sustained by the country. A document in the Secretary of State's office shows all the names of the citizens of Portsmouth in 1776, and the position in which they stood in regard to the Revolution.

Four hundred and ninety-seven signed the Association Test, thirty-one were either absent or refused to sign. Of the latter, fifteen were reported as "being notoriously disaffected to the common cause." The Test list is headed by the name of Meshech Weare, and it reads as follows: "We the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Armes, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies, against the United American Colonies."

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, MILITARY RECORD

In place of the long lists of Portsmouth men serving on the land and sea we insert the following as indicative of the large number of men the town furnished:

The Continental Congress had discovered in 1776 the error of short enlistments and temporary levies, and in the latter part of that year resolved upon a permanent military establishment, to consist of 88 battalions, which were subsequently augmented to 104. Each battalion of infantry to consist of 688 men, exclusive of the commissioned officers, divided into 8 companies, of 92 officers and enlisted men each, the enlistments in the new army to be for a period of not less than three years or during the continuance of the war with Great Britain. These battalions or regiments were to be raised directly by the different states in proportion to their population, and designated in the army by the number and the name of the state in which they were recruited.

One brigade of three battalions of infantry was directed by Congress to be raised in New Hampshire, and the state authorities immediately adopted active measures to fill up these battalions by offer of bounties, etc., to secure enlistments, and apportioned the number of men to be raised equitably among all the towns in the state. The number assigned to the Town of Portsmouth was 109, to which, in a public meeting held March 25, 1777, a remonstrance was unanimously voted in the following terms;— State of New Hampshire; To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives for the State aforesaid, now in General Assembly convened at Exeter:

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Portsmouth in the State aforesaid into your Honors humbly shows;

That your Memorialists have been called upon in their corporate capacity as a town by Joshua Wentworth, Esq., lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment (militia) to furnish 109 men for the Continental (regular) army, which demand, he informs us, is made by virtue of authority from your Honors, against which demand we beg leave to remonstrate to your Honors for the following interesting and weighty reasons;

In the orders from Major-General Folsom to Colonel Wentworth, the proportion of this town of males from 16 to 50 is said to be 873, but by accurate returns of all the militia companies, including the Alarm List and the companies commanded by Colonels Langdon and Sherburne, there are but 590 males in the whole and of these more than two hundred are enlisted and gone away into the Continental and State service and other ways by permission of your honors, viz.: in Colonel Long's regiment at Ticonderoga, on board the Raleigh ship of war, in Captains Salter and Daniels companies and on board the twenty-gun privateer (Portsmouth), Captain Parker, which was permitted to sail by your Honors, and all the ships employed by the Continent, which reduces the number remaining to be only about three hundred and fifty, of which 109 is now demanded, which was from the presumption that there were 873 in the town; this we conceive to be some error, and we doubt not your Honors, in justice to the town, will inquire into and relieve under this grievance. We beg leave to assure your Honors we ever were and ever will be ready to furnish our full proportion to the support of the public cause, nor do we make our present applications from any other views, but that we conceive some manifest error is made in the proportion demanded, as we are called upon to furnish considerable more than one-quarter part of the (arms-bearing) inhabitants in the town, including the Alarm List and independent companies.

The memorial was not granted and the number was secured by the town paying £9 bounty and later £27 to all soldiers enlisting for three years.

The distribution of troops for the defense of the Piscataqua Harbor in November, 1775, was: Great Island, 269 men; at Fort Washington, 74 men; on Peirce's Island, 366 men; on Seavey's Island, 235 men; at Kittery Point, 208 men; at Fort Sullivan, 20 men; in Portsmouth, 29 men; on the Parade, I Battery of Light Artillery of three brass pieces, 37 men; one company of carpenters, 12 men; total, 1,250 men.

WAR OF 1812-14

At the commencement of the War of 1812, and for twenty years subsequently, the militia of New Hampshire was thoroughly organized and in a most efficient condition for service. In the year 1813 it consisted of thirty-seven regiments, of two battalions each, and numbered about 35,000 men. The Town of Portsmouth constituted the territorial limits of the First Regiment, the field officers of which in 1813 were: Gideon Walker, colonel commandant; Samuel Larkin, major first battalion; and Joseph Drown, major second battalion. The regiment consisted of 754 officers and men and was composed of the following companies, viz.:

Portsmouth Artillery, organized June 17, 1775, designation changed in 1845 to Portsmouth Greys, commanded in 1813 by Capt. Robert F. Phipps; Sea Fencibles, organized 1812 and drilled both as infantry and artillery, commanded by Capt. John S. Davis; First Light Infantry Company, organized October 1, 1794, designation changed July 4, 1823, to Rockingham Guards, commanded by Capt. Samuel Shackford; Second Light Infantry Company (Gilman Blues), organized October 30, 1799, commanded by Capt. Joshua

W. Pierce and six line companies commanded by Captains Benjamin Floyd, Thomas S. Bowles, Nathaniel Adams, Jr., Isaac Waldron, Joseph Sherburne and William Miller.

The Artillery, Sea Fencibles, First Light Infantry and Gilman Blues were uniformed volunteer organizations, armed and equipped by the State.

The line companies included all others not serving in the above, not by law exempt from military service, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing within the six militia districts into which the Town of Portsmouth was then divided. In addition to this armed and organized force there were in Portsmouth 554 men of military age exempted from service, and 117 belonging to the several fire companies who were also released by law from military duty.

During the 1812-14 war, Portsmouth sent to the army and navy its quota of men. In 1814 the reception of the news of the destruction of the Capitol of the Nation caused the greatest excitement in the town. On September 3d, at a town meeting, a new committee of defence was appointed. Among the twelve were Daniel Webster and Jeremiah Mason. In answer to their application five regiments and a battalion of artillery and militia, numbering 4,581 men, assembled at Portsmouth. This force could be reinforced by the Portsmouth Regiment of 800, and the Thirty-fifth Regiment of 600, and if necessary the Newburyport Regiment, which, with the regulars and state troops, there could be put in line of battle at least 7,000 men at the alarm signal. That the British had made arrangements to destroy the navy yard and town in 1814 there can be no doubt. A well appointed fleet lay off the Piscataqua for several weeks.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

The following roll of citizens comprise, so far as is known, all the persons who have been in the service of the United States, either in the army or navy, also all persons who enlisted as a part of the quota of this city and received the bounty, whether such persons were residents or not.

Company K, Second Regiment.—William O. Sides, captain; John S. Sides, second lieutenant; Andrew J. Sides, George E. Sides, Charles W. Patch, Oliver F. Maxwell, sergeants; George R. Roitt, Beckford L. Rand, Christopher J. Marshall, William W. Shaw, James Ricker, Daniel D. Wendell, Rufus L. Beem, Charles E. Gleason, corporals; James W. Taylor, musician; Benjamin J. Lake, wagoner. Privates: George A. Allon, Samuel Adams, Charles N. Allen, John Avery, Oliver N. Allen, John W. Bell, Allen P. Bell, Vanburen S. Bly, John R. Brockway, Hugh Boyle, Lewis E. Blaesdell, James N. Chase, Nathaniel M. Danielson, Joseph A. Doe, John F. Dearborn, Charles W. Downs, Horace L. Dearborn, Joseph Dame, Francis A. Fifield, William H. Goodwin, Joseph E. Gordon, Clarence S. Gray, James T. Gammon, Thomas Gannin, Charles E. Hantress, Jacob W. Hill, George E. Hill, Harlen P. Hodgdon, John Harvey, John Haynes, Charles W. Holbrook, George E. Johnson, Joseph E. Janverin, William H. Kenniston, William S. King, Nathaniel M. Lear, Robert Lever, Edwin H. Leslie, Michael E. Long, James I. Locke, William Locke, William F. Lawson, Sedley A.



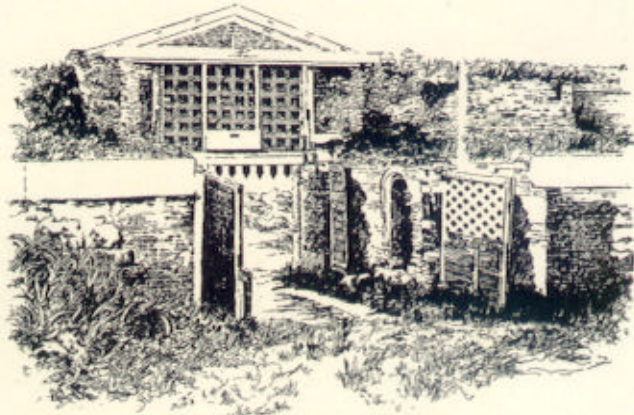
PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 1809



STOODLEY TAVERN, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 1761



THE MESERVE-WEBSTER HOUSE,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 1760



FORT CONSTITUTION—PORTCULLIS
NEW CASTLE, N. H.



OLD JACKSON HOUSE, 1664



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PORTSMOUTH—
BUILT IN 1732

Lowd, Alvah Manson, William H. Mix, Jeremiah Murphy, William C. McIntire, Jeremiah Mahoney, John S. McDonald, Morris F. McGraw, Joseph Moulton, John Marr, Daniel Neligan, Henry C. Norton, W. F. Oxford, John Pollock, Charles E. Plaisted, Nathaniel F. Palmer, Joseph W. Rogers, Samuel E. Reynolds, James Rutledge, John Riley, Charles R. Roberts, Charles Ridge, George Sawyer, Jr., Daniel F. Smith, James E. Seavey, Horace M. Smith, William T. Spinney, Robert C. Sides, Jr., Thomas B. Seaver, Alexander Steward, Joseph P. Sheppard, Freeman B. Teague, William H. Twilight, Samuel Taylor, William H. Tenney, George W. Trickey, Henry Walker, Charles H. Warren, Joseph D. West, Andrew Willard.

"I certify that the rules and articles of war were read to the company on the 8th day of June, 1861.

"WILLIAM O. SIDES."

"I certify on honor that I have carefully examined the men whose names are borne on this roll, and have accepted them into the service of the United States for the term of three years from this 8th day of June, 1861.

(Signed) "SETH EASTMAN,

"Major Third U. S. Infantry, Mustering Officer."

John S. Sides, promoted to first lieutenant August 15, 1861. Lieut. Charles W. Patch, killed at Gettysburg. Christopher J. Marshall, taken prisoner first Bull Run. Samuel Adams, deserted July 21, 1861. Oliver N. Allen, prisoner first Bull Run. William H. Kenniston, died August 3, 1861, in hospital. William F. Oxford, wounded and taken prisoner first Bull Run. Charles Ridge, taken prisoner first Bull Run. George Sawyer, taken prisoner first Bull Run. James E. Seavey, drowned at Aquia Creek, August 23, 1862. Henry Walker, killed in battle August 29, 1862.

Third Regiment.—John H. Jackson, lieutenant-colonel; Alfred J. Hill, adjutant; William H. Cornelius, lieutenant; Thomas M. Jackson, second lieutenant. Company B: William J. Morrison. Company D: James Burk. Thomas Entwistle, Warren G. Gates, George C. Harris, William Horrocks, Charles E. Johnson, Harrison E. Johnson, Daniel Kimball, Joseph T. Moore, James Neal, George W. Odiorne, William B. Parks, James W. Plaisted, Ezekiel C. Rand, Thos. E. Stoodley, John H. Tredick, Leonard G. Wiggin. Company B: W. J. Morrison. Company K: Charles W. Moulton, Richard Thomas. Marched from Concord September 3, 1861.

Fourth Regiment N. H. V.—Company A: Harrison Hartford. Company B: George F. Towle, captain; Jacob Ambuster, Albert C. Berry, John W. Brewster, Stephen Conner, Luther Harmon, John Henderson, Seth W. Huntress, George H. Perkins. Company G: James Donovan. Fourth Regiment marched from Manchester September 27, 1861.

Fifth Regiment, N. H. V.—Company B: John H. Locke, Frank C. Sweetser. Company D: Michael Brooks. Company K: Peter Brennan, Charles W. Burleigh, Michael Harr, Walter M. Hatch, James Stearns, Robert S. Dame. Fifth Regiment marched from Concord October 29, 1861.

Sixth Regiment N. H. V.—Company H: Andrew J. Sides, second lieutenant; James Berry, Havillah F. Downing, Pierpont Hammond, Dennis

Kane, Bickford L. Rand, Irving W. Rand, William H. Redden, Samuel S. Sides, William G. Tripp, William Wilson, Edward McDonald, James Daley, John S. Dore, Hiram Hayes, William A. Horton, William Kemp, Franklin Jones, Edward Martin, Hiram Morrow, Richard Norton, John O'Brine, Daniel Quinn, Charles H. Thompson, Reuben H. Ricker, Washington Sweet. Sixth Regiment N. H. V. marched from Keen December 25, 1861. Lieut. A. J. Sides was first sergeant of Company K when it left the city, but was subsequently discharged and recruited the men of Company H.

Seventh Regiment.—Company D: George B. Parker. Company G: John White. Seventh Regiment marched from Manchester January 14, 1862.

Ninth Regiment.—Company C: David Binch. Company E: Edward F. Goodwin. Ninth Regiment marched from Concord August 25, 1862.

Tenth Regiment.—Company G: George W. Towle, captain; George E. Hodgdon, first lieutenant; Lemon R. Marston, second lieutenant; Horace H. Adams, Henry L. Adlington, Thomas Archibald, James S. Ayers, John O. Ayers, Meschack Bell, Jr., Henry T. Brill, George Brown, Abram D. Burnham, Joseph B. Burnham, John H. Custton, Hesam Cowen, Thomas Day, William E. Dearborn, Benjamin F. Evans, John E. Fields, Richard Fitzgerald, John H. Flint, Franklin E. Gardner, Lucius Gilmore, Michael Gilligan, Thomas Haley, Michael Haire, Pierpont Hammond, Owen Henwood, John Higgins, William Hill, George A. Hodgdon, John Hodgdon, Harlan P. Hodgdon, Charles L. Hoitt, James Howes, John E. Hoyt, Edward Jarvis, Joseph F. Keen, George M. Kimball, George King, B. Stow Laskey, Charles W. Lolley, John N. Marden, Michael Mason, Charles Mayes, Robert Miles, John H. Moore, John H. Morrison, George O. Murray, Charles H. Muchmore, John S. Patterson, Edward B. Prime, Charles W. Pickering, Edward O. Randall, John H. Ramsdell, Eugene Reistle, Thomas Rutter, J. Albert Sanborn, Freeman F. Sanborn, Joseph S. Seavey, Michael Sheridan, Jr., Alfred S. Sweetser, Oliver F. Taylor, John Thompson, Andrew D. Walden, Richard Walsh, Andrew W. Whidden, Sylvester Y. White, Henry J. Willey, Thomas Williams, William H. Williams, William Wingate, Aaron Sias, Peter Sullivan, John H. Stringer, John S. Sheridan, Horace J. Willey. Tenth Regiment marched from Manchester September 22, 1862.

Eleventh Regiment.—Company A: Francis F. Butchelder. Eleventh Regiment marched from Concord September 11, 1862.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Jacob Storer, major; William J. Ladd, sergeant-major. Company E: Charles F. Adams, Henry Nutter. Company F: Edwin H. Leslie. Company K: Matthew T. Betton, captain; Enoch W. Goss, first lieutenant; Nathaniel J. Coffee, second lieutenant; Samuel P. Abbott, Henry Bean, Charles Braydon, John W. Brown, Ferdinand Barr, D. Webster Barnabee, Joseph B. Brown, Thomas Critchley, Jr., Joseph H. Coche, Joseph N. Davidson, George Davids, James Danielson, Thomas Fair-service, Nathaniel Gunnison, James Gilchrist, John V. A. Hanson, John Harmon, Henry C. Hodgdon, Henry A. Haneyfield, Michael Hoy, Abel Jackson, Ephraim Jackson, Daniel M. Jellison, William H. Jellison, Francis R. Johnson, Martin Johnson, William H. Lean, James R. Morrison, John H. Mawbey, John Moore, Martin Moore, John Mottrane, John May, John McMillan, William Mitchell, Jr., Jeremiah L. McIntire, Peter Mitchell, George

Manning, Daniel H. Plaisted, William Peirce, Jr., Thomas B. Parks, Henry S. Paul, Charles Powell, Isaac N. M. Pry, John L. Randall, Owen H. Roche, Ezekiel C. Rand, Robert Rand, Charles W. Randall, Reuben S. Randall, Moses Rowe, John C. Stevens, Storer E. Stiles, Daniel J. Spinney, George Scott, Enoch F. Smith, Robert M. Spinney, Charles G. Smith, George L. Sides, Edward W. Sides, Horace S. Spinney, Patrick Sullivan, Edwin A. Tilton, Henry S. Thompson, Samuel Taylor, Benjamin F. Winn, Robert B. Welch, William Warburton (2d), John F. Welch, Daniel H. McIntire. Thirteenth Regiment marched from Concord October 6, 1862.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Company K: Joseph H. Thacher, captain; George T. Wilde, first lieutenant; William A. Haven, second lieutenant; Henry B. Adams, George E. Allen, James Anderson, Thomas Brackett, Jr., Samuel Blatchforce, Henry M. Caster, James Cunningham, Daniel Danielson, Franklin Dow, William Dutton, Charles E. Edny, Henry O. Ellinwood, James H. Emery, Hollis W. Fairbanks, Israel G. Fletcher, John Flynn, Otto Franck, Frederick Franz, Charles F. Goodwin, Thomas J. Goodwin, Charles E. Gray, Jacob Haddock, Otis F. Haley, John Higgins, George W. Hill, Joseph E. Holmes, Christopher J. Kellenbeck, Jacob F. Knight, Philip Krunz, John Leary, Charles W. Levitt, Patrick Mahoney, William Mason, Angus McCormick, John McIntosh, James Mitchell, William J. Mills, John H. Morrill, Joseph E. Nash, Franklin W. Neal, Timothy O'Leary, Albert A. Payne, Charles A. Payson, John H. Pearson, William A. Rand, Samuel Ruvill, Oren Seavey, James Shaw, Jr., John Shaw, Robert Smart, James L. Smith, Nathaniel Spinney, Charles Stewart, John Sullivan, John Taylor, Isaac Thomas, Mark W. Tucker, Charles Wagner, Samuel W. Walden, James A. Waterhouse, James E. Walker, Benjamin F. Watkins, Daniel Watkins, James Webster, George A. Woodsun, John F. Woodsun. Sixteenth Regiment marched from Concord August 14, 1863.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Company B: Isaac F. Jenness, captain; Frank D. Webster, first lieutenant; Joseph W. Ackerman, George Anderson, William J. Andrews, Charles H. Alvarez, John Barry, Thomas Brown, J. C. Canney, William Carter, Daniel M. Clark, Warner Coggsell, Thomas Cook, John Fernald, Thomas H. Fisher, Joseph Fuller, Charles Davis, John F. Gallagher, Hiram A. Grant, Clarence S. Gray, James Haley, Joseph A. Hane, Christopher W. Harrold, Henry Harris, Charles H. Kimball, John H. Lambert, Joseph Midgley, Thomas Mitchell, Charles E. Morse, John S. Perkins, Ammi C. Rand, Louis H. Rand, James H. Roberts, Henry V. Rogers, Edward D. Stoodley, Robert W. Stoll, James Tangney, Richard Turner, John W. Walker, John A. Walch, Henry A. Whitton, Thomas H. Wilson, Henry Wingate.

Berdan's Regiment (Sharpshooters).—Company F: Henry L. Richards, James H. Frost, Alvah H. Woodward; Paymaster Albert H. Hoyt.

First Regiment New England Cavalry.—Robert E. Shillaber.

Fifth Maine Regiment.—John E. Moran.

Fifteenth Maine Regiment.—Samuel Blackford, Addison H. Beach.

First Massachusetts Regiment.—William H. Davidson, William H. Hunters.

Second Massachusetts Regiment.—William Tate, wounded before Richmond, and died August 2, 1862.

Tenth Massachusetts Regiment.—Wilber F. Lamb.

Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment.—Andrew H. Moran.

Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment.—Wallace W. Gore, Joseph J. Locke.

Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment.—Robert B. Henderson, John B. Coswell.

Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment.—William H. Smith.

Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.—James W. Leverton.

Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment.—Ezekiel Mann, Samuel A. Badger.

Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment.—George W. Moran, Samuel A. Bridge.

Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment.—Charles Drew, Joseph Drew, Samuel A. Wiggin.

Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment.—Robert F. Foster, Simeon S. Sweet.

Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.—Henry W. Paul.

Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.—Samuel B. Shapleigh, Charles W. Shannon.

Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.—Ezekiel Fitzgerald, Benjamin Chandler, Albert L. Dodge, Frederick L. Dodge.

Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment.—Charles C. Haley.

Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment.—Charles L. Tidd.

Fifth New York Artillery.—John Swindells.

Fifty-seventh New York Regiment.—Daniel J. Vaughan.

Eighty-ninth New York Regiment.—George A. Edny.

Third Wisconsin Cavalry.—George W. Carr.

First Minnesota.—Oliver M. Knight.

First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry.—Daniel B. Sawyer.

Second Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry.—Albert S. Leighton.

Heavy Artillery at Fort Constitution.—Stephen S. Blaisdell, Henry M. Davis, Andrew Goldthwait, Joseph H. Graves, Clarence S. Gray, John Haley, Samuel P. Halt, Charles E. Moore, Alanson Ordway, George B. Roofe, Amos B. Smith, Stark Spinney, Jesse A. Tobey, Charles E. Young.

United States Navy.—George C. Abbott, John Q. Adams, Charles W. Adams, Woodbury Adams, George E. Anderson, Joseph Barry, Joshua Bastille, Andrew Bayne, Freeman Beale, Daniel F. Bean, Joel Bean, Charles E. Beck, Charles E. Berry, William Black, William W. Black, George C. Boardman, Elijah Brown, George W. Brown, Joseph Brown, William Brown, William Brown, William Brown, Michael Buckley, James Burke, George Butler, William Card, Joseph W. Carlton, Henry A. Carter, Josiah P. Carter, Henry H. Cate, Joseph G. Cate, Albert Chamberlain, Horace A. Chase, Walter Chesley, Charles W. Clark, Edmund Clark, Wallace W. Clark, Thomas Collins, Kieran Copley, James Courtney, George Cox, Michael Crowley, William Currier, Charles Cummings, Frederick Danielson, Joseph Davidson, Francis Dema, James M. Devine, Michael Devine, John M. De Rochement, Castine B. De Witt, Arthur Dorrity, John H. Downs, Frank M. Drake, Nelson N. Downing, Franklin N. Ellison, Horace Ellison, William Ellison,

William H. Emery, William Y. Evans, David Faulkner, William H. Fields, Albert Fisher, Joseph Fitzgerald, Joseph Foster, Charles E. Freeman, William D. Freeman, Thomas B. Gammon, Thomas S. Gay, J. Nelson Goodrich, Benjamin Gray, Charles A. C. Gray, Henry Gray, Samuel Gray, Frank W. Hackett, William H. Haddock, Allison W. Hadley, Mark S. Ham, Benjamin Harris, Thomas A. Harris, Lyman H. Hertford, John Hartnett, Frank F. Hastings, Charles E. Hawkins, Henry Hayes, William C. Hazlett, Frederick Henderson, George Herbert, Daniel Hennessey, James Hennessey, John A. Holbrook, Charles W. Holmes, Alfred H. Hook, Andrew J. Hough, William H. Howell, Hugh Hunter, James Hurley, Michael Hurley, Patrick Hurley, William S. Jarvis, Henry Jenkins, John Jenkins, Abraham A. Johnson, Augustus Johnson, George N. Johnson, George W. Johnson, Charles C. Jones, John Jones, Michael Jones, Charles K. Knox, John H. Knox, Thomas Kehoe, Irving W. Laighton, William F. Laighton, William M. Laighton, Henry S. Lambert, John L. Lambert, Edward D. Lane, Harvey V. Lang, Thomas W. Lang, John T. Larrabee, Samuel Lear, Lafayette Leary, John C. Lewis, Edwin W. Locke, Jeremiah S. Locke, Oliver H. Locke, William W. Locke, James Lynch, John F. Lyons, William H. Manson, Robert B. Marden, Albert S. Marston, George E. Martin, Gustavus W. Mason, John McAuley, David McCliskey, Michael McCliskey, Daniel McDonald, Robert McFadden, John McGraw, John McKenly, Alexander McLead, Cornelius Mead, Henry Melvin, Oliver Messer, Thomas J. Mitchell, Thomas Moore, Edward Moses, John F. Muchmore, Isaac C. Murch, James Murwick, William Newick, Jeremiah Newman, Leverett W. Noyes, William Nuckett, John E. Odwone, Andrew B. Paine, William Paine, John F. Parks, William Parks, Enoch G. Parrott, John A. Payne, George F. Pearson, Albert G. Pembell, Edward Pendexter, George W. Perry, William Pettigrew, Samuel Phelbrech, Charles W. Pickering, Simeon S. Pickering, William P. Pender, Alonzo K. Place, Charles L. Place, Leonard Place, Frank Plaisted, James E. Plaisted, Patrick Quenland, Cornelius Quinn, John Quinn, Thomas Quinn, Charles Ricker, Thomas W. Ridge, John M. Roberts, Joseph Reynolds, Alexander Robinson, Richard Robinson, Charles H. Ross, Charles H. Rowe, Jabez Rowe, John Rutledge, Lewis Rutledge, William Rutledge, Frank C. Sawyer, William O. Seawards, George E. Smart, Ivory Smart, Charles J. Smith, James Smith, James H. Smith, John H. Smith, Stephen Smith, William Smith, James A. Snow, Lyman G. Spalding, Chesley Spinney, William T. Spinney, George E. Stackpole, William Stanley, George W. Storer, William P. Storer, John W. Stott, Joseph W. Stringer, Dennis O. Sullivan, Warren L. Sweet, Charles Tate, Andrew Tetterly, Samuel Thomas, Henry Tucker, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr., Edwin Underhill, Joseph B. Upham, Jr., Charles L. Varney, Frank A. Varney, John L. Venare, James Walch, Daniel Walker, William Walker, Joseph Wallace, Edward L. Warburton, Benjamin F. Watkins, Frank Watkins, Thomas Watkins, Richard Watkins, William Watkins, Henry C. Webster, William Webster, Edward H. Weeks, George W. Weeks, John Welch, Joshua Wetherell, Thomas Wetherell, Andrew White, Joshua W. White, George F. Whitehouse, Samuel A. Whitehouse, William H. Whitehouse, John W. Young.

The Winfield Scott Schley Camp No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans, located at Portsmouth, has a membership of eighty-nine comrades.

SHIP BUILDING AND PRIVATEERING

The principal industry of Portsmouth for half a century was ship building. From 1801 to 1850 an average of nine vessels per year were built on the Piscataqua River, and every decade the vessels were made larger and more costly. Starting with an average of 200 tons in 1801, there was hardly any increase until 1827, when thousands assembled to see the launching of a full rigged ship, the Sarah Parker, of about 400 tons, that was built for Captain Ichabod Goodwin. In the '30s and '40s the average rose to 450 tons and in the '50s the eighty-four vessels launched averaged 900 tons, one, The Sierra Nevada, being of 1,952 tons. The famous Typhoon that made the record trip across the Atlantic in thirteen days, was built here in 1851. In the Fourth of July procession in 1853, George Raynes had an ox team decorated with fifty-three models of vessels that he had built. That number was excelled by Master William Badger, for on his monument on Badger's Island is the inscription that he built nearly one hundred vessels, but the fact that he never saw one of them launched has not been published. In 1800, 108 vessels were owned in this port besides those engaged in fishing. In 1824, 182 vessels, including 38 ships, were owned here, employing 1,453 seamen. In 1834, 196 vessels, of which 40 were engaged in foreign trade, 4 in whaling, 85 in fishing, 56 in coasting. In 1840, 201 vessels were similarly employed. For years the wharves were lined with vessels exporting lumber, fish, beef, pork and live stock, and importing wines, molasses, sugar, coffee, spices, iron and salt. The odd hours of Portsmouth youths were spent in the numerous shipyards and on the wharves, and it is no wonder so many went down to the sea in ships with the hopes of a captain's berth, or learned one of the trades connected with ship building or commerce.

In 1844 Rev. Andrew P. Peabody stated to a lyceum audience in a lecture on the industries of Portsmouth, that the yearly earnings from agriculture was \$30,000, manufacturing—principally stocking factories—\$100,000, and from commerce \$500,000. In 1846 when the Portsmouth Steam Factory and Sagamore Company started with about 500 employees, the main producing population were engaged in commerce, fishing and ship building. The prosperous years of Portsmouth ship building and commerce departed during the Civil war. The high rates of insurance premiums for war risks, on account of the confederate privateers and the chance to sell American built ships for English gold at a high premium, left our ship yards and wharves nearly vacant.

Of late years Portsmouth has been and is the coal port of the State of New Hampshire and a good part of Maine and Vermont. More than half a million tons are annually shipped by rail to the great mills of Manchester and other inland places. The Piscataqua Navigation Company with its steam-boats and barges carries the bricks from the yards on the upper Piscataqua to Massachusetts. The Morley Button Company is the largest concern of its kind in the world. Giving constant employment to 250 employees. The Gale Shoe Company and the Widder Bros. Shoe Company employ hundreds of workmen.

PRIVATEERING

In the latter part of the War of 1812-14 ten brigs and schooners were built as armed privateers, and they captured as prizes British vessels and cargoes amounting to millions of dollars. Only a partial account of the sixteen Portsmouth privateers has been written, for most of the records have been purposely destroyed, but enough manuscripts and books have come into the possession of the editor to indicate the large fortunes the owners made, from which were erected our largest and finest houses of that and the following decade. Four hundred and nineteen vessels were taken by sixteen Portsmouth privateers. Four captured prizes which, with their contents, were valued at two and one-half millions of dollars. Few people are acquainted with the influence of privateering upon the seaport towns, and the successful issues of the two wars with England. In the Revolutionary war the prizes captured by the privateers amounted to \$18,000,000. In the 1812-14 war alone the value of British prizes taken by 517 privateers amounted to \$39,000,000, and by the twenty-three U. S. war vessels to \$6,000,000. The numbers of prisoners taken on the high seas, principally by privateers, amounted to 30,000, while the army captured only 6,000. The Portsmouth schooner "Fox" in 1814 received from the U. S. Government \$3,650, as bounty for the prisoners captured from British vessels.

CHAPTER XV

PORTSMOUTH—(Continued)

Banks—Newspapers—Fires—Architecture, Various Events—Famous Inhabitants—Schools, Parks and Playgrounds

BANKS

Chronology.—New Hampshire Bank incorporated 1792, expired 1842.*

New Hampshire Union Bank incorporated 1802, expired 1842.*

Portsmouth Bank incorporated 1803, expired 1843.*

Rockingham Bank incorporated 1813, succeeded by Rockingham National Bank 1865, expired 1905.*

Branch Bank of the U. S. established 1816, closed 1835.*

Portsmouth Savings Bank incorporated 1823.

Piscataqua Bank incorporated 1824, succeeded by Piscataqua Exchange Bank incorporated 1844, succeeded by First National Bank 1863.

Commercial Bank incorporated 1825, succeeded by Mechanics and Traders Bank 1844, succeeded by National Mechanics and Traders Bank 1865.

New Hampshire Bank incorporated 1855, succeeded by New Hampshire National Bank 1865.

Rockingham 10-Cent Savings Bank incorporated 1867, closed 1876.*

Portsmouth Trust & Guarantee Company incorporated 1871.

Piscataqua Savings Bank incorporated 1877.

The First National Bank is a successor of the Piscataqua Bank of 1824 and the Piscataqua Exchange Bank of 1844. The First National Bank is number 1 in the Treasury Department. The \$30,000 U. S. 6% bonds to secure circulating notes, sent to Washington on April 9, 1863, were the first received from any bank in the United States and its bonds were kept in Box No. 1, by the United States treasurer during the term of the original charter. The bank opened July 7, 1863, being number 19 on the Comptroller's books.

Presidents.—Samuel Hale, 1824-1844; William H. Y. Hackett, 1844-1878; Ichabod Goodwin, 1879-1882; Edward P. Kimball, 1882-1910; John K. Bates, 1910-1914.

Cashiers.—Samuel Lord, 1824-1871; Edward P. Kimball, 1872-1882; Charles A. Hazlett, 1883-1914.

Long Services.—The three cashiers were employed in the bank 53, 47

* No successor.

and 41 years respectively. Five directors have acted on the board 53, 51, 49, 47 and 41 years respectively. For 80 years the bank messenger, his father and grandfather, have faithfully served the banks in this city.

The officers elected January 13, 1914, were: J. K. Bates, president; C. A. Hazlett, vice president; R. W. Junkins, cashier; J. M. McPhee, assistant cashier; L. B. Wright, teller. Directors: John H. Broughton, Henry A. Yeaton, Wallace Hackett, Charles A. Hazlett, Joseph O. Hobbs, John K. Bates and Edward T. Kimball.

The National Mechanics' and Traders' Bank is a successor of the Commercial Bank, which was chartered in July, 1825. Isaac Walton, president; George Melcher, Jr., cashier; succeeded by Richard Jenness, president; James T. Shores, cashier. This bank was succeeded by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, chartered 1844. Richard Jenness, president; James T. Shores, cashier. This was succeeded by the National Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, organized May, 1864. George L. Treadwell, president; James T. Shores, cashier. Mr. Shores died in 1871, and was succeeded by G. W. Butler, cashier. G. L. Treadwell resigned in February, 1876, succeeded by John Sise. G. W. Butler resigned in April, 1881; succeeded by John Loughton, who resigned in March, 1882, when James P. Bartlett was elected cashier, and resigned in 1895. He was succeeded by C. F. Shillaber in 1895. The present officers are: G. Ralph Loughton, president; C. F. Shillaber, cashier. Directors: J. W. Peirce, G. R. Loughton, Gustave Peyser, C. F. Shillaber, Wm. E. Marvin, F. H. Sise, John J. Berry.

The New Hampshire National Bank is a successor of the New Hampshire Bank, incorporated in 1855. The present bank was organized as a national bank in 1865. Peter Jenness was president from 1855 to 1866, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. P. Bartlett, who remained until 1882, and was succeeded by E. A. Peterson who served till 1890. Thomas A. Harris was president from 1890 to 1893, and Calvin Page president from 1893 to 1914. J. P. Bartlett was cashier from 1855 to 1866, L. S. Butler from 1866 to 1890, and W. C. Walton from 1890 to 1914.

The present officers are: Calvin Page, president; W. C. Walton, cashier; W. L. Conlon, assistant cashier. Directors: Calvin Page, H. Fisher Eldredge, A. F. Howard, F. H. Ward, J. W. Emery, W. C. Walton.

Portsmouth Savings Bank.—May 26, 1818, some of the most prominent citizens of the town met and organized an "Institution for the Deposit and Investment of Monies," and applied for a charter, which, however, the Legislature declined to grant. But in 1823 the charter of the "Portsmouth Savings Bank" was obtained, and this bank is therefore among the oldest of such institutions in the United States. At first the bank was open for deposits and withdrawals only on Wednesdays from 3 to 5 P. M. and occupied a chamber of the building then on the site of their new building. The following is a list of the presidents and treasurers of the bank:

Presidents, Nathaniel A. Haven, 1823-31; Henry Ladd, 1831-39; James Rundlett, 1839-40; Robert Rice, 1840-44; William M. Shackford, 1844-69; William Simes, 1869-80; William H. Rollins, 1880-93; C. E. Batcheder, 1893-95; J. S. H. Frink, 1895-1905; G. Ralph Loughton, 1905. Treasurers, Samuel Lord, 1823-69; James F. Shores, Jr., 1869-77; Joseph H. Foster, 1877-85;

Geo. Thompson, 1885-89; G. Ralph Loughton, 1889-1905; Harry E. Boynton, 1905.

The present officers are: G. Ralph Loughton, president; H. E. Boynton, treasurer. Trustees: Joseph W. Peirce, D. F. Borthwick, Gustave Peyser, H. E. Boynton, Moses A. Safford, G. Ralph Loughton, William E. Marvin.

The Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company, a savings bank, incorporated in 1871. The presidents have been George L. Treadwell, Ezra H. Winchester, Jeremiah F. Hall, Frank Jones and Calvin Page. Charles H. Rollins was treasurer until December, 1876, when he was succeeded by G. L. Treadwell, who officiated until April, 1879, when Mr. Rollins was re-appointed. Samuel J. Gerrish was treasurer from 1892 to 1911 and was succeeded by Wm. C. Walton in 1911. The present officers are: Calvin Page, president; A. F. Howard, vice president; Wm. C. Walton, treasurer; Willis E. Underhill, assistant treasurer; Percival C. Sides, clerk. Directors: Calvin Page, B. F. Webster, A. F. Howard, John H. Bartlett and W. C. Walton.

The Piscataqua Savings Bank was incorporated in 1877. The first president was W. H. Y. Hackett, who was succeeded by Governor Ichabod Goodwin in 1878. E. P. Kimball served until 1910. The present president, C. A. Hazlett, was elected in April, 1910. Robert C. Peirce was treasurer from 1878 to 1893, W. C. Fraser to 1906, and C. W. Brewster to 1913. The present officers are: President and acting treasurer, Charles A. Hazlett; assistant treasurer, E. Curtis Matthews, Jr. Trustees: John H. Broughton, Alfred F. Howard, Henry A. Yeaton, Wallace Hackett, Joseph O. Hobbs (North Hampton), Lewis E. Staples, Charles A. Hazlett and John K. Bates.

Portsmouth Building and Loan Association.—John W. Emery, president; John Pender, secretary and treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS

The New Hampshire Gazette.—This is the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States. The first number appeared October 7, 1756, and the imprint reads, "Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Printed by Daniel Fowle, where this paper may be had at one dollar per annum, or an equivalent in Bills of Credit, computing a dollar this year at Four Pounds old Tenor."

Daniel Fowle, who was the first printer in New Hampshire, was born at Charlestown, Mass., and began business near the head of King (now State) Street, in Boston, in 1740. In 1754 he was arrested by order of the House of Representatives, on suspicion of having printed a pamphlet entitled "The Monster of Monsters, by Tom Thumb, Esq.," which contained severe animadversions on some of the members. He was cast into jail, but subsequently suffered to depart without trial. Unable to obtain satisfaction for the illegal imprisonment, and disgusted with the provincial government of Massachusetts, Fowle accepted an invitation from several prominent gentlemen of this state to remove to Portsmouth, and the result was the issue of his first number of the *New Hampshire Gazette* on the date above mentioned.

This number, of which a fac-simile was produced at the centennial anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into New Hampshire, celebrated in Portsmouth, October 6, 1856, was 17x10 inches, and was published

in this size until the beginning of the year 1757, when it was enlarged, and in July of that year, and occasionally after, was doubled in size in its issue. In 1797 it was permanently enlarged. But little is known of the location of the office. The paper did not give that information. The first issues were from an office in an old wooden building at the corner of Pleasant, Washington, and Howard streets, removed a few years since, to be succeeded by the brick dwelling-house built on the site by Mr. John E. Colcord. In 1767 we find it published by Daniel and Robert Fowle, "near State House, in the Street leading to the Ferry," now Market Street, and perhaps this was the first removal from the Pleasant Street location, which was until then near the center of business of the town. An ancient deed of land at corner of Pleasant and Richmond streets would lead us to infer that Fowle had this site as late as 1772 for his office. In any event the office has been frequently removed, having been in Congress Street, on the site of the present Franklin Building, on Daniel Street, and on Pleasant Street opposite to the locality where for the past twenty-one years it has been published. But the fact remains certain that if the office of publication changed, the weekly appearance of the paper has never ceased for more than a century and a half of its existence.

Fowle published the Gazette, either alone or with his partner, until 1785, when he sold the paper to two of his apprentices, John Melcher and George Terry Osborne. Fowle died in 1787. The publication up to 1785 was as follows: By Daniel Fowle, from 1756 to 1764, when Robert Fowle became interested in the paper, and continued until 1773. Benjamin Dearborn was publisher in 1776, but two years after, Mr. Fowle resumed the publication, and was succeeded by Mercher & Osborn, in 1785. Mr. Osborn shortly after retired, but Mr. Melcher continued until 1802, when he sold to Nathaniel S. and Washington Peirce, who changed the politics of the Gazette from federal to republican. Mr. Melcher was the first state printer,—an office continued to the publishers of the Gazette down to 1814. N. S. and W. Peirce, in connection with Benjamin Hill and Samuel Gardner, published the paper for little more than seven years, when it was sold to William Weeks, who came to Portsmouth from Rutland, Me., and conducted the paper up to 1813. He was followed by Gideon Beck and David C. Foster, whose firm of Beck & Foster was dissolved by the death of Mr. Foster in 1823. From this time to 1834, Mr. Beck was the publisher. Then Albert Greenleaf was admitted as partner, and in 1838 Mr. Beck retired. After this Thomas B. Loughton, formerly a prominent politician of Portsmouth, but who afterwards spent his declining years at Appledore, Isles of Shoals, was for a year or more interested with Abner Greenleaf, Jr., as the imprint informs us, and subsequently from late in 1839, and Mr. Greenleaf alone conducted the paper down to 1841. Then Samuel W. Mores, a practical printer, with Joel C. Virgin acting as editor, and George Greenleaf, published the paper until 1844, when Abner Greenleaf (Sr.) is named as editor. Then appears "A. Greenleaf & Son." For the succeeding two years the paper was owned and managed by certain prominent democrats, who gave no sign of editorship or proprietorship. In 1847, William Pickering Hill, a son of ex-Governor Isaac Hill, came from Concord, where he had been interested in the Patriot, and purchased the Gazette, and also an opposition democratic paper called the Republican Union,

and the Gazette was then enlarged. He also started a daily Gazette, but his efforts were not successful, and he retired after a loss of no little amount of money during his management. Mr. Hill was succeeded by Gideon H. Rundlett, who was an able and fearless writer, and as far as a political paper was desired he supplied the need. He was followed by Edward N. Fuller, formerly of Manchester, who took the paper in 1852, and remained until 1858, when he removed to Newark, N. J. He attempted to publish a daily Gazette, which was a reputable paper, but the enterprise was not appreciated, and it was given up. In 1858, Mr. Fuller was succeeded by Amos S. Alexander, Esq., a lawyer from the interior of the state, who held an office under the administration, but was not always in the line of service acceptable to the party managers. He gave way to Samuel Gray, a native of Portsmouth, and a practical printer, in February, 1859. In September, 1861, Mr. Gray sold out to Frank W. Miller, who had started with others the Daily Chronicle in 1852, and the Gazette establishment became united with the Chronicle office. The New Hampshire Gazette was then removed from the office in Daniel Street opposite the old custom-house to its present location in Exchange Building in Pleasant Street, and its time-honored name appeared at the head of the weekly paper published at the Chronicle office. Many of its former subscribers continued to take the paper, which now became transformed from a political organ to a newspaper, and its circulation began to increase.

In 1868, Mr. George W. Marston became a partner with Mr. Miller, and the paper was published by Frank W. Miller & Company. Mr. Miller sold his interest in October, 1870, to Mr. Washington Freeman, who owned one-half of the paper. Mr. Marston disposed of his interest in June, 1877, to William H. Hackett, who, with Mr. Freeman, published the paper under the name of the "Chronicle and Gazette Publishing Company." In June, 1882, Mr. Hackett disposed of his interest to Mr. Charles W. Gardner, a practical printer of Portsmouth. During the proprietorship of Mr. F. W. Miller and his successors there have been in the editorial chair Messrs. Tobias Ham Miller, Jacob H. Thompson (afterwards connected with the editorial department of the New York Times), and Israel P. Miller. After Mr. Marston purchased an interest in the paper it advocated the principles of the republican party, but it has of late aimed to excel in serving its readers with general and local news rather than with abstract dissertation upon political topics. During the lifetime of the Gazette many newspapers have come and gone in Portsmouth, among the last to cease publication being Miller's Weekly, a temperance journal, which stopped soon after the decease of its founder and owner, the late Frank W. Miller, the American Ballot and Post.

The Daily Chronicle, which was started by Messrs. F. W. Miller, Thomas M. Miller, and Samuel Gray in 1852, under the firm of Miller & Gray, has been in turn owned by this firm, F. W. Miller & Company, Marston & Freeman, by the Chronicle and Gazette Publishing Company and F. W. Hartford since March 1, 1898, who also publishes the Herald, an evening paper. Since its establishment the local news of Portsmouth has been carefully produced by the papers, a feature which is appreciated by the many natives of the "City by the Sea," who go to live beyond its borders, and yet cherish a desire for news from home.

The States and Union.—The first number of the States and Union newspaper was issued on January 2, 1863, by Mr. Joshua L. Foster, because (as he announced in his salutatory) of "the indispensable necessity of a sound and thoroughly democratic journal in this section of the state." The old Gazette presses and material were purchased for the new enterprise, and the paper was issued from the office which had for many years been occupied by the Gazette, No. 31 Daniel Street. At the commencement of the second volume Mr. George W. Guppy's name appeared as publisher in connection with Mr. Foster. The paper was decidedly outspoken and fearless, and because of its views upon the conduct of the war it was mobbed on April 10, 1865, everything contained within the office—type, presses, material and machinery of every description—being destroyed and thrown into the street. After this the type was set and press-work for the paper done for a few weeks in Manchester, until new material and presses could be procured and brought to Portsmouth, when work was resumed in the office, and the paper has been issued regularly ever since.

The paper is at present published by Col. True L. Norris as the weekly edition of the Portsmouth Times and has a wide circulation throughout New Hampshire and Western Maine.

The Daily Evening Times.—On March 16, 1868, the Daily Evening Times began to be issued from the same establishment, with Joshua L. Foster as editor and proprietor, George W. Guppy as publisher, and William M. Thayer as local editor, and the paper has been regularly issued ever since. In May, 1870, Mr. Foster sold the establishment to Messrs. Thayer & Guppy, and their connection continued till November, 1873, when Mr. Guppy bought his partner's interest, and was sole editor and proprietor until December 15, 1879, when he sold out to Mr. Alpheus A. Hanscom, who was formerly publisher of the Maine Democrat, at Saco, Me., and for the fifteen years immediately previous to his purchase of Mr. Guppy was one of the proprietors and editors of the Union Democrat and Manchester Daily Union, at Manchester, N. H.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Hanscom sold the Times to the late Charles A. Sinclair who conducted it with True L. Norris as manager and editor until March, 1893, when Mr. Norris bought the property and has remained the owner up to the present time.

The Portsmouth Journal.—The original title of the "Journal" was "The Oracle of the Day." It was established by Charles Pierce, June 3, 1793, and published semi-weekly until January, 1798, when it was enlarged and became a weekly, the editor giving as a reason for the change that the public demand was for "one very large paper per week in the room of two." The "very large" paper measured 12x19 inches. The Oracle started and was conducted in the interest of the federal republican party. January 4, 1800, on the week that the paper was in deep mourning for the death of Washington, its name was changed to The United States Oracle of the Day. Mr. Pierce sold out July 4, 1801, to William Treadwell & Co., on account of "the impaired state of his health" and "the excessive fatigue attendant in the publication of a newspaper." In October of that year the name of the paper became United States Oracle and Portsmouth Advertiser. The publishing firm became William & Daniel Treadwell, December 11, 1802. The name Portsmouth Oracle

was adopted October 22, 1803, and Daniel Treadwell left the firm just two years afterwards. Charles Turell became the publisher September 25, 1813.

In January, 1821, the paper was purchased by Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., who changed its name to *The Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics*. The name and the plain style of the heading was always retained. Charles Turell published it until February 7, 1824, when the publication was assumed by Harrison Gray & Co., Mr. Turell continuing to print it. It was made a six-column paper in January, 1823. November 20, 1724, the publishers were H. Gray and E. L. Childs.

Mr. Haven conducted the *Journal* four years. He was a gentleman of the best literary ability and attainments, and gave to the paper a high standing in the community.

Miller & Brewster purchased the *Journal* July 2, 1825, and thereafter edited and published it at No. 3 Ladd Street, where it continued to be published until January, 1870, when the office was removed to State Street.

October 20, 1827, the *Journal* absorbed the *Rockingham Gazette*, published at Exeter by Francis Grant; and June 1, 1833, it also included the *State Herald*, a *Portsmouth* paper, these names appearing at the head of the paper until August 13, 1836. T. H. Miller retired from the firm April 26, 1834. The paper was enlarged in June, 1838, again in January, 1853, and again February 29, 1868.

Lewis W. Brewster became connected with the publication of the paper in January, 1856, in the firm of Charles W. Brewster & Son. The senior partner died August 4, 1868. The *Journal* ceased publication in May, 1903.

FIRES

As late as 1855 there were three independent fire societies: the *United*, instituted in 1761; the *Federal* in 1789 and the *Mechanics* in 1811. The last two retain their organizations and hold regular meetings. *Portsmouth* has suffered severely from fires. On December 24, 1802, 132 buildings were destroyed; December 26, 1806, 14 buildings and on December 22, 1813, 241 buildings covering 15 acres with a loss of \$300,000.

The present fire department consists of four steam fire engines, one auto combination chemical, one hook and ladder truck, one supply wagon valued with the buildings and fire alarm system at \$60,000. The annual appropriation is \$20,000. Eighty officers and firemen including six permanent drivers and engineers are on the roll of the fire department.

ARCHITECTURE

Like all our older seaboard towns, *Portsmouth* has a dual life and a dual architecture. There is the old life, with its social and colonial importance, its magnates, of more than local influence, and, as a consequence of this, there is the old architecture in dwellings and churches, which represents the best of a vigorous period. On the other hand there is the new life, with its modern interests and activity.

It is customary to call the old work colonial. This is a wide-reaching term,

which embraces every building erected between the days of the early settlement and the first quarter of the present century. Grouped under one head, we find the wide-spread one-story building with big pitched roof, the two-storied house with gambrel roof, and the square house, two or three stories high, with low pitched roof. All these dwellings, and the churches and public buildings which accompanied them, are termed colonial. So the word "colonial" is made to cover a multitude of architectural sins. Up to the eighteenth century this country was in too primitive a condition to demand any real architecture, and houses like the Jackson house or the New Castle Jaffrey house have little claim to be classed as under any particular style. This is by no means to say that these simple little homesteads have no architectural interest or value. They are frank, straightforward expressions of needs met. They are sincere, unpretentious, honest, simple. Later, better education and more means made houses on a larger scale possible; but the good taste and refinement, which seemed instinctively to avoid what was pretentious and extravagant, still guided and guarded them. With the nineteenth century the fine appreciation of what was good began gradually to disappear. Riches meant extravagance and display, ostentation took the place of beauty, and for many years vulgarity seemed supreme. When they built in wood, they showed architectural intelligence and skill in the way they adapted the old examples to the new material. On the whole, however, they but varied the harmony of the old tune.

The New Englander, having no ample farm lands, and neither occasion nor wish to isolate himself, but having instead the distinct need of community life, selected the compact square plan of the English townsman, suited for a small lot rather than for a many-acred estate; and in doing this, he showed great ability and taste in making the most of a small piece of land. Our Portsmouth houses are the result of these aims. All are houses of town people. Some belong to the civic authorities, some to ministers, some to doctors, and some like the Ladd house, belonging to ship-owners, who built so as to command their wharves and be in easy touch with their business.

The very early houses do not rank as exponents of any architectural style; but they have more than an antiquarian interest. The rooms are well proportioned, although low. The big kitchen with its wide fireplace and crane and the oven adjoining, the sunny parlor with its outlook on garden or on orchard, are not without a distinct architectural charm. Simple requirements, simply and directly met,—they have truth, which is, after all, the keynote of good architecture.

Between 1730 and 1800 most of the best houses were built. Nearly all of these were of the same general type,—the square plan, two stories and a gambrel roof.

One of the latest, as well as one of the best, is the Governor Langdon house on Pleasant Street, a well-designed house, well placed on the land and flanked in dignified manner by its small guard-houses. The Ladd house on Market Street, to which reference has already been made, built in 1763, differs from the others of this time in being three stories, the first of this type, and is an unusually complete example; for it has a well-designed exterior with good detail, a good setting on the street overlooking the harbor, and a

well-laid-out garden, terraced up from the house, and filled with flowers, shrubs and fruit trees, an exceeding spot.

Moreover, the hall is quite exceptional in size and in detail of stairs and finish. One cannot well enumerate all the good houses of this prolific time. Many are lost, some have fallen into evil hands or evil ways; but the greater number are still in existence, and in most cases occupied by those whose families built them. With the nineteenth century we pass the days which can be called colonial, but much of the work done in the first two decades is still classed architecturally under that name. The work of this time is not as a whole as good as that of the earlier period; but it is still genuine, spontaneous work.

The square three storied house is the typical one; and the ornament, while somewhat more delicate, is not as vigorous as that which enriched the former work; but in many cases, as in the interior woodwork of the Pierce house, shows the intelligence and artistic ability of the builder.

In these houses the ornament is almost exclusively such as can be produced with chisel and gouge,—simple mechanical patterns, within the ability of any skilled carpenter. There is no carving and no ornament of papier-maché. One questions whether it was a special providence or accident which saved the academy (designed by Charles Bulfinch) from being quite ruined when it was remodelled, and each one wonders whether the Athenaeum will escape destruction or renovation.

Perhaps we may accept these as indications that a better time is coming, and that those in power are beginning to appreciate that they have a true treasure, which once destroyed, can never be replaced.

In 1758 a state-house was, by direction of the General Assembly, built in this town; there for a number of years Dr. Haven, of the South Parish, and Dr. Langdon, of the North Parish, alternately officiated as chaplains. On the 20th of April, 1761, Mr. John Stavers commenced running a stage from this town to Boston, drawn by two horses and sufficiently wide to carry three passengers, leaving here on Monday and returning to this town on Friday, and the fare about three dollars.

Independence and Peace.—In the year 1783 the articles of peace were celebrated in this town with great enthusiasm and display. Bells were rung, salutes fired, and the North Church crowded for a religious service, at which Dr. Haven and Mr. Buckminster both offered prayers, which were spoken of as most eloquent and pathetic, a prayer in those days not unfrequently having all the preparation, characteristics, and effects of a most studied and brilliant orator.

Visit of Washington.—In 1789 the President, George Washington, visited Portsmouth, and was received most heartily by the whole population. Full and glowing as our accounts are of this interesting event in our history, we can still depend only upon the imagination to fill out the picture of the enthusiastic oration, and the spontaneous gratitude and respect which were paid to this illustrious general and statesman.

In 1838 Edward Everett read to a Portsmouth audience from the diary of President Washington, his own account of his visit to Portsmouth from October 31 to November 4, 1789, as it appears printed in full in the first series

of the Rambles. Washington wrote in detail of his attendance at the church services; his fishing trip down the harbor; his calls on Governor Langdon and Mrs. Lear, the mother of his secretary and comments on the ladies at the ball. At the time of his visit, Portsmouth with its population of 4,720, was one of the large towns of the country. A decade later by the census of the United States of 1800 with a population of 5,339 it ranked the twelfth town or city in the United States and practically among the first ten for Hartford had only eight and Albany ten more inhabitants.

Visit of Lafayette.—On the 21st day of September, 1824, General Lafayette was given a hearty reception by the inhabitants of Portsmouth. He was escorted to the residence of Governor Langdon by a procession of military, the trades and school children. He attended a reception and ball in the evening. His autograph letter of acknowledgment of the invitation to the town is framed and hung in the public library. Lafayette's first visit to Portsmouth was in September, 1782.

In 1817, President Monroe visited Portsmouth and in 1847 President Polk.

The fore-runner of the "Old Home Week," was the return of the sons and daughters of Portsmouth on July 4, 1853, and repeated in 1873, 1883 and 1910.

The dedication exercises of the Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial on June 30, 1908, at Music Hall, brought a large gathering of authors and friends to the city. Addresses were made by Mark Twain, Gov. Curtis Guild, Hamilton W. Mabie, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Richard Watson Gilder, Thomas Nelson Page, William D. Howells and P. Dunn.

An average of 2,500 visitors pay admission fees to the memorial buildings each year since they were open to the public.

The public reception to Lieut. A. W. Greeley, U. S. A., and his comrades, and the naval officers of the Arctic Relief Association, August 1 to 4, 1884, was a notable occasion.

Shillings and Pence.—As recent as seventy years ago prices of goods in stores were given in shillings and pence—seven and sixpence, two and four pence, etc., and not in dollars and cents. The shilling of that date, in Portsmouth and throughout New England, was never represented by a coin; it was an inconvenient nondescript, one-sixth of a dollar, or sixteen and two thirds cents. That meant seventeen cents, when you paid a shilling in a store, and sixteen cents when you received a shilling in change. In this remarkable monetary system, too, an astonishing arithmetical feat was accomplished; four was exactly one-half of six. The four pence was six and one quarter cents; the six pence was twelve and one-half cents—not half of a shilling, but exactly half of a quarter-dollar. There were plenty of four pences and sixpences, or what were called and passed for such, in circulation, but these were all Spanish or Mexican coins, the madeo being called a four pence, and the real a sixpence. These coins were driven from circulation, by the government, by the announcement that after a certain date they would not be accepted at the postoffices and custom houses. First class mechanics were paid nine shillings to "ten-and six" per day.

FAMOUS INHABITANTS

Every town in New England stands by its claim to honorable mention; points to its roll of good and useful sons—men of much repute in their day and generation. One may be pardoned if he smile at the terms used by the orator of an occasion, who boasts that the particular spot where he is speaking has greater claim to honor than almost any other part of the country. The truth is, the same thrift, the same force of character united to a strong feeling of local attachment, is seen in all these New Englanders, so that the merits of no town or village are suffered to go unheralded. All honor to this genuine, wholesome, local pride!

Should any son of Portsmouth find himself in the least degree uncertain as to events, or men who participated in them, that have surely done honor to his birthplace, let us call the roll as did Rev. Dr. Burroughs at the reception of the Sons of Portsmouth resident abroad, who returned to their old home July 4, 1853.

In the ministry, Joshua Moody, Dr. Stiles, afterward President of Yale; Emerson, Fitch, Doctor Haven, Timothy Alden, Arthur Brown, of Trinity College, Dublin; Dr. Samuel Langdon, afterward President of Harvard College; Dr. Buckminster, Doctor Parker, Ballou, Stow, Burroughs himself, Davies, afterward Bishop of Michigan; Doctors Peabody, Lamson, De Normandie and Starr King.

Of the eminent physicians we have the Jacksons, the Cutters, Brackett, Pierrepont and Cheever.

At the bar were Pickering, Sherburne, Parker, Livermore, Mason, Cutts, Webster, Woodbury, Bartlett, Hatch, Hackett and Frink.

Of our merchants and bankers, besides the Cutts, the Wibirds, and the Wentworths, there may be named Rindge Long, Atkinson, the Penhallows, Sherburne, the two Langdons, the Jaffreys, the Sheafes, Moffat, Warner, Manning, Goddard, Gaines, the Peirces, Marsh, the Parrotts, the Rices, the Ladds, the Havens, Goodwin, Toppan, the Tredicks, the brothers Jones, Samuel Lord, Jenness, Pickerings, Capt. William Ladd, the "Apostle of Peace" and Frank Jones, mayor, congressman, hotel proprietor and successful brewer.

It can never be forgotten that at Portsmouth was displayed the first open defiance of the king in the trying hours just preceding the Revolution. I refer to the daring incursion made upon Fort William and Mary, the seizure of powder under the leadership of Pickering and of Sullivan. (See Newcastle.) The name of Gov. John Langdon is indissolubly connected with Portsmouth. So is that of Paul Jones, who sailed out of this port in the *Ranger*, built and manned by Portsmouth men. Here too was launched the first war ship ever built on this side of the Atlantic.

Among the many Revolutionary incidents of this town, it may be noted that one winter morning in the dark days of the struggle a ship came to anchor in our harbor, having on board a man whose heart beat warm in the cause of American liberty. He landed at Portsmouth, and went straightway to his task of creating out of our army an efficient soldiery. He was Baron Steuben.

The War of 1812 saw many a busy scene along our wharves. When the war for the Union came Portsmouth did her duty. We point to our war Governor, Ichabod Goodwin, who personally raised the money to fit out the First and Second N. H. regiments, to the many officers and soldiers who marched from here, and to the gallant sailors that Portsmouth contributed to our navy. Fitz John Porter was born here; so was Craven, the Sidney of the navy, whose last words are imperishable—"After you, Pilot." From here sailed the ship, built here and manned by men of this neighborhood that gained lasting honor, the Kearsage. Farragut died at the Navy Yard, and Admiral Dewey married here a daughter of Governor Goodwin. Nowhere, in the land do the associations of Memorial Day take on a deeper pathos than upon this spot where were found plenty of strong and willing hands in time of peril.

If we have a lasting record of what has been done here, we have no reason to be ashamed of our rank in the field of literature. One of our early poets is the author of the line "No pent up Utica, etc."—Jonathan Mitchell Sewall. "Penhallow's Indian Wars" is a standard history. Of sermons and essays few surpass the writings of Buckminster. It was when he was a young lawyer of Portsmouth that Daniel Webster addressed that memorable paper to President Madison in 1812. Dr. Samuel Haven wrote the finest tribute ever paid to Washington. When there was some discussion as to the terms with which the president should be addressed, upon the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth, Doctor Haven wrote the following impromptu lines:

"Fame spread her wings, and with her trumpet blew—
"Great Washington is near! What praise is due?
"What title shall he have? She paused and said: Not one,
"His name alone strikes every title dead."

In later days, not to mention Fields or Celia Thaxter, there are one or two names whose place in American literature is secured. Thomas Bailey Aldrich—who is more gratefully associated with Portsmouth, all over the English speaking world, than he? Of the minor poets, no one can read the verses of Albert Laighton or of Harriet McEwen Kimball and not be pervaded by a sense of the Divine goodness as interpreted in their song—pure, sweet, yet well sustained—of life and its vicissitudes.

Sam Walter Foss wrote the class poem when he graduated at our high school in 1877 and in after years came to address the graduates and read his famous verses.

Then there is B. P. Shillaber, James T. Fields, Mrs. Whiton-Stone and a score of others.

Of three Portsmouth authors Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard College, a native of Portsmouth, in his address on July 4, 1910, said:

When one asks where any place in this round world belongs in the history of literature, one is brought to pause. There is hardly a spot anywhere where human beings have not attempted expression; there are few, one grows to feel, where some expression has not been made true enough, sweet enough,

to give lasting pleasure to those who sympathetically know or discover it. There must be not a few of us, who have pleasant memories of that wholesome volume, *The Poets of Portsmouth*, which will still assure whoever possesses it that Portsmouth folk, in those days when literature in New England was alive, were moved to sing and sing melodiously. The America of the mid-nineteenth century, and particularly New England between 1830 and 1880, produced literature recognized all over the English speaking world. Of its comparative importance, in the full record of European expression, this is not the time to reason. We should all agree that it beautifully and purely expresses the traditional spirit of our native land, and that the records of English speaking humanity would be the poorer without the names of Emerson, of Longfellow, of Lowell, of Whittier, of Holmes and of Hawthorne. Not of Portsmouth, any of these chief worthies in our American literary history, though all of them, I think knew the old town, and some of them have left verses which help keep alive its own sturdy traditions.

It is hardly too much, however, to say that no one of them could possibly have been all he was and all he is but for the presence, beside them, among them, of that son of Portsmouth, who seven and thirty years ago today spoke in some such manner as that we are now concerned with.

The active life of Mr. Fields was passed not in Portsmouth, but in Boston. In Boston, the while he never let them forget what he himself always remembered that, he came from here, and that here grew towards its maturity his wonderful power of friendly sympathy with literature and men of letters which made his friendship so profoundly stimulating an influence in the literary of nineteenth century New England. He was himself a man of letters. His unique power was that, when New England was ready for its best expression, it found in him at once the most faithful of publishers and the most whole-hearted of friends. He knew how to evoke from others what they could best accomplish. Had Portsmouth given to the literature of New England no other figure than his, the place of Portsmouth in our literary record would be happily secured. Yet Fields is so far from alone here that his is hardly the name which would first come to one in search of our literary worthies. We should rather think first, I take it, of the poet and story teller who is commemorated in Court Street, in the literary monument which is now the most interesting in all New England. For the house where Aldrich passed his "Bad boyhood" is not only restored to the state in which he knew it almost seventy years ago, and thus stands today as the best example anywhere of the pleasant, simple gracious life of an old New England township; but the museum beside the garden, containing the records and collections of his long eager life is among the few real treasures of literary traditions anywhere in this continent.

As one by one they passed, however, nothing grew more clear than that, in the generation which followed them, Aldrich was easily the first. In grace, in delicacy, he sometimes surpassed them all. In purity of spirit, in wholesomeness of nature, he was the equal of any. It is a happy chance that what seems his most familiarly enduring work preserved his memories of boy life in his old town where he was his own bad boy, and where his career is so beautifully commemorated. He lived here but little, but spent many

summers here, indeed the greater part of the story of a Bad Boy was written here. Like Fields, however, he never forgot, and never suffered any of us to forget, that here was where he came from.

So just as Portsmouth contributed a great stimulating force to the chief days of New England literature, so it contributed the one persistent and delightful artist of the days when New England literature gently declined. There is a third name, too, belonging to both periods friendly to both until one hardly knows with which to place it.

Celia Thaxter, more than either of the others, she lived here or hereabouts through so much of her brave, beautiful life that one hardly thinks of her as ever elsewhere. It is not quite the old town which gathers about the memory of her. The lingering traditions of its vanished vice-regal grace, deeply characteristic as they are, seem somehow foreign to her immense wholesome human nature. One thinks of her as the true child of the rocks, and the seas, and the bright flowers of the Isles of Shoals as the Isles of Shoals used to be. No utterance of New England ever came straighter than hers from the heart of New England nature; none was more instinct with the courageous, aspiring purity of spirit which animates the free breezes we somehow know to be peculiarly our own.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

(The original Charter of the City was adopted by the inhabitants August, 21, 1849.)

Abner Greenleaf, 1850; John Loughton, 1851; Christopher Toppan, 1852; Horton D. Walker, 1853-54-55; Richard Jenness, 1856; Robert Morrisson, 1857-58-59; John R. Reding, 1860; William Simes, 1861; Jonathan Dearborn, 1862-63; John H. Bailey, 1864-65-66; Jonathan Dearborn, 1867; Frank Jones, 1868-69; Joseph B. Adams, 1870-71; Horton D. Walker, 1872; Thomas E. O. Marvin, 1873; Frank Miller, 1874; Moses H. Goodrich, 1874-75; John H. Broughton, 1876-77; William H. Sise, 1878-81; John S. Treat, 1882-83; Calvin Page, 1884; Marcellus Eldredge, 1885-86; George E. Hodgdon, 1887-88; Edmund S. Fay, 1889-90; John J. Laskey, 1891-92; Charles P. Berry, 1893-94; William O. Junkins, 1895-96; John W. Emery, 1897; John S. Tilton, 1898; Calvin Page, 1899; Edward E. McIntire, 1900-01; John Pender, 1902; George D. Marcy, 1903-04; William E. Marvin, 1905-06; Wallace Hackett, 1907-08; Edward H. Adams, 1909-10; Daniel W. Badger, 1911-12-13; Harry B. Yeaton, 1914.

CITY CLERKS

John Bennett, 1850-1862; Marcellus Bufford, 1862-1876; Mercer Goodrich, 1876-1878; Daniel J. Vaughan, 1878-1884; Mercer Goodrich, 1884-1892; Samuel R. Gardner, 1892-1895; C. Dwight Hanscom, 1895; William H. Moore, 1896-1899; George D. Marcy, 1899; William H. Moore, 1900; William E. Peirce, 1901-1905; W. E. Underhill, 1905; William H. Moran, 1906; Lamont Hilton, 1907-1911; Guy E. Corey, 1911-1913; Frederic E. Drew, 1913-1914.

PORTSMOUTH PHYSICIANS

J. J. Berry, J. D. Carty, E. S. Cowles, J. H. Dixon, E. B. Eastman, C. W. Hannaford, A. C. Heffenger, M. A. Higgins, C. E. Johnston, W. O. Junkins, S. T. Ladd, A. J. Lance, T. W. Luce, J. H. Neal, G. E. Pender, F. W. Pike, A. B. Sherburne, H. L. Taylor, F. S. Towle, W. D. Walker, B. C. Woodbury.

LAWYERS

C. Page, S. W. Emery, Jr., Wallace Hackett, Ernest L. Guptil, W. E. Marvin, J. H. Bartlett, T. H. Simes, E. H. Adams, Charles H. Batchelder, John L. Mitchell, H. W. Peyser, H. K. Torrey, N. O. Foust, A. R. Hatch, A. W. Rundlett.

Joseph P. Conner, Postmaster.

I. H. Washburn, Asst. Postmaster.

Sherman Newton, Collector of Customs.

Seth W. Jones, Collector of Internal Revenue.

Silas H. Harding, Superintendent First District U. S. Life Saving Service. Keepers: E. S. Hall, Harbor Station; S. F. Wells, Wallis Sands; A. L. Remick, Straws Point; B. F. Smart, Hampton Beach.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The schools of the city are maintained at a high degree of efficiency, and the schoolhouses will, as a rule, compare favorably with those of most other cities of its size. The first town schoolhouse was built in conformity with a vote of the town meeting of 1709, and was opened in 1713. It was a wooden structure of one story, and stood nearly where the present Haven schoolhouse stands, on South School Street.

There had previously been a town school, however, Thomas Phipps having been appointed town schoolmaster in 1697, and taught a number of years in a wooden building on what is now State Street, which was rented from Ebenezer Wentworth, and in 1735 became the property of the town. The "selectt men" engaged him to teach the "readers, sypherers and Latterners."

The first school in the town to which girls were admitted was opened in 1780 by Benjamin Dearborn, on Market Street. In 1700 Mrs. Graffort gave to the town the highway, now called Daniel Street, but which for more than half a century after it was opened was called Graffort's Lane, and also "one lot of land in my great field for erecting a schoolhouse," there being then no schoolhouse owned by the town.

The Haven School.—On South School Street, at its junction with South Street, was built in 1846, and has recently been extensively remodeled and improved.

The Farragut School.—On School and High streets was built in 1889.

The Whipple School.—On State Street, near the top of Mason's Hill, was built in the same year as the Farragut.

Cabot Street School.—The two-story wooden schoolhouse fronting on Cabot Street, at its junction with State Street, was built in 1860, on the site

of an old two-story schoolhouse of brick, with a pitch roof, built previous to 1815.

The Franklin School.—On Maplewood Avenue, popularly known as Christian Shore, was built in 1847.

The High School is on Islington Street. The city issuing \$100,000 bond to pay for same in 1893. The school opened September 4, 1905.

There are three suburban schools, namely, the *Plains School* at the Plains, the *Lafayette School* on Lafayette Road, and the *Spalding School* on Woodbury Avenue. A training school, kindergarten schools, evening school and vacation school are maintained.

The total enrollment in the public schools in 1913 was 2,052, which with the pupils enrolled in the parochial school and under private instruction make a total over 2,400 or about twenty-one per cent of the entire population as reported by the 1910 census.

The expenditures for schools in 1913 were \$54,400. The valuation of school buildings and equipments \$253,000.

Superintendents.—Charles H. Morss, 1886-1892; J. Clifford Simpson, 1892-1899; Henry C. Morrison, 1899-1904; Ernest L. Silver, 1905-1909; James A. MacDougall, 1909-1912; James N. Pringle, 1912.

Portsmouth Training School was established in 1887. Twenty-five of the sixty-two teachers now employed in the Portsmouth elementary schools are graduates of the training school.

Kindergartens.—(Haven and Cabot streets) were established in January, 1895. Manual training was established September, 1908. Sewing was introduced into some of the schools in 1856 and has been continuously taught since 1865.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUND

Langdon Park.—In 1867 John Langdon Elwyn gave about five acres of land, lying on the south side of the South Mill Pond, to trustees for a public park, to be laid out as such any time they deemed most expedient. The Langdon Park Association was formed in 1875 and reorganized in 1876 with Frank W. Miller as chairman, who was energetic in securing and planting over six hundred trees. The Park was opened May 25, 1876, with addresses by Rev. James DeNormandie, Ichabod Goodwin, Daniel Austin, Charles Levi Woodbury, and Alfred Langdon Elwyn, a full account of which appears in a pamphlet published by the chairman. The park was improved in 1907 by Woodbury Langdon, Esq.

Haven Park.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven house formerly stood on the south side of Pleasant Street, midway between Edward and Livermore streets. It was built in 1751 by Dr. Samuel Haven, who, from 1752 to 1806, was pastor of the South Parish. He died March 3, 1806, and his wife the following day, and both were deposited at the same time in the tomb under the pulpit. Under a provision of the will of the descendants of Doctor Haven, upon the death of the last member of the family, the mansion was taken down, and the grounds, with the land of the Parry and Hatch estates adjoining, were purchased and given to the city, in 1898, to be known as the "Haven Park";

\$18,000 were left for the purchase of land and buildings; \$2,000 to put the park in order, and \$5,000 as a park fund. The Fitz John Porter monument in the park was erected in accordance with the will of R. H. Eddy of Boston, who left the sum of \$30,000 for an equestrian statue.

Goodwin Park.—In 1887 the heirs of the late Ichabod Goodwin sold the Goodwin field at a nominal price, conditional that it should always be kept as a public park. It was purchased by the Eldredge family and presented to the city. The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument was erected in 1888, by popular subscription, the dedication taking place on July 4th of that year, the orator of the occasion being the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury.

The Hovey Fountain.—The marble and bronze drinking fountain on the lawn south of the post office is inscribed as follows: "In Memory of Charles Emerson Hovey, United States Navy, born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 10, 1885; killed in action, Phillipine Islands, September 23, 1911; son of Rev. Henry Hovey and Louise Folsom Hovey."

Ensign Hovey graduated from U. S. Naval Academy, 1907; ordered to Phillipines, 1910; was commanding expedition against outlaw Moros when he met his death. His last words were: "Get on the job, McGuire."

The Playground.—In May, 1907, an ordinance was passed creating a park commission, and Mayor Hackett appointed C. A. Hazlett and Dr. F. S. Towle, park commissioners. The marsh on the west side of the park had been used as a dumping ground for ashes and refuse. The land surrounding the marsh was secured mainly through the efforts of Councilman H. E. Boynton. The volunteer receipts from base ball audiences have supplied seats and improved the grounds. A shelter building has been erected and the city and citizens have been liberal in maintaining the grounds, the outdoor gymnasium, tennis courts and children's playground.



THE COUNTY FARM, BRENTWOOD, N. H.



MONUMENT SQUARE, CHESTER, N. H.



WIGIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, STRATHAM, N. H.



STONE BRIDGE, FREMONT, N. H.

CHAPTER XVI

PORTSMOUTH—(*Continued*)

Public Library—Cottage Hospital—Societies, Etc.—Corporations—Portsmouth Navy Yard—The Treaty of Portsmouth

The Public Library.—In 1869, Hon. Frank Jones placed in the hands of trustees, the sum of \$500, the amount of his salary as mayor, to be available, for a public library when the citizens should raise the sum to \$5,000 for the same purpose.

In 1871 Rev. James DeNormandie, in an address to the South Parish, warmly advocated the establishment of a Young People's Union in Portsmouth as a place wherein young men and women might pass the evening more profitably than in idly walking the streets. The Unitarian and Universalist societies together secured three rooms on the corner of Congress and Vaughan streets. Contributions of books came in liberally from people of the two named parishes mainly, until there were, with purchases of current literature, about one thousand volumes. The Young People's Union survived until some time in 1874, when the rooms were closed, and the books stored in the basement of the Unitarian Chapel on Court Street, where they remained until 1880, when Miss Mary A. Foster asked Mr. Rich, who had been librarian of the old Union, to arrange and catalogue these books, with the object of loaning them to the people of the city. The late Mrs. Anna B. Wilson, enthusiastic and able, worked with Miss Foster, Miss Frances A. Mathes, and others in preparing and covering the books. One small room in the upper west corner of the custom-house was offered and accepted for temporary use. On January 1, 1881, the Public Library began the issue of books. In the following April, 1881, what was then an anteroom of Congress Hall was rented, and the library moved thence. Removal was again made the following spring to three rooms in Franklin Building, south of the entrance, where a reading room was made part of the institution. While located there, in April, 1884, the Portsmouth Mercantile Library Association through the efforts of William H. Sise, C. A. Hazlett, and W. G. Billings, presented to the library their collection of 2,000 books that had been accumulating for thirty-three years. The association continues to be represented on the board of trustees, by two representatives. At this period many new and valuable books were purchased from the Jones Fund, which had accumulated to \$5,000.

Among the large contributors to the fund were William H. Hill, William Simes, Daniel H. Pierce, John H. Bailey, W. H. Y. Hackett, and Ichabod

Goodwin. Numerous public entertainments were given to complete the balance of the fund. This money was expended by its trustees, until all the rooms, from the entrance to Vaughan Street, were filled with book-stacks, compelling the removal of the library to the main Congress Hall. In March, 1896, the city leased the "Academy," with the privilege of purchasing the land and building in 1906. After an expenditure of \$8,000 in remodeling, the library began again the issue of books December 5, 1896. This building was erected in 1809 from designs drawn by Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the Massachusetts State House.

The city purchased the building in 1906 for \$10,000. The library now contains over 22,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets, classified by the Dewey decimal system. It also maintains a reading-room, in which all the principal magazines are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. and Sunday afternoons; the city council making a liberal appropriation each year for maintaining the library. The invested funds given by citizens and friends amount to \$20,000, the income from same is restricted to the purchase of new books. The public has had access to the shelves since 1909. A children's room was opened in 1911.

Especial attention has been made to obtain books and newspapers relating to Portsmouth. E. P. Kimball was the first treasurer and served to 1889 and was succeeded by C. A. Hazlett, who is completing his twenty-fifth year as treasurer. Robert E. Rich was librarian until 1908, when Miss Hannah G. Fernald, a trained librarian, was elected and continues to serve with three assistants. The circulation is 80,000 yearly.

Cottage Hospital.—On the 23d of January, 1884, in a small house at the lower end of Court Street, the Cottage Hospital was first opened. Created in the hearts and fostered by the efforts of the ever-charitable ladies of the St. John's Parish, it began its work under their immediate care. Then with its first patient comfortably cared for, its beneficent work fairly inaugurated, they turned to the public for sympathy and help. Nor were they disappointed; the city appropriated \$500 a year, individuals and such parishes as were able aided liberally. In five years the house had become too small for the demands made upon it. In 1889 the directors decided to appeal again to their charitable friends for money either to enlarge the hospital or to build a new one which would be better adapted to their needs. The public interest again aroused, money, in small amounts and large, flowed into the treasury, until the sum of \$30,798.43 had been received, and the new building was assured. It is not altogether, or even in large part, a free hospital, although there are several beds, supported by endowments and churches, available for the very poor; and the city, by its \$500 yearly appropriation, has the use of two. But charitable it is in a broad sense, since the usual charges for many of the patients do not by any means cover the cost of their maintenance. In 1913 the invested funds amounted to \$86,000.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

Masonic.—The Masonic bodies are De Witt Clinton Commandery of Knights Templar, instituted 1826; New Hampshire Chapter of Rose Croix;

Grand Council of P. of J.; Ineffable Grand Lodge of Perfection, No. 1; Davenport Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Chapter, No. 3; St. John's Lodge, No. 1, instituted 1736; St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56; Portsmouth Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1, E. M. R. M., organized 1881.

Odd Fellows.—Strawberry Bank Encampment, No. 5, instituted February 28, 1845; Piscataqua Lodge, No. 6, instituted May 24, 1844; New Hampshire Lodge, No. 17, instituted February 11, 1846; Osgood Lodge, No. 48, instituted August 27, 1868; Union Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 3; Fannie A. Gardiner Rebekah Lodge, No. 82, instituted May 4, 1900.

Knights of Honor.—Sagamore Lodge, No. 258, organized March 27, 1876.

Knights of Pythias.—Damon Lodge, No. 9, instituted January 31, 1871; Lucullus Commandery, No. 8.

United Order Pilgrim Fathers, No. 15, organized April 27, 1880.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Portsmouth Grange, No. 22, organized March 2, 1874.

Red Men.—Massasoit Tribe, organized 1888.

Royal Arcanum.—Alpha Council, No. 83, instituted May 1, 1878.

Temperance.—Rockingham Lodge, No. 37, I. O. of G. T.; Strawberry Bank Lodge, No. 54, I. O. of G. T.

United Order of the Golden Cross.—Portsmouth Commandery, No. 47, organized April 5, 1879.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Storer Post, No. 1, reorganized August, 1878.

Federal Fire Society, organized 1789.

Portsmouth Athenaeum, incorporated June, 1817. This institution is owned in a hundred shares of \$100 each, the institution having the right of pre-emption at half the value of the shares. It has a valuable library of 20,000 volumes, and a large number of newspapers and periodicals are also taken.

Portsmouth Board of Trade; Portsmouth Female Asylum.—This institution was founded in 1804 by a few ladies, and incorporated in 1808.

Portsmouth Home for Aged Women was established June, 1876, and chartered June, 1877; Portsmouth Howard Benevolent Society was instituted in 1829, and incorporated in 1854. The funds of the society are derived from the annual contributions of \$1.00 from each member, and by private donations. Its object is to assist the unfortunate poor, chiefly in the winter.

Portsmouth Society for the P. O. C. T. Children; Portsmouth Young Men's Christian Association, organized 1852; reorganized 1888; St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Society, founded January, 1875, by the pastor, Very Rev. Canon Walsh; The Chase Home for Children, formerly the Children's Home.

The Portsmouth Medical Association.—The Portsmouth Medical Association was organized April 23, 1874, with the following members: Jeremiah F. Hall, Nicholas Leavitt Folsom, Benjamin W. Curtis, Samuel C. Whittier, Daniel W. Jones, John W. Parsons. The first officers were as follows: President, J. F. Hall; secretary, D. W. Jones; treasurer, N. L. Folsom; business committee, S. C. Whittier, B. F. Curtis, and J. W. Parsons.

- Portsmouth Improvement Association.—Organized 1902.
 Society for the Care of the South Cemetery.—Incorporated 1897.
 Freedom Council, I. O. U. A. M.
 W. R. C.—Storer Relief Corps, No. 6; reorganized 1892.
 U. V. U.—General Gilman Marston Command, No. 6.
 Harriet P. Dame W. V. R. U., No. 2.—(Auxiliary to General Gilman Marston Command); organized February 2, 1893.
 N. H. Sons of Revolution.—Founded 1893.
 Besor Senate K. A. E. O.
 Portsmouth Yacht Club.—Club house, 65 Mechanic Street; organized April, 1898.
 Portsmouth Country Club.—Organized 1899.
 Warwick Club.—5 Market Street; organized December 16, 1892.
 John Langdon Club.—Organized December, 1899.
 Civic Association.
 Graffort Club.—Organized May 13, 1895.
 Paul Jones Club.
 Ladies' Humane Society.—Instituted 1816; incorporated 1874.
 Macomi's Council, D. of L.
 N. H. N. G.—First Company Coast Artillery Corps, organized April 27, 1909; Frederic T. Harriman, captain, headquarters of First Battalion Coast Artillery Corps, N. H. N. G., C. B. Hoyt, major.
 Winfield Scott Schley Camp, No. 4, Department of New Hampshire.
 United Spanish War Veterans.—Organized October 19, 1905, has a membership of 89 comrades. Commander, Frederick W. M. Poppe; adjutant, Harry W. Foster.
 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.—Portsmouth Lodge, No. 97; instituted September 17, 1888.
 U. O. of I. O. L.—Star Lodge, organized November 13, 1893.
 A. O. U. W.—Sagamore Lodge, No. 11; instituted December 10, 1884.
 Portsmouth Athletic Club.—Organized September 10, 1885.
 Knights of Columbus.—Portsmouth Council, No. 140, organized August, 1895.
 Central Labor Union.—Organized November 2, 1901.
 A. O. H.—Division No. 2.
 Foresters of America.—Court Rockingham, No. 6; instituted September, 1887.
 Portsmouth Seamens' Friend Society.—Organized 1838.
 N. H. Society for Protection of Cruelty to Animals.
 N. H. Sons of the Revolution.—Founded 1893.
 District Nursing Association.—Organized 1906.
 Piscataqua Pioneers.—Organized June 12, 1905.
 Portsmouth Girls' Club.—Organized 1911.
 Governor Wentworth Associates, No. 6.
 Haven W. C. T. U.
 Rockingham Co. W. C. T. U.
 N. E. O. P.—Kearsarge Lodge, No. 268; instituted 1896.
 Fraternal Order of Eagles.—Mercedes Aerie, No. 682, organized 1902.

Portsmouth Veteran Firemen's Association.

Portsmouth Firemen's Relief.

Franklin Pierce V. F. Association.—Organized 1885.

Order of United American Mechanics.—Portsmouth Council, No. 8, organized April 11, 1892.

Knights of Golden Eagle, Grand Commandery, No. 1.—Instituted October 22, 1897.

Ivy Temple Ladies of the Golden Eagle.—Oak Castle, No. 4; instituted February 24, 1892.

United Order of Pilgrim Fathers.

Six of the foregoing associations and clubs own and occupy their buildings. The Y. M. C. A., Home for Aged Women, Athenaeum, Athletic Club, the Elks and Knights of Columbus. The Wentworth Home for Incurables on Pleasant Street and the Society of Colonial Dames in the Whipple-Ladd House on Market Street were given their historic buildings by the former owners.

CORPORATIONS, ETC.

Granite State Fire Insurance Co.—Office, National Block, Congress; Calvin Page, president; Joseph Q. Hobbs, vice president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary; J. W. Emery, assistant secretary.

Portsmouth Fire Association.

Piscataqua Fire Insurance Co.

Portsmouth Gas Co., 13 Congress; incorporated 1907.

Rockingham County Light and Power Co.

Morley Button Manufacturing Co.

Portsmouth Building and Loan Association.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial.—Incorporated July 5, 1907, 386 Court; Wallace Hackett, president; Rev. Alfred Gooding, vice president; C. A. Hazlett, secretary; Wallis D. Walker, treasurer.

Portsmouth Bridge.—Incorporated 1819.

Newcastle Bridge Co.—Incorporated 1821.

Piscataqua Navigation Co.

Frank Jones Brewing Co.

Eldredge Brewing Co.

Portsmouth Brewing Co.

Gale Shoe Manufacturing Co.

Plymouth Business School.

Widder Bros. Shoe Co.

Portsmouth Tanning Co.

Portsmouth Foundry Co.

Consolidation Coal Co.

THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD

It was because the early government of this settlement saw, on account of the extensive and fine timber lands and the advantages of the deep and never-closed harbor, an admirable location for ship building that Portsmouth was

chosen as a place for building ships for the Royal Navy, and at a later date by our Government for one of its yards. As early as 1650 there are records of timber for masts marked with the king's "Broad Arrow" as belonging to the crown.

The "Falkland."—The first war-ship built here was the "Falkland," of fifty-four guns, in 1690, and in 1724 still in commission in the Royal Navy. In 1749 a ship-of-war named the "America," of fifty guns was built for the British government by Colonel Nathaniel Meserve. When the war of the Revolution was seen to be inevitable this site at once recommended itself to the Government. Governor Langdon, then the owner of Badger's Island, offered its use to Continental Congress, and here, in March, 1755, was begun work on the frigate "Raleigh," of thirty-two guns, and the following May she was launched, and before four months had elapsed she was on the seas and had engaged in attacking four English vessels of war acting as convoy of a large fleet of merchantmen. It was one of the earliest engagements which gave promise of that brilliant bravery which surprised the world as it gained one success after another upon the seas, and over the ships of the greatest naval power in the world.

The "Ranger."—The next ship built here for the Colonial government was "the Ranger," launched in 1777, and immediately given to the command of John Paul Jones, and with her he attacked and captured the "Drake," a British vessel of greater power.

The "America."—In 1776 the keel of the "America" was laid at Badger's Island, the only ship of the line which the Government at that time completed, and in 1782 this ship was given by Congress to France to replace the "Magnifique," one of her men-of-war, recently lost in the harbor of Boston. This ship was captured by the British in 1794, and her name changed to the "Impetueux," and long regarded as one of the most valuable and beautiful vessels in the British navy, and yet her builder, Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, had never seen a ship-of-the-line. For a long time after the war little was done in the navy, but in 1798 the frigate "Crescent" was built, then the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," next the "Scammell," and then the "Congress." It was not till 1800, the principal island, on which the buildings of the navy yard are erected, was purchased by the Government and the various provisions necessary for a naval station actively begun. The buildings are on an island on the opposite side of the river.

LIST OF VESSELS OF WAR BUILT AT THIS STATION

Built for the Royal Navy.—1690, frigate Falkland, 54 guns; 1696, frigate Bedford, 32 guns; 1749, frigate America, 60 guns.

Built for the Colonial Navy, from 1775 to 1800.—1775, frigate Raleigh, 22 guns; 1776, sloop Ranger, 18 guns; 1778, frigate Crescent, 32 guns; 1799, frigate Congress, 38 guns; 1776, ship-of-line America, 74 guns; 1797, sloop Portsmouth, 24 guns; 1798, schooner Scammell, 14 guns.

Built for the Navy of the United States.—1814, ship Washington, 74 guns; 1817, ship Alabama (changed to New Hampshire, launched 1864), 74 guns; 1820, schooner Porpoise, 11 guns; 1820, frigate Santee (launched

1855), 44 guns; 1827, sloop Concord, 24 guns; 1839, sloop Preble, 20 guns; 1841, frigate Congress, 50 guns; 1842, sloop Saratoga, 24 guns; 1843, sloop Portsmouth, 24 guns; 1848, steam frigate Saranac, 11 guns; 1855, lightship for Nantucket; 1857, sloop Jamestown, 24 guns; 1857, steam sloop Mohican, 9 guns; 1864, ironclad Passaconaway, 4 guns; 1864, tug Port Fire; 1864, Blue Light; 1864, ironclad Agamenticus, 4 guns; 1864, sloop of war Piscataqua, 15 guns; 1864, sloop of war Minnetonka, 15 guns; 1864, sloop of war Illinois, 15 guns; 1861, steam sloop Ossipee, 9 guns; 1861, steam sloop Kearsarge, 9 guns; 1861, steam sloop Sebago, 9 guns; 1861, steam sloop Mahaska, 9 guns; 1862, steam sloop Sacramento, 10 guns; 1862, steam sloop Sonoma, 10 guns; 1862, steam sloop Connemaugh, 10 guns; 1863, steam sloop Sasacus, 10 guns; 1863, steam frigate Franklin, 60 guns; 1863, steam sloop Patuxent, 9 guns; 1863, steam sloop Nipsic, 9 guns; 1863, steam sloop Shawmut, 10 guns; 1863, steam sloop Dakota, 10 guns; 1864, steam sloop Contoocook, 15 guns; 1865, steam sloop Benecia, 11 guns; 1869, steam sloop Monongahela, 10 guns; 1873, steam sloop Marion, 10 guns; 1873, steam sloop Enterprise, 7 guns; 1874, steam sloop Essex, 7 guns.

In 1861 the famous sloop-of-war "Kearsage" was built on the railway, her keel being laid on the 3rd of May, and the vessel launched through the dock on the 5th of October following and sailed with many Portsmouth sailors on board on February 5, 1862. She sank the confederate cruiser Alabama on June 16, 1864, after that privateer had destroyed 386 vessels belonging to United States citizens.

A floating dry dock, built by contract in 1848-51, cost, with its basin and the railway at its head, \$1,282,000.

In 1866, Seavey's Island was bought of twenty-eight owners, the government paying therefor \$105,000 for the 105 acres included in the purchase.

The new granite dry dock occupies the channel that formerly lay between Dennet and Seavey Islands. The contract was let to John Pierce of New York City for the sum of \$1,070,000. The dock's inside length is 750 feet and width 130 feet; and it is 39 feet from coping to floor of dock. In its construction there are 20,500 cubic yards of cut granite. It required 18,000 cubic yards of concrete, using 43,000 barrels of Portland cement (400 lbs. to the barrel). 166,000 cubic yards of rock was blasted and hauled away, the entire foundation being a quarry. The first stone was laid May 21, 1901, in the presence of Rear Admiral Read, Lieutenant Gregory, C. E. and Lee Treadwell, C. E., the superintendent for the contractor. An article on the dock and Henderson's Point was published in the Granite Monthly February, 1904, written by T. P. Sullivan, the inspector of granite.

Spanish Prisoners.—On July 9, 1908, the U. S. S. St. Louis arrived in port with 702 Spanish prisoners from the destroyed Spanish fleet at Santiago, and the U. S. S. Harvard on July 15 brought 963 additional. They were landed and placed in hastily constructed barracks on Seavey's Island and guarded by 228 U. S. Marines. They were given U. S. Navy uniforms and rations, and their improvement was rapid. Great was the surprise when the time came on September 28, 1908, to send them back to Spain on the Steamer City of Rome, to find it was hard to drive them away from the prison, so well had they been clothed, fed and treated. Many of them could be seen

staggering under the packs of booty they had been accumulating during their stay, proud of the consciousness of having more possessions than they ever had before.

Destruction of Henderson's Point.—The contract to destroy Henderson's Point was awarded in August of 1902. At that time an appropriation of \$750,000 for the work was made by Congress. The contract called for the removal of 220,000 cubic yards of rock and 50,000 feet of earth. After the company removed 220,000 feet and more remained, the government recognized that the estimate was incorrect and subsequently allowed the company additional funds. By that contract the company was to take away a point that protruded into the Piscataqua River 540 feet, that formed an angle with a 700-foot base line and which would give a depth of thirty-five feet at mean low water, sufficient to take the biggest ship afloat when the water in the river is at its lowest point.

The work of removing the point was begun with clearing away the surface. A cofferdam was then constructed along the inside edge of the outer surface of the rocky point. A railway was built and soon the company was digging out from the shore to the point, leaving a shell of rock, supported by a cofferdam as the outer wall of a thirty-five foot deep well that was hundreds of feet long and wide.

It was in the course of this work that several important features of engineering were tried and found true. When it was determined that the outer wall of the point would be removed with one blast the company began to drill horizontal lift holes in which to place the dynamite. Some of the holes were eighty-two feet deep. The first drill placed was six inches wide and three feet long. When that drill had gone to its greatest depth the horseshoers employed moulded a six-foot drill that would exactly fit the lowest depth or striking point of the preceding drill. Each new piece of drill that went into a hole was three feet longer than the preceding drill and each was reconstructed to fit the individual hole. Twenty-seven separate drills were used in some of the lead holes and a force of thirty-five blacksmiths was rushed to keep the work moving. The holes were six inches wide at the top and one and three-fourth inches wide at their lowest extremity. Several of the steel drills were eighty-five feet long.

It is certain that fifty tons of dynamite were used at the single explosion July, 1905. More would have been used if the government would have permitted. In addition to the fifty tons at the single explosion about 150 other tons of dynamite were used. The gross cost of the dynamite alone was about \$75,000. Two hundred lift holes were filled with dynamite at the time of the explosion and each was connected in a series of wires so that no bad section of the material would cause the entire stock to fail to explode. All of these were connected by electric wires under the personal supervision of Chief Electrician Thomas F. Flanagan. The explosion, the greatest ever planned in modern times, was a success and contrary to expectations no damage resulted to people or property. There was a loud sound, and, according to the officer in charge of the measuring instruments, the water went into the air 73 feet, and the debris to the height of 170 feet. When the water and debris dropped

back into the river a tidal wave 10 feet high headed for the New Castle shore. It was estimated 35,000 people witnessed the explosion.

After the blast the principal difficulty was encountered. For more than a year the company used big dredgers and heavy scows in clearing the basin of the river. The high tide repeatedly caused the dredges to drag their moorings and float away. It was then found necessary to have light-draught dredges constructed for the special use. The force of the tide is so great that a stretch of wire 1,000 feet long had to be replaced every three months. The contract was completed in 1912.

The Treaty of Portsmouth.—The envoys appointed by the governments of Russia and Japan arrived at the Navy Yard on August 8, 1905, and were met at the Portsmouth Bridge by the Governor of New Hampshire and his staff, and escorted by the State Militia to the county courthouse on State Street, and from thence they were taken in automobiles to their quarters at the Wentworth House in New Castle. Each day the envoys held their sessions in the new storage building at the Navy Yard. The members of the conference consisted of Witte, Rosen, Navokoff, Plancon, Korostovetz, Comora, Takahira, Otchiai, Adatci and Sato. The Treaty was signed September 5, 1905. On a bronze tablet in the Conference Building is the following inscription:

"In this building, at the invitation of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, was held the Peace Conference between the Envoys of Russia and Japan, and September 5, 1905, at 3:47 P. M., was signed The Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the war between the two empires."

Navy Yard Commandants.—The following is a list of the commandants of the navy yard at this place from 1812 to 1914:

Captain Isaac Hull, 1812; Captain Thos. Macdonough, 1815; Captain Charles Morris, 1818; Captain W. M. Crane, 1823; Captain C. G. Ridgely, 1825; Captain J. O. Creighton, 1826; Captain J. D. Henley, 1828; Captain W. M. Crane, 1832; Captain John D. Sloat, 1840; Captain George W. Storer, 1843; Captain Daniel Turner, 1846; Captain Thomas W. Wyman, 1849; Captain Joseph Smoot, 1852; Captain John T. Newton, 1855; Captain John Pope, 1857; Commodore G. F. Pearson, 1860; Commodore T. Bailey, 1864; Commodore Joseph Lanman, 1867; Commodore John A. Winslow, 1869; Commodore A. M. Pennock, 1870; Commodore J. C. Howell, 1872; Commodore A. Bryson, 1874; Commodore Earl English, 1876; Commodore John Guest, 1877; Commodore J. C. Beaumont, 1879; Commodore Clark H. Wells, 1881-1884; Commodore Philip C. Johnson, 1884-1887; Captain Robert F. Bradford, 1887-1889; Commodore Joseph D. Skerrett, 1889-1890; Rear Admiral Charles C. Carpenter—As Captain, 1890-1894; as Rear Admiral, 1898; Captain Montgomery Sicard, 1894; Captain Allen V. Reed, 1894-1896; Rear Admiral George C. Remey—As Captain, 1896-1898; as Rear Admiral, 1898-1900; Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, 1900-1901; Rear Admiral John J. Read, 1901-1903; Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, 1903-1904;

Rear Admiral William W. Mead, 1904-1907; Rear Admiral George A. Bicknell, 1907-1908; Rear Admiral Edwin K. Moore, 1908-1909; Captain Frank A. Wilner, 1909-1911; Captain Charles C. Rogers, 1911-1914.

List of officers now on duty at the navy yard:

Commandant's Office.—C. C. Rogers, Captain, Commandant Navy Yard and First Naval District, Aid to Commandant; W. McDowell, Lieut. Commander, Inspection Officer; O. T. Hurdle, Chief Boatswain, Assistant to Inspection Officer; M. J. Lenney, Machinist, Assistant to Inspection Officer; P. H. Bierce, Boatswain, Assistant to Inspection Officer; H. V. C. Wetmore, Carpenter, Assistant to Inspection Officer.

Captain of Yard's Office.—H. A. Field, Captain, Captain of Yard; W. Derrington, Chief Boatswain, Assistant to Captain of Yard; J. C. Lindberg, Chief Boatswain, Assistant to Captain of Yard; Ed. Sweeney, Boatswain, Assistant to Captain of Yard.

Hull Division.—L. S. Adams, Naval Constructor, Construction Officer; E. C. Hamner, Jr., Naval Constructor, Assistant to Construction Officer; L. W. Townsend, Lieutenant, Assistant to Construction Officer; F. Muller, Chief Boatswain, Assistant to Construction Officer; F. M. Smith, Carpenter, Assistant to Construction Officer.

Public Works Department.—L. F. Bellinger, Civil Engineer, Public Works Officer; E. W. Craig, Chief Carpenter, Assistant to Public Works Officer.

Machinery Division.—F. W. Bartlett, Captain, Engineer Officer; F. L. Sheffield, Lieut. Commander, Inside Superintendent; I. E. Bass, Lieut. Commander, Outside Superintendent; R. E. Cassidy, Lieutenant (J. G.) Shop Superintendent; L. J. Gulliver, Lieutenant (J. G.) Electric and Ordnance Officer, Power Plant Superintendent; C. H. Hosung, Chief Machinist, Inspections and Requisitions; C. R. Johnson, Chief Machinist, Assistant to Shop Superintendent, Yard Craft and Service; Joseph Chamberlain, Gunner, Assistant to Electrical and Ordnance Stores.

Yard Dispensary.—B. L. Wright, Surgeon, Medical Officer in Command; L. H. Wheeler, P. A. Surgeon, Medical Officer Dispensary; P. G. White, A. A. Dental Surgeon.

Naval Hospital.—B. L. Wright, Surgeon, Medical Officer in Command; F. M. Bogan, Surgeon; Medical Officer at Hospital; L. H. Wheeler, P. A. Surgeon, Medical Officer Dispensary; Chas. E. Reynolds, Chief Pharmacist, Assistant to Medical Officer.

General Store.—F. T. Arms, Pay Inspector, General Storekeeper; J. F. Flynn, Pay Clerk, Chief Clerk.

Navy Pay Office.—E. D. Ryan, Pay Inspector, Purchasing Pay Officer, Portsmouth, N. H.

CHAPTER XVII

ATKINSON

*Early History—Ecclesiastical History—Educational—Atkinson Academy—
Military Record—Public Library*

Atkinson is situated in latitude $42^{\circ} 51'$, longitude $71^{\circ} 8'$, and is about four miles in length and three in breadth, containing 6,800 acres, and is bounded north by Hampstead, east by Plaistow, south by Haverhill, Mass., and west by Salem and Derry. It is thirty-six miles from Concord and thirty-six miles from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Daily stage to village two miles.

It originally was a part of Haverhill, which was settled in 1640. It comprises a portion of the territory conveyed to the inhabitants of Pentucket (now Haverhill) by the Indians Passaquo and Saggahew, with the consent of their chief Passaconaway, by their deed now in existence, dated November 15, 1642.

No settlement was made till eighty-five years later, when, in 1727 or '28, Benjamin Richards, of Rochester, N. H., Nathaniel, Jonathan, and Edmund Page and John Dow, from Haverhill, moved into the present limits of the town. When the dividing line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was settled, Atkinson, then a part of Plaistow, was assigned to New Hampshire.

Plaistow was incorporated February 28, 1749. Atkinson was separated from Plaistow August 31, 1767, and incorporated by the Legislature September 3rd of the same year.

The increase of population from the first settlement of the town was rapid, and in 1775, eight years after the incorporation of the town, it numbered 575, more than the average from that time to the present. The population by the census of 1910 was 440.

The soil is of an excellent quality, yielding large returns for the labor spent upon it, and the town has long been noted for its superior fruit.

The location of the town is very high, commanding a view of the spires of sixteen villages and of many mountains on every side around it. The air is dry and pure, and Doctor Bowditch, the distinguished physician, has long recommended it as one of the most favorable resorts in New Hampshire for those afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

In the Revolution, which occurred so soon after the incorporation of the town, the people of Atkinson showed themselves truly patriotic. This they

did by spirited resolutions and by furnishing men and money for the army. Every man in Atkinson signed the association test.

Mr. Nathaniel Cogswell, who had been a merchant thirty or forty years in the adjoining Town of Haverhill, and had moved into Atkinson in 1766, alone gave eight sons to the service, besides loaning money to the town to be expended in bounty and military equipments, the greater part of which money, by the depreciation of currency, he lost. These eight sons performed more than thirty-eight years of service, a greater amount of service, it is believed, than was rendered by any other family in the country.

They all survived the Revolution and settled in life, and were the Hon. Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton; Hon. Amos Cogswell, of Dover; Capt. Nathaniel P. Cogswell, of Atkinson; Moses Cogswell, Esq., of Canterbury; Dr. William Cogswell, of Atkinson; John Cogswell, Esq., of Landaff; Dr. Joseph Cogswell, of Yarmouth; and Mr. Ebenezer Cogswell, of Wiscasset, Me. Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, by the important services he rendered to the country in this crisis of affairs, was a host.

In all the wars in which our country has been engaged Atkinson has been prompt to do its whole duty. In the War of 1812 she sent quite a number of men to guard the forts along the coast, and Capt. William Page, commander of a company of cavalry, in response to a requisition from the governor, tendered the services of this entire company. Forty residents of Atkinson served in the War of the Rebellion, very few towns in New Hampshire furnishing so large a number in proportion to their population.

Ecclesiastical History.—The reasons assigned by the petitioners for a separation from the Town of Plaistow were "that by reason of the great distance of their dwellings from the meeting-house they undergo many and great difficulties in attending the worship of Almighty God there, and that the said meeting-house is not large enough to accommodate more than half of the inhabitants of said town."

Before the erection of the church services were held at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Cogswell. The first meeting-house was built in 1768-69, and remained until 1845.

The town extended a call to Mr. Stephen Peabody, February 26, 1772, and voted to give him "160 pounds lawful money as a settlement, upon condition that the salary begin £66 13s. and 4d. lawful money the first year, and add on 40 shillings per year till it amount to 80 pounds per year." They also voted to give him "ten cords of wood per year as long as he carry on the work of the ministry in Atkinson." Mr. Peabody accepted, and was ordained November 25, 1772, at which time the church was organized at the house of Mr. Samuel Little.

The covenant of the church adopted at its organization was evangelical. Mr. Peabody continued pastor of the church until his decease.

After the death of Mr. Peabody the pulpit was supplied by the following gentlemen: Jacob Cummings, from 1822 till 1824; Stephen Farley, from 1824 till 1832; Luke A. Spofford (Ins.), from 1832 till 1834; Samuel H. Tolman (Ins.), from 1835 till 1839; Samuel Pierce (Ord.), from 1843 till 1844; Jesse Page, 1845 till 1869; Charles F. Morse (Ins.), 1872 till 1875; Charles T. Melvin, 1876 till 1880; Ezra B. Pike, 1880 till 1882; John O.

Barrows, 1882 till 1885; James Alexander, 1886; Augustus C. Swain, 1887 till 1892; Geo. Hale Scott, 1893 till 1907; Edgar Warren, 1907 till 1910; R. Albert Goodwin, 1910 till 1914.

In March, 1819, three months previous to the death of Mr. Peabody, the town "voted to let the Universalists have the privilege of using the meeting-house the present year their proportion of Sundays, according to the taxation." This vote was repeated in subsequent years.

Deeming it expedient, on account of the inconvenience which attended the worship of God in connection with those of other denominations, the church and orthodox part of the community formed, February 19, 1834, a society for the support of Christian institutions, called the "Congregational Society in Atkinson." During the year 1835 a meeting-house was erected by this new society from subscriptions by themselves and others. It stands on land given for this purpose by Joseph B. Cogswell.

In 1845, Mrs. Judith Cogswell, widow of Dr. William Cogswell, gave to the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society a bell weighing 1,300 pounds. A fine parsonage was erected in 1872. The meeting-house was remodeled in 1879 at an expense exceeding its original cost.

In 1872, Francis Cogswell, George Cogswell, Nathaniel Cogswell, and Jesse Page gave to the Congregational Church a thousand dollars each, "The interest to be expended, under its direction, for the support of preaching and sustaining the gospel ministry"; and Joseph B. Cogswell, another brother, a similar amount for the support of preaching and repairs on the house of worship. Donations to the preaching fund have also been made by John Pettengill and Eliza W. Noyes.

It may be well to remark that the singing in the church has always been by a volunteer choir. To one family, children of Mr. Henry Noyes, has the church been especially indebted. Four sisters of this family sat side by side for more than forty years preceding 1865, and several brothers nearly as long, and the husband of one of the four sisters sang in the choir more than fifty years, a great part of the time as the leader.

A *Universalist Society* was incorporated June 18, 1818, by the name of the Universalist Society of Atkinson and Hampstead. The old society was given up, and the present one formed in 1839, and is known by the name of the Atkinson Universalist Society. The society erected a meeting-house in 1842.

For the years 1843 and 1844 the Rev. Josiah Gilman resided in the town, and supplied the pulpit half the time. Since then the society has had preaching only occasionally.

Education.—The early settlers seem to have been people of intelligence, and one of their first thoughts was the education of their children. March 29, 1774, according to the records of the town, it was voted to hire a school-master eight months the ensuing year, an unusual length of school for so small a population at that early period. January 30, 1775, the town was divided into three school districts and subsequently into six; the present number is five. The people, however, were soon dissatisfied with the advantages of the common district schools, and in 1788 erected a suitable building and established Atkinson Academy, which is entitled to an honorable

place among the educational institutions of New England from its antiquity and usefulness.

The first four academies of New Hampshire were Phillips, at Exeter, incorporated 1781; New Ipswich, incorporated 1789; Chesterfield, incorporated 1790; and Atkinson, incorporated February 17, 1791. As the one at Atkinson, however, went into operation several years before its incorporation, it is really the second in the state in point of age. The origin of the academy is due mainly to the efforts of three men,—Hon. Dr. and Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, Rev. Stephen Peabody, and Dr. William Cogswell.

The first academy building, one story in height, was erected in the center of the town, where the road to Salem diverges from the main street. It was burned in 1802 and rebuilt in 1803.

When first established the academy, through the scarcity of such institutions, soon gained an enviable reputation, and was largely patronized from a distance, fitting young men for college, and giving instruction in the higher English branches. It early became a mixed school, when but little attention had been paid to female education, and has so continued to the present time, being the first academy, according to Rev. Dr. Foll, himself one of the pupils, where the sexes were educated together in the higher branches.

It is interesting to note, in comparison with the present educational expenses, how small were the charges of the school in its early history. The tuition for the first two years was only 6s. for a quarter of twelve weeks; then 9s.; in 1797, \$2.00; in 1805, \$3.00; in 1839 it was raised to \$4.00; in 1854 it was \$4.80. Board at first was 4s. 6d., including lodging and washing. Then for many years it was 6s.; in 1830 it was 7s. 6d. for the whole week, including washing and lodging, and 6s. for those who spent the Sabbath at their homes; in 1850 from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, including room-rent and washing.

Very many have enjoyed its privileges who would otherwise have secured no instruction beyond that of the common district schools. To the town where it is located it has been of priceless value.

Among the many pupils of the old academy are not a few who have attained eminence. There may be mentioned the names of Levi Woodbury, noted in youth as in manhood for his untiring industry; Governor Kent, of Maine; Jonathan and Joseph Cilley; President Brown, of Dartmouth College; Gen. James Wilson; Judge White, of Salem; President Hale, of Hobart College; Benjamin Greenleaf, author of many mathematical works; Edmund R. Peaslee, LL. D., the distinguished medical professor and practitioner, of New York City; Judge Greenleaf Clarke, of the Supreme Court, Minnesota. To these should be added, besides others previously mentioned, a large number of clergymen of great usefulness.

Grace Fletcher, the first wife of Daniel Webster, was educated here, and has been described by her schoolmates as a pale, modest, retiring girl.

The following have been principals of the academy: M. H. Neal, D. Hardy, Samuel Moody, S. Dinsmore, S. P. Webster, John Vose, Moses Dow, Wm. Cogswell, Francis Vose, Jacob Cummings, Stephen Farley, Enoch Hale, John Kelly, Jos. Peckham, J. A. Taylor, B. A. Spaulding, J. W. Ray, E. H. Greeley, Jos. Garland, C. D. Fitch, W. C. Todd, C. P. Parsons, J. W.

Dodge, J. W. Spaulding, N. Barrows, W. E. Buntin, B. H. Weston, E. C. Allen, M. P. White, J. V. Hazen, C. D. Tenney, B. H. Weston, T. B. Rice, H. N. Dunham, A. P. Averill, O. B. Lord, W. H. Thompson. Oscar E. Gibbs is the present principal.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The first house in the town was built by Benjamin Richards, at the end of the lane leading from the main street, a little north of the burying-ground. In this same house Lieut. Ezekiel Belknap died, January 5, 1836, aged one hundred years and forty days. He was a soldier of the old French war, afterwards an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the execution of André.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

Edward B. Murray, Co. C, 3d Regiment; enlisted December 23, 1861; discharged July 20, 1865.

James Carroll, Co. F., 3d Regiment; enlisted December 6, 1864.

Jacob Van Dunran, Co. C, 4th Regiment; enlisted December 9, 1863.

George W. Heath, Co. E, 4th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; re-enlisted February 25, 1864; discharged January 27, 1865.

Edmund F. McNeil, Co. H, 4th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and promoted to 1st sergeant; killed August 16, 1864.

John E. Austin, corporal Co. H, 1st Regiment; enlisted May 3, 1861; discharged August 9, 1861; corporal Co. H, 4th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; promoted to 1st sergeant February 20, 1864; discharged August 23, 1865.

George Hopper, Co. G, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 17, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

John Mulligan, Co. G, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 29, 1864.

John Conley, Co. H, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 13, 1864.

John Henrys, —, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 9, 1863.

Harry Blake, Co. H, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 13, 1864; promoted to corporal April 18, 1865; discharged June 28, 1865.

Henry Hall, Co. C, 7th Regiment; enlisted January 3, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865.

John Smith, Co. C, 7th Regiment; enlisted January 3, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865.

William Lovell, Co. C, 7th Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864; died at Jones' Landing, Va., date unknown.

Andrew Mack, Co. K, 7th Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864; promoted to corporal July 3, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865.

Frederick W. Sleeper, Co. C, 7th Regiment; enlisted November 20, 1861; re-enlisted February 28, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865.

James Richmond, Co. H, 9th Regiment; enlisted December 9, 1863.

Mamuel Silver, Co. K, 9th Regiment; enlisted December 9, 1863.

Andrew Coleman, Co. K, 9th Regiment; enlisted December 9, 1863.

Lafayette Tebbetts, Co. C, 10th Regiment; enlisted August 25, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

James Harper, Co. G, 10th Regiment; enlisted October 29, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Lorenzo Frost, Co. K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Frank P. Ireson, Co. K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

A. Noyse, Co. K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; died July 24, 1863.

Charles G. Perkins, Co. K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Orrin F. Richards, Co. K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Arthur L. Merrick, Co. K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862, sergeant; discharged August 13, 1863.

Robert King, Co. A, 17th Regiment; enlisted December 10, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged April 16, 1863.

J. H. Smith, —, 17th Regiment; enlisted February 4, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Patrick Mack, Co. C, 1st Cavalry; enlisted March 31, 1864.

John Roberts, Co. C, 1st Cavalry; enlisted March 31, 1864.

Ebenezer Buck, V. R. C.; enlisted November 10, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Patrick Dunn, —; enlisted July 29, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Patrick K. Norton, —; enlisted July 3, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Philip G. Lord, —; enlisted July 3, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Andrew M. Dunning, —; enlisted July 3, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Joseph Vedo, —; enlisted July 3, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

George Hughes, —; enlisted August 29, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Marcus M. Merrick, Co. H, 1st Regiment; enlisted May 3, 1861; discharged August 9, 1861.

Gilman Noyes, Co. H, 1st Regiment; enlisted May 3, 1861; discharged August 9, 1861.

David O. Clarke, sergeant Co. K, 5th Regiment; enlisted October 12, 1861; discharged March 16, 1863.

Joseph A. Carlton, Co. K, 5th Regiment; enlisted October 12, 1861; discharged February 7, 1863.

James Hahir, Co. G, 10th Regiment; enlisted December 29, 1863; transferred 2d N. H. Regiment, June 21, 1865.

John C. Ryan, Co. K, 5th Regiment; enlisted October 12, 1861; discharged January 7, 1863.

Samuel B. Mason, sergeant Co. H, 4th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; discharged September 27, 1864.

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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Byron Noyes, sergeant Co. H, 4th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; discharged September 27, 1864.

Nathaniel G. Scott, marine; enlisted March 15, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Lorin Heath, marine; enlisted August 11, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

The Atkinson Public Library was founded by the State in July, 1894. It has 1953 volumes. Alice Gilbert is librarian.

Atkinson Grange, P. of H. and I. O. U. R. M. are the societies.

CHAPTER XVIII

AUBURN

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers—Ecclesiastical—First Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Civil and Military History—Petition for Incorporation—"West Chester"—The Opposition—The Town Incorporated—The First Town-Meeting—Military History—Public Library.

Auburn lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Candia and Hoopsett, on the east by Chester, on the south by Derry and Londonderry, and on the west by Hillsborough and Merrimack counties. The surface is broken but the soil is fertile. The population is 637.

Lake Massabesic, the largest body of water in Rockingham County, is rapidly gaining in popular favor, and is one of the most enchanting summer resorts within the bounds of the "Granite State." The first settler in Auburn was John Smith.

For the early history of Auburn see Chester.

First Congregational Church.—For some reason it was deemed expedient to dissolve the Presbyterian parish and church, and organize a Congregational one. Accordingly, agreeably to an act passed July 3, 1827, "The Second Congregational Society in Chester" was organized June 11, 1842, and a code of by-laws adopted, one article of which was that all moneys should be raised by voluntary subscription. The condition of membership was signing the by-laws and paying \$1 annually. On the 1st day of January, 1843, sixteen members of the Presbyterian Church adopted articles of faith and a covenant, and were organized into a church by the Rev. Samuel Ordway, and assumed the name of The Second Congregational Church in Chester. After the town of Auburn was incorporated, in 1845, the name of the society and church was altered to the First in Auburn. Rev. Samuel Ordway remained until 1846. Subsequent pastors have been James Holmes, Josiah L. Jones, J. S. Guy, Charles E. Houghton, Theodore C. Pratt, 1882-92; W. B. T. Smith, 1894-7; A. V. Fisher, 1898-99; Albert E. Hall, 1899-04; Albert M. Farr, student, 1905-6; E. T. Hurd, 1906-7; O. W. Gord, 1907-8; Frank E. Rand, 1908; B. L. Hess, 1909-13.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodism began to make its appearance in what is now Auburn about the year 1800. The first Methodist sermon believed to have been preached in Chester was in 1807 by Rev. George Pickering. Upon the erection of the new schoolhouse in 1827, on the site of the present one near the bridge across the Blanchard mill-pond, the Methodists had services in it until it failed to accommodate the rapidly increasing congre-

gation, and in 1836 a house of worship was erected. Among the ministers who had labored here are mentioned the names of Revs. Fales, Quimby, Stearns, Smith, Joseph Scott, Marsh, Spencer, Dr. Ferrest, H. B. Copp, R. G. Donaldson, A. Folsom, Nathaniel L. Chase, Jarvis Adams, James Adams, Henry V. Hartwells, Joseph W. Bisby, Isaac G. Price, Simon B. Heath, Frederick E. Whertwell, Henry B. Copp, Nelson M. Bailey, A. R. Lunt. Rev. T. W. Presby has been assigned for 1914 for Auburn and Chester.

Civil History.—A petition by John Clark and others having been presented to the Legislature in 1844 to have the Town of Chester divided, the west part to be named "West Chester," and an order of notice having been served on the town, there was a committee, consisting of John White, Jacob Chase, David Currier, Stephen Palmer, Abel G. Quigg, and James Brown, chosen to report a line for the division at an adjournment. The question was taken by ayes and noes whether the meeting would consent to a division provided the committee should report a satisfactory line: ayes, 148; noes, 83. There seem to have been two reports, and the one made by that part of the committee from the westerly part of the town was adopted: ayes, 210; noes, 59.

There was a strong opposition from individuals in the west part, headed by Jesse Patten and Pike Chase, a remonstrance sent in and counsel employed before the committee, but the petitioners prevailed, and the act passed June 23, 1845. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester, Nathaniel Parker and William Choate, of Derry, were named in the act to divide the property and debts. Auburn was to pay \$2.26, and Chester \$4.02, of state tax.

The first meeting of Auburn was notified by John Clark, David Currier, and Stephen Palmer, and holden July 28th, and officers chosen at an adjournment.

Auburn was incorporated June 25, 1845. It was originally that part of Chester known as "Long Meadow."

MILITARY HISTORY, 1861-65

First Regiment, Three Months.—Mustered in May, 1861. Co. C, Amos W. Brown.

Second Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered June, 1861. Co. C, John Chase, promoted corporal; wounded at Gettysburg. Co. C, John Davis, promoted corporal. Co. C, Hazen Davis, Jr., wounded slightly July, 1863. Co. C, Edwin Plummer, wounded slightly July, 1863. Co. C, Alfred J. Sanborn, discharged for disability July, 1861; re-enlisted November, 1864. Co. D, John D. Wood, recruited September, 1861; died in hospital November, 1862. Co. F, Felix C. Hackney, recruit, died October, 1865.

Third Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered August, 1861. Co. A, John C. Hagan, appointed wagoner; mustered out August, 1864; since died. Co. H, Lanson Blake, re-enlisted. Co. H, Alonzo D. Emery, discharged December, 1861. Co. H, Leroy McDuffee, promoted sergeant; re-enlisted January, 1864.

Fourth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered September, 1861. Co. C, Henry C. Griffin, promoted corporal; re-enlisted February, 1864; wounded; captured at Drury's Bluff; died in Libby Prison September 10, 1864. Co. E, Ebenezer S. Emory, discharged for disability October, 1862. Co. E, Carlton

C. Richardson, re-enlisted January, 1864. Co. G, William Gunston, re-enlisted February, 1864; killed at Drury's Bluff May 16, 1864. Co. G, Amos W. Brown, re-enlisted February, 1864. Co. K, Thomas B. Platts, re-enlisted February, 1864.

Fifth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered October, 1861. Co. C, Isaac Boxall, recruit. Co. F, John Whitehouse, recruit. Co. F, Thomas Darty, recruit. Co. F, Murtz Sullivan, recruit.

Sixth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered November, 1861. Co. I, Frederick Shaeffer, recruit.

Seventh Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered October, 1861. Co. A, Thornton Hazen, wounded at Fort Wagner July, 1863; died of wounds August 29, 1863. Co. I, Otis F. Butrick, discharged for disability August, 1862. Co. H, John Walton, recruit.

Eighth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered December, 1861. Co. D, Frank C. Wood, discharged for disability at Camp Parapet, La., July, 1862.

Ninth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered July, 1862. Co. A, Eben Dean, died at Washington December, 1862. Co. A, George W. Goodwin. Co. A, Moses Reed, died at Richmond, Ky., April, 1863. Co. A, Alonzo D. Emery, transferred to Battery E, U. S. Artillery, September, 1862. Co. A, John D. Neller, recruit, December, 1863; captured; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., February, 1865. Co. A, James R. Preston, transferred to Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, June, 1865. Co. B, Charles F. Shaw, discharged for disability at Fredericksburg, Va., January 15, 1863. Co. K, Charles Delos, recruited December, 1863; deserted January, 1864.

Tenth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered August, 1862. Co. A, Albert Plummer, hospital steward; promoted assistant surgeon January 3, 1865. Co. A, Lucian Holmes, corporal, promoted sergeant; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., October, 1864; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, January 4, 1865. Co. A, John Y. Demeritt, died at Washington January 5, 1863. Co. A, Jacob P. Buswell. Co. A, Charles H. Buswell, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps. Co. A, Joseph L. Davis, died of wounds received June 3, 1864. Co. A, Charles H. Grant, promoted to corporal; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., October, 1864; died in rebel prison at Salisbury February 14, 1865. Co. A, Edward M. Melvin, discharged for disability December, 1864. Co. A, Henry C. Moore, wounded June, 1864; died at De Camp Hospital, New York, September 8, 1864. Co. A, George B. Sanford. Co. H, Franklin Shannon, died of wounds June 16, 1864. Co. A, Charles Pingree, promoted to second lieutenant of Co. I, 23d U. S. Col. Vols.; killed before Petersburg July 3, 1864.

Eleventh Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered August, 1862. Co. B, John Cole, recruited December, 1863. Co. K, William Clark, recruited December, 1863.

Twelfth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered August, 1862. Co. I, Felix C. Hackney, recruited December, 1863. Co. E, James Krotzer, recruited December, 1863. Co. H, James Murray, recruited December, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor June, 1864. Co. E, William Moll, retired December, 1863; deserted November, 1864. Co. H, Oliver Kinker, recruited December, 1863; transferred to Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

Fourteenth Regiment, Three Years.—Mustered September, 1862. Co. D, Stephen C. Coult.

Fifteenth Regiment, Nine Months.—Mustered October, 1862. Co. E, Moses B. Davis. Co. E, Daniel C. Abbott. Co. E, Willis H. Brown. Co. E, Jesse Woods, died. Co. E, Frank C. Woods, discharged for disability; died at Auburn. Co. E, Jonathan Ballou, mustered out August, 1863.

Eighteenth Regiment.—Mustered September, 1864. Co. H, Alexander M. Ballou. Co. H, Jonathan Ballou. Co. K, Sylvester E. Emery. Co. K, Carlton Emery. Co. K, Alfred D. Emery. Co. K, Alonzo D. Emery. Co. K, George A. Wood.

First Regiment Cavalry.—Mustered December, 1861. Troop L, John S. Coffin, re-enlisted January, 1864. Troop I, Warren J. Davis, captured June, 1864; paroled March, 1865. Troop K, Chester C. Smith, discharged June, 1862.

First Light Battery, Three Years.—Mustered September, 1861. David H. Bean, bugler, re-enlisted December, 1863. Robinson Brown, bugler. James M. Buswell. John H. Goodwin, dropped from rolls October, 1864. James M. Preston. William Preston. Benjamin S. Stewart, recruited December, 1863. Hugh B. Cochran, drafted.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.—Mustered September, 1864. Co. C, Edwin Coleman. Co. C, George Coult. Co. C, George E. Edmunds. Co. C, Benjamin Eaton. Co. C, Jacob Lufkin. Co. C, Henry M. Preston. Co. C, Stephen Pingree. Co. G, Charles H. Lyman, discharged for disability January, 1865. Co. K, Joseph P. Brown. Co. K, William G. Brown. Co. K, Dennis Donovan. Co. K, Luther Preston. Co. K, Harrison Prescott. Co. K, Robert T. Plummer. Co. K, Simon G. Prescott. Co. K, Benjamin F. Sherburne. Co. K, John E. White. Co. M, George C. Kimball.

Second Regiment Sharpshooters.—Mustered November, 1861. Samuel F. Murry, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, promoted to captain September, 1863. Co. F, Alfred J. Sanborn, wounded May, 1864; mustered out November, 1864.

Those who Furnished Volunteer Substitutes.—Wells C. Underhill, Andrew F. Fox, Daniel Webster, Harrison Burnham, Joseph Underhill.

Drafted Men.—Evander G. Preston, John N. Claflin, George W. Hall, Alexander M. Philip, W. I. Gilbert, Benjamin D. Emery, Edward O. Prescott, Charles H. Pattent, Charles H. Merrill.

Substitutes for Drafted Men.—August Shaffer, James McKew, Edward Haley, William Warren, Henry Cole, Isaac Powell, Patrick O'Niel, Charles Bond, Charles A. Varnham.

Commutation fee of \$300 paid by Arthur Dinsmore.

Griffin Library and Museum.—In 1885 S. S. Griffin erected a building to be used as a library and museum and in 1892 gave it and its contents to the town. The books now number about one thousand six hundred. The museum has an interesting collection of Indian relics and many articles relating to the early history of the town.

Massabesic is the title of the Grange.

CHAPTER XIX

BRENTWOOD

*Geographical—Topographical—Early Inhabitants—Documentary History—
Meeting-House—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Baptist
Church—Military History—Public Library.*

The town of Brentwood lies near the center of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Epping, on the east by Exeter, on the south by Kingston, and on the west by Fremont. The population in 1910 was 759.

The surface of the town is broken, and the soil is fertile and well adapted to the raising of grass and grain. It is watered by Exeter, Little, and Deer Rivers. There are desposits of iron ore in this town.

Early Inhabitants.—The following is a list of early inhabitants, as shown by a document among the State records under date July 11, 1743. It relates to the formation of the parish, and is as follows:

“BRENTWOOD, JULY 11, 1743.

“We the Subscribers Do hereby signifie that we Realy Expected and also Desired to stand by the Act of the General Court in making of us a Parish But yet we perceive that the honble Corte have bin Enformed by Sundry Parsons that the major Part of the Parish are Dissatisfy'd in what is done in that afair this is to Shew it is not so.

“John Roberds, Joseph Leivett, Thomas Gorden, John Marsh, Rebord Young, Edward Stevens, Daniel Giles, Israel Smith, John Been, Nicholas Gorden, John Folsham, Ithial Smith, Moses Fifield, David Bean, Samuel Roberds, Samuel Jones, Charles Young, Benja Vesey, Jeremiah Bean, Biley Harvey, John Giles, Benja Roberds, John Roberds, David Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Smith, Josiah Moody, Zackiriah Jude, Jeremiah Row, Jedediah Prescott, James Robenson, Daniel Tilton, John James, Nathel Folsham, James Dudley jun, Joseph Gose, Benja Scribner, Ebenezer Hutchinson, Elisha Sanborn, James Young, Benja Fifield, Bridget Smith, Thomas Scritchett, Abraham Smith, Gorg Roberds, James Dudley, Joel Judkins, Roberd Brown, Joseph Atkinson, Jacob Smith, Jabez Clough, James Gloyd, Nicholas Doliof, Alexander Roberds, William Granby, Daniel Sanborn, Jona Roberson, William Smith, Jona Tailer, Nathl Prescott, Jona Cram, Joseph Giles, Henery Marsh, Job Kenistone, John Mudgit.”

"Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of Brintwood, praying to be set off as a parish.

"To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governor & Commander in chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire the honorable his Majesty's Council & House of Representatives in General Assembly conven'd 12th day of June 1764.

"The Petition of us the Subscribers humbly sheweth that whereas we who are of the Parish of Brintwood in said Province are exposed by being at a great distance from Meeting for the public worship of God Therefore pray your Honers to take our Case into your wise Consideration and set us off as a Parish with all Parish privileges one half of the aforesaid Parish of Brintwood for quantity on the westerly end, Beginning at the northwesterly Corner of said Parish running easterly on Epping Line so far as to contain one half of the length of said Line. Then beginning at the South westerly Corner of said Parish running Easterly on Kingston Line one half of the Length of the said South Line then to run a Straight Line across said Parish of Brintwood so as to contain full one half of the Land of said Brintwood agreeable to a Vote of said Parish reference hereto being had may make fully appear. And your Petitioners in duty bound Shall ever pray

"John Taylor, Joshua Kimball, Benjn Kimball, Jonathan Brown, Joseph Hoyt, Jonathan Ring, James Tucker, Daniel Brown, John Hoyt, Abel Morrill, John French, John Glidden, Israel Smith, Robert Glidden, Ephraim Brown, Benjamin Cram, Abraham Sanborn, Elias Swain, Jonathan Hoyt, Benjamin Hoyt, Reuben Hoyt, John Prescott Lovren, Zacheus Clough, John Kimball, Nathan Kimball, James Merrill, James Merrill Jun, John Kenison, Nathan Brown, Enoch Brown, John Hoyt Jun, Samuel Hoyt, Joseph Taylor, Daniel Kimball, Samuel Clough, John Clough, David Kimball, Richard Clough, David Hoyt, Samuel Moody, Clement Moody, Nathaniel Whittier, Nathaniel Whittier Jun, Benjamin Clough.

"Province of New Hamps. In the House of Representatives June 14th 1764.

This petition being read

"Voted That the prayer thereof be Granted & that the petitioners have leave to bring In a Bill accordingly.

"A. CLARKSON *Clerk*

"In Council June 15th 1764

Read and Concurred

T. ATKINSON *Sec*

"At a Parish Meeting held at the meeting house in Brintwood the fifteenth Day of May 1764

"Voted Deacon Jeremiah Bean moderator of said meeting at the same meeting it was Put to Vote to see if the Parish would maintain Two ministers in said Parish & it Past in the Negative

"Voted the Inhabitants of the Westerly End of the Parish be set off to be a Parish by themselves that is to come one half the way Down on Epping Line & Run such a Point a cross to Kingston Line as to contain one half ye Land in Sd Parish

"ELISHA SANBORN *Clerk*

"A copy Examd."

Congregational Church.—Brentwood was originally a part of Exeter, and was incorporated June 26, 1742. Previous to this a meeting house had been erected in what is now the easterly part of Brentwood. The first pastor of the Congregational Church in Brentwood was Rev. Nathaniel Trask, from Lexington, Mass. He came to Brentwood in 1747. A church was organized in 1748, and Mr. Trask was ordained December 12, 1748. There was a meeting house built near the center of the town in 1750, where the present Congregational meeting house now stands. A church was organized at the Centre July 12th, O. S., or July 23, N. S., 1751. These two churches united in one, and Rev. Mr. Trask was installed pastor of this united church and minister of the town, January 7, O. S., or January 18, N. S., 1756. Mr. Trask was dismissed from his pastoral charge July 30, 1787, on account of inability to preach, arising from a disorder in his head. Rev. Ebenezer Flint, from Methuen, Mass., was the second pastor of this church, ordained May 27, 1801.

On the 21st of July, 1813, Rev. Chester Colton, from Hartford, Conn., commenced his labors here, and was ordained pastor of this church January 25, 1815. The meeting house, which was built in 1750, was taken down and a new one built on the same spot in 1815. The Congregational parsonage house was also built in 1815. The Sabbath school was organized in the spring of 1817, and Thomas S. Robinson was the first superintendent. Mr. Colton secured to himself the warmest attachment of his people, and his labors were greatly blessed. He was dismissed at his own request, on account of inflammation of the eyes, March 16, 1825. The fourth pastor of this church was Rev. Luke A. Spofford, from Gilmanton, N. H., installed February 22, 1826. Mr. Spofford asked and received a dismissal, April 1, 1829.

After the dismissal of Mr. Spofford this people enjoyed the labors of Rev. Jonathan Ward, from Plymouth, N. H., as acting pastor, until the autumn of 1833. The fifth pastor of this church was Rev. Francis Welch, from Hampstead, N. H. He was ordained December 4, 1833. He was dismissed October 4, 1837. The sixth pastor of this church was Rev. John Gunnison, from New Market, N. H., who began to preach here in October, 1837, and was installed June 12, 1837. He was dismissed June 8, 1841. The seventh pastor of this church was Rev. James Boutwell, from Lyndeborough, N. H. Mr. Boutwell commenced his labors here July 11, 1841, and was ordained November 4, 1841.

In 1847 the interior of the meeting house that was built in 1815 was remodeled. When this meeting house was first built the audience room was two stories high; the gallery was high three ways round the room; the pulpit was so exceedingly high as to tire the necks and eyes of those who sat nearest the pulpit to look at the minister; the pews were square; the seats that kind that had hinges, and of course must be turned up when the congregation rose for prayers. The pews in the audience room are long, the pulpit low, the gallery small, exclusively for the choir. November 11, 1847, this meeting house was rededicated to the worship of God, and Rev. Mr. Boutwell preached the dedicatory sermon from Exod. xx. 24. Mr. Boutwell sustained the pastoral office among this people for more than ten years. Rev. Josiah M. Stearns, from New Ipswich, N. H., supplied the pulpit as acting pastor from



TOWN HALL, CANDIA, N. H.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CANDIA, N. H.



M. E. CHURCH, EAST CANDIA, N. H.

September 26, 1852, to June 12, 1853, when his useful life terminated in death, aged thirty-four years.

The eighth pastor of this church was Rev. Charles Dame, from South Berwick, Me., installed May 17, 1754. Through the efforts of Mr. Dame, a bell was purchased and put in the belfry of the meeting house, April 18, 1855, and also a chandelier, which was put in the meeting house June 27, 1855. Rev. Mr. Dame was dismissed November 12, 1856.

The ninth pastor of this church was Rev. Hugh McLeod, a native of Nova Scotia, came from Springfield, Ohio, to Brentwood, and commenced his labors here December 13, 1857, and was installed February 17, 1859. His labors were greatly blessed. The reason he gave for asking a dismissal was that he had a call from the Christian Commission to go and labor in the United States service. He was dismissed October 16, 1865. Rev. Nathaniel Lassell, from Amesbury, Mass., was the acting pastor from July 29, 1866, to August 29, 1869. Rev. William C. Jackson, a native of Madison, N. H., commenced his labors here July 10, 1870, and he was succeeded after serving twelve years by Rev. E. B. Pike, 1882-1886; Herbert G. Mauk, 1886-1888; Benjamin A. Dean, 1888-1893; Ferdinand J. Ward, 1893-1894; Henry H. Colburn, 1894-1901; Amasa C. Fay, 1901-1906; Ernest L. Rand, 1906-1907; Finis E. Delzell, 1907—.

Baptist Church.—A meeting house had been erected in the northwest part of the town previous to 1768. May 2, 1771, a church was organized of thirteen members as follows: William Eastman, Stephen Sleeper, Levi Morrill, Edward Smith, Stephen Butler, Alerdo Carter, John Folsom, Jeremiah Ward, Ellis Towle, Martha Marston, Molly Morrill, Abigail French, and Elizabeth Sleeper.

Levi Morrill was chosen clerk, and Stephen Sleeper deacon. Dr. Samuel Shepard was called May 23d to take charge of this church and its branches at Stratham and Nottingham, and he was ordained at Stratham the last Wednesday of September of that year. Dr. Shepard's pastorate extended over a period of forty-four years, when he died November 4, 1815, aged seventy-six years, four months, and thirteen days, and was buried only a short distance from the place where he had preached so long.

After Dr. Shepard's death the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Jonathan Thyng, Benjamin Pottle, Henry Veasey, Reuben Bell and Elder Chetty. Rev. Samuel Cook commenced his labors in Brentwood June 3, 1827. In 1828 the old wooden meeting house was taken down and a new brick one erected, but not exactly on the same spot, the new one being on the north side of the road directly opposite from the old site. The new brick church was dedicated November 4, 1828. The first anniversary of the Portsmouth Baptist Association was held at the new Baptist meeting house in Brentwood, (October 7 and 8, 1829. The parsonage house was built in 1832. Mr. Cook was dismissed May 1, 1835.

Rev. James W. Poland was publicly recognized as pastor of this church May 11, 1836. Mr. Poland was dismissed in October, 1838, on account of ill health. In April, 1839, Rev. John Holbrook was obtained as his successor. Bro. Horace Eaton, a recent graduate of New Hampton Institution, supplied the desk a while in 1841.

In April, 1842, Rev. Abel Philbrick became pastor, and the next year the Portsmouth Baptist Association held its fifteenth anniversary with this church.

In October, 1844, Rev. A. M. Swain was the pastor, remaining until 1849. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Learned. Much to the regret of his people, Bro. Learned was obliged, on account of ill health, to close his labors with this church in the spring of 1854. In 1855, Rev. A. M. Swain was again called to minister to this people. He preached his farewell sermon October 24, 1858. In the spring of 1859, Rev. William H. Jones was settled here as the pastor of this church. He closed his labors in February, 1861. June 27, 1861, Leonard B. Hatch was installed pastor, and labored there very acceptably for two years, when he resigned, preaching here for the last time May 31, 1863. Jesse M. Coburn was the next pastor, coming here some time in 1863, remaining until July 1, 1866. Rev. H. G. Hubbard was his successor; was here for two years, and preached his farewell sermon November 8, 1868.

During the next year somewhat extensive repairs were made on the inside of the church building, and on their completion, in August, 1869, the Rev. Charles D. Swett received and accepted a call to become pastor of this church. He remained here four years. During his ministry the church celebrated their centennial, he preaching a sermon on the occasion. He delivered this sermon October 19, 1871, the church being 100 years old February 2d previous.

In October, 1873, Rev. J. H. Learned received and accepted a call to become pastor again for the second time, which position he held for three years, and resigned again in the fall of 1876 on account of ill health. December 10, 1876, E. L. Scott accepted a call to this church, and was ordained here March 6, 1877, and closed his labors October 14, 1877. Rev. C. H. Newhall succeeded him, and was pastor for three years, when he resigned. October 31, 1880, Rev. George Ober was given a very unanimous call to become pastor of this old church and accepted; he began his labors February 6, 1881, and remained until 1884. He was succeeded by Rev. Geo. A. Glinesbill, 1890; Rev. Geo. W. Ellison, one year; Rev. J. W. Higgins, 1891-99; Rev. Bernard Christopher, 1899-1901; Rev. J. A. Bailey, 1902-1904; Rev. Geo. W. Nickerson, 1905-07; Rev. J. D. Matthews, 1907-12; Rev. C. W. Sables, 1912-14.

Military Record.—The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town during the late rebellion:

Joseph Geebo, Co. C, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

Thomas Morrison, —, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 23, 1863.

Allen Turkey, Co. H, 5th Regiment; enlisted September 7, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

Reuben C. Gaines, —, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863.

William M. Loecke, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; re-enlisted December 27, 1863, and credited to town of Chester.

James W. McIntire, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged March 4, 1862.

William H. Hook, Co. A, 9th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged April 27, 1863.

Daniel Riley, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; killed August 29, 1862.

Charles A. Glidden, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Freeman Stockman, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged May 18, 1863.

Nathaniel B. Collins, 1st Sergeant Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

John S. Rowell, Sergeant Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; re-enlisted and promoted 1st Lieutenant December 24, 1863; promoted Captain January 7, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.

Isaac N. Morse, Corporal Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged March 4, 1862.

John W. Clarke, Co. H, 7th Regiment; enlisted April 13, 1864; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished.

James W. Marshall, Co. B, 7th Regiment; enlisted November 18, 1861; re-enlisted and promoted to Sergeant February 27, 1864; discharged July 28, 1864.

Bernard McElroy, Co. A, 7th Regiment; enlisted October 29, 1861; re-enlisted February 29, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865.

John Cadigan, Co. D, 8th Regiment; enlisted August 17, 1864; not officially accounted for.

Frank Howard, Co. C, 9th Regiment; enlisted August 24, 1864.

Benjamin F. LaBue, Corporal Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Elbridge C. Brackett, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to Corporal; discharged June 4, 1865.

George W. Brackett, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

John L. Gilman, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged for disability December 13, 1862.

Joshua W. Lane, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Edward Nickett, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to Corporal; transferred to Inv. Corps September 1, 1863.

Dudley H. Robinson, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died January 9, 1863.

Jonathan W. Robertson, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to Sergeant; discharged June 4, 1865.

George O. Sanborn, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to Sergeant; discharged June 4, 1865.

Charles G. Thing, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died January 31, 1863.

Herman W. Veazey, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps; discharged June 28, 1865.

George A. Miles, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps; discharged August 28, 1865.

John F. Worthen, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to Battalion E, 1st U. S. A., October 14, 1862.

Charles Davis, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, September 30, 1863.

John P. Bean, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

John N. Kimball, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 2, 1862; discharged March 27, 1863.

Marcena W. Lane, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 2, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

John Campbell, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted July 29, 1864; transferred to 6th N. H. Volunteers June 1, 1865.

George Sawyer, Co. G, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863; transferred to 6th N. H. Volunteers June 1, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.

Oliver Thomas, 14th Regiment; enlisted August 5, 1864; not officially accounted for.

James H. Robinson, Corporal, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

George R. Russell, Sergeant, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Josiah Morris, Sergeant, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Lorenzo D. Cate, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Frank A. Colby, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; died, date unknown.

Frank W. Gould, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

James F. Hazeltine, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Edward Hemmel, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

George B. Lane, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 17, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Lewis W. Sinclair, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; died July 25, 1863.

Marcus M. Tuttle, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 15, 1862; deserted, date unknown.

Mark Carr, Co. A, 1st Cavalry; enlisted April 14, 1864; promoted to Sergeant; discharged March 20, 1865, on account of wounds.

Joseph W. Chase, Co. B, 1st Cavalry; enlisted March 24, 1864; captain June 29, 1864; no discharge given.

George Young, Co. B, 1st Cavalry; enlisted April 14, 1864; deserted April 17, 1864.

David E. Brown, Co. C, 1st Cavalry; enlisted April 5, 1864; discharged July 15, 1865.

Horace S. Flanders, 1st Co. H. Artillery; enlisted July 22, 1863; discharged September 11, 1865.

John H. Carr, 1st U. S. S. S., Co. E, Corporal; enlisted September 9, 1861; promoted to Sergeant January 29, 1863; September 20, 1863.

Charles O. Copp, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 21, 1862; promoted to Corporal May 1, 1865; discharged June 4, 1865.

Andrew Jackson, —, U. S. C. T.; enlisted August 24, 1864; no record here of him.

William Burrows, enlisted August 23, 1864; company and regiment unknown.

John J. Stallard, enlisted August 23, 1864; company and regiment unknown.

John E. Dunbar, enlisted August 10, 1864; company and regiment unknown.

James Miller, enlisted August 11, 1864; company and regiment unknown.

Simon Brown, enlisted August 13, 1864; company and regiment unknown.

Thomas Morrison, enlisted September 1, 1863; company and regiment unknown.

James Tracey, enlisted January 4, 1865; company and regiment unknown.

William Desell, Co. A, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 26, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

William Barrows, Co. H, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1864; deserted, gained from desertion; discharged June 14, 1863.

E. B. W. Stevens, Co. I, 5th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1862; killed July 2, 1863.

Jonathan S. Rowe, Co. I, 5th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1862; missing December 13, 1862.

James Maloney, Co. F, 2d Regiment; enlisted October 5, 1864; deserted February 4, 1865.

William Fisher, Co. I, 2d Regiment; enlisted December 2, 1863; deserted February 3, 1864.

Ambrose E. Rowell, Co. B, 3d Regiment; enlisted February 22, 1864; promoted to Sergeant; discharged July 20, 1865.

George W. Bean, Co. B, 7th Regiment; enlisted December 17, 1861; promoted to Corporal June 12, 1862; Sergeant December 22, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865.

George A. Robinson, Co. B, 7th Regiment; enlisted September 17, 1862; discharged June 28, 1865.

Charles Hall, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1863.

Nat Wolf, Co. H, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1863.

James McKee, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863.

Andrew P. White, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863.

Henry Harkins, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 19, 1864.

John F. Brown, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted February 14, 1865; transferred to 6th N. H. Volunteers; discharged July 17, 1865.

Louis Douche, Co. K, 1st Cavalry; enlisted March 8, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.

John F. Dudley, Co. E, 2d Regiment; enlisted June 3, 1861; promoted to Sergeant August 1, 1862; discharged June 21, 1864.

Freeman Stockman, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged May 18, 1863.

John W. Clark, Co. H, 7th Regiment; enlisted April 13, 1864; absent sick July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Josiah Norris, Sergeant, Co. E, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

E. B. Pike is the physician.

The Grange is the Keeneboro.

The first suggestion for a public library was made in a Grange meeting early in 1893. A private association library decided to disband and present their books to the town and this was done on May 1, 1893. In 1902 the ladies of Brentwood held a fair and presented the town with nearly a hundred volumes. Mrs. Mabel G. Snyder is librarian. There are over 1,500 volumes in the library.

CHAPTER XX

CANDIA

Geographical—Topographical—Names of Early Settlers—Bounds of the Town—First Town Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—Ecclesiastical History—Educational—Military History—Public Library.

The Town of Candia lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Deerfield; on the east by Raymond; on the south by Chester and Auburn; and on the west by Merrimac County. The surface of the town is elevated, and the soil hard of cultivation. Population, 993.

The Town of Candia was settled about 1743. Among the pioneers were Daniel McClune, William Turner, Benjamin Smith, Winthrop Wells, John, Theophilus, and Jacob Sargent, Dr. Samuel Moore, Enoch Rowell, and Obedom Hull. William Turner purchased his lot in 1741, and there is a tradition that his daughter Sarah was the first white child born in the town.

A petition was presented to the General Assembly, dated March 22, 1763, praying to be set off as a distinct parish, signed by the following persons, who probably constituted most of the voters in town: Benjamin Bachelder, Samuel Moores, Jonathan Hills, Samuel Towle, Nicklus Smith, Jonathan Towle, Nathl Ingalls, Theophilus Clough, John Karr, Thomas Chretchet, Samuel Eastman, John Clay, Moses Baker, Theop. Sargent, Stephen Webster, Joseph Smith, Jeremiah Bean, Zebedee Berry, Phineas Towle, William Turner, Winthrop Wells, Abraham Fitts, Sherburn Rowe, Asel Quimby, Gilman Dudley, Zachariah Clifford, Enoch Colby, Moses Smart, Nathl Emerson, John Sargent, Jonathan Bean, Benj. Smith, James McClure, Stephen Palmer, Jacob Sargent, Ichabod Robie, Elisha Bean, David Hills.

The prayer was granted and a charter given, dated December 17, 1763. The boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning at the North East Corner of said Parish, on the Line of the Township of Nottingham at a Hemlock tree, at the head of the Old Hundred-acre Lotts; then runs South twenty Nine Degrees West, joining to said lotts as they are Entered on the Proprietors' Records, about four miles to a stake and stones; then West North West to a Maple Tree, being the North East bounds of the Lott Number forty-three, in the Second part of the Second Division, and continuing the same course by towerhill pond to a stake and stones, what completes five miles and a half upon this course; then North Twenty Nine Degrees East to a Pitch Pine, which is the South West Boundary of the Eighty acre lott in the Third Division, Number one hundred twenty-

three; then North twenty Nine Degrees East to Nottingham Line, and then on that Line to the Hemlock Tree first mentioned."

Samuel Emerson, Esq., was appointed to call the first meeting. The meeting was holden March 13, 1764.

Moderator, Dr. Samuel Moores.

Parish Clerk, Dr. Samuel Moores.

Constable, Winthrop Wells.

Selectmen, Lieut. Benjamin Bachelder, John Sargent, Jeremiah Bean.

Tythingman, John Clay.

Surveyors of Highways, Lieut. Samuel Towl, Moses Baker, Elisha Bean, Zebedee Berry.

Fence-Viewers, Matthew Ramsey, Stephen Webster.

Hawards, Stephen Palmer, Moses Smart.

Deer Inspectors, Theophilus Clough, Jonathan Bean.

Committee to Examine the Selectmen's Accompts, Stephen Webster, Walter Robie, Nathaniel Emerson.

On the first leaf of the old records is the following:

"A Parish Book of Records, No. 1, Kept by Samuel Moores, Esq., from the Incorporation of said Parish up to October, 1793, and at his Decease succeeded by Samuel Moores, Jr., and kept until March, 1798; and then by Walter Robie, Esq., until March, 1806; and then by Richard Emerson until the month of October, 1806, when he Deceased; and then by John Lane until March, 1820; and then by Peter Eaton until March, 1831; and then by Frederick Fitts until March, 1832; and then by S. A. Sargent until March, 1836; and then by Dr. Samuel Sargent until February, 1840."

The old book closed in 1807.

The selectmen the first year charge: "Paid Asahel Quimby for a constable's staff, £4." This was old tenor, equal to about sixty-seven cents. The staff in 1882 was in possession of Edmund Hills, Esq. It is of hard wood, about eighteen inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, stained black, with a pewter ferule about three inches long on one end. It was a badge of office.

The town was formerly called *Charmingfare*, the first visitors being so well pleased with its site as a place of residence. It received its present name in honor of Gov. Benning Wentworth, who was once a prisoner on the Isle of Candia in the Mediterranean Sea.

Building the Meeting-House.—At a meeting of the parish, held September 8, 1766,

"Voted, to build a meeting House.

"Voted, that the meeting house Shall be set on or near the North west corner of the Parsonage lot, so called.

"Voted, that the meeting house frame Shall be Begun upon the 22 Day of this instant September; John Clay, Walter Robie, Esq., Benja. Cass, Moses Baker, Jonathan Bean, Nathl. Emerson, and Abraham Fitts, a Committee."

They voted to raise sixty pounds, to be paid in work at two shillings and sixpence per day for common hands, or in lumber, and to hire workmen, etc., the frame to be completed by the last day of October. If any did not pay in work or lumber the constable was to collect it in money. The house was to

be forty-five feet wide and fifty-five feet long. Five pounds lawful money was voted to be raised, to be used by the committee, if needed.

At a meeting, October 20, 1766.

"Voted, that the Selectmen shall Assess a Sufficient Sum to finish the meeting house Frain.

"Voted, That there Be Provided for Raising Supper, Codfish, Potatoes, and Butter."

At a meeting, February 5, 1767, it was voted to sell the pew-ground for the wall pews, and William Baker, Dr. Samuel Moores, and William Turner were chosen a committee to sell it, and take care that the frame be boarded, shingled, and underpinned. The pew-ground was sold February 19, 1767.

September 17, 1767, it was voted "to sell the ground for six more pews behind the men's and women's seats, in order to finish the outside of the meeting-house this fall as far as said pew-ground will go." It was sold October 1, 1767. The purchase was to be paid in merchantable pine boards at eighteen shillings per thousand and shingles at seven shillings per thousand, by the first day of June. The second sale, the same articles at the market price.

November 23, 1767, it was voted "that the meeting-house shall be glazed this fall, as soon as may be conveniently done by way of assessment," and liberty was given to cut timber on the parsonage and school lots to make red-oak hogshead staves to defray the expense, "to be three feet eight inches long, and delivered at the meeting-house by the tenth day of February next."

August 28, 1769, voted that the meeting-house committee build the men's and women's seats in the meeting-house.

June 15, 1773, voted that there shall be a pulpit build in six months. Jonathan Bagley dissented.

February 21, 1775, it was voted to sell ground for pews in the gallery to the highest bidder, and the finishing the meeting-house to the lowest bidder.

March 9, 1778, "Voted that the Seats Shall be made in the Galleries, and the Brest work lined this season."

July 21, 1783, it was voted "that ye Brest work and seats in the Galleries in the meeting house be Built the Present Year." The committee "Shall Build a pew in the front Galleries, from Pillar to Pillar, for the use of Singers."

March 29, 1796, the question was taken about building a steeple and porch, and negatived, fifty-two to fifty-nine, but a vote was passed to give up the stairway and sell it for pew-ground, to go towards building a steeple and porch, provided a sufficient number of men can be found to build the rest of the steeple and porch. They were built.

March 9, 1802, it was voted to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars to be annexed to what is subscribed towards purchasing a bell. It seems that Maj. Samuel Moore had purchased a weathercock of Mr. Jones, of Newburyport, and had failed to pay him; in 1802 the town voted to pay him.

The old house was burned January 25, 1828, and the present one built the same year.

Hiring and Settling Ministers.—In the selectmen's account for 1764 is an item, "Paid John Clay for boarding the minister, £4."

1765. "Paid Mr. Gilman for preaching fourteen sabbaths £14. Theo-

philus Sargent going to Exeter after a minister, 5s. Lieut. Bachelder, going to Hampton after a minister, 4s. Theo. Clough, for going after a minister, 5s."

1766. Mr. Gilman, preaching twelve Sabbaths. Mr. Hillard, preaching four Sabbaths. There were some Presbyterians in the parish who probably asked not to be rated, and it was voted, "Concerning those persons that call themselves Presbyterians, past in the negative."

1767. John Clay, Ichabod Robie, and Moses Baker were chosen a committee to hire a minister, and Mr. Webster was paid for fifteen Sabbaths, £18.

1768. The former committee was re-elected, and £20 voted to hire preaching, and Mr. Gilman paid for fifteen and Mr. Hall two Sabbaths. Mr. Clay is paid for boarding Mr. Hall and his horse two weeks, and John Clay, Esquire Robie, Moses Baker, Ichabod Robie, and Abraham Fitts are paid for going after ministers.

June 8, 1768. "Voted, that there Shall be a minister Settled as soon as may be Conveniently done.

"Voted, that the Comte that is appointed to hire Preaching, shall appoint a day of Fasting and Prayer, in order to the Calling of a Gospel minister, and hire a minister upon probation or trial.

"Voted, that the Parish have *Pitched* upon Mr. Tristram Gilman as a minister, that the Committee shall hire upon trial in order to for settlement."

November 26, 1770, it was voted "to give Mr. David Jewett a call to the work of the ministry amongst us, and to give him £50, lawful, the first year, and add £5 per year until it amounts to £65 per year, and that to be his stated salary, with the income of the parsonage; to finish the house, build a barn, and dig a well as soon as can conveniently be done." Mr. Jewett's answer was in the affirmative, and is upon the records.

February 5, 1771, it was voted that he be ordained the first Wednesday of September next.

February 8, 1775, "Voted that the Parish Desires mr. Jewett to ask a Dismission from this People of the Pastoral Care and Charge he has taken upon him."

A committee was at the same time chosen to *treat* with Mr. Jewett. Money had depreciated in value, and in consequence, probably, Mr. Jewett asked for more salary.

May 27, 1779, "Voted unanimously not to make any addition to mr. Jewett's Salary for the Present year."

"Voted, to Chuse a Committee of seven to Confer with mr. Jewett, and see what he will take as to his Civil Contract with this People, and ask a Dismission by way of a Council from the Pastoral Care and Charge he had taken upon him."

Mr. Jewett probably made a communication, for June 10,

"Voted, not to act any thing upon the paper or letter Subscribed to the moderator of this, and Signed by mr. Jewet, and read at this meeting."

Another committee was chosen and empowered to settle with Mr. Jewett as to the civil contract.

March 6, 1780, a vote was taken respecting making Mr. Jewett satisfaction by making up his salary. Negatived, forty-four to eighteen.

It appears that Mr. Jewett had made a proposition in writing to submit the matters in controversy to a mutual council of five statesmen. The parish chose the latter, and raised a committee of five to give and take bonds. The referees were chosen, but a part of them declined to attend, and Judge Weare advised another trial for settlement. Mr. Jewett made a long communication, and the parish voted to comply with his proposals. The currency had depreciated, and Mr. Jewett had built wall on the parsonage, which he claimed pay for. He was dismissed.

January 7, 1782, it was voted to employ the Rev. Mr. Prince for the term of six or seven years "to preach amongst us." He was to have the use of the parsonage, and a hired hand six months in each year. He was blind. He preached seven years.

July 12, 1790, it was voted, seventy-six to twelve, to give the Rev. Jesse Remington a call, and give him the use of the parsonage and sixty pounds lawful money, and draw him twenty cords of wood yearly, with the privilege of cutting on the parsonage what should be sufficient in addition to keep his fires. He was ordained October 20, 1790; died March 3, 1815.

Rev. Isaac Jones was ordained February 7, 1816; dismissed May 12, 1818.

Rev. Abraham Wheeler was installed January 13, 1819; dismissed October 29, 1832.

Rev. Charles P. Russell, ordained December 25, 1833; dismissed May 26, 1841.

Rev. William Murdoch, ordained December 1, 1841; dismissed July 5, 1854.

Rev. William T. Herrick, installed July 5, 1854; dismissed July 2, 1858.

Rev. E. N. Hidden, installed November 2, 1859; dismissed December 31, 1864.

October 10, 1865, a call was extended to Rev. Lauren Armsby, formerly of Chester.

Rev. William C. Reade served one year, and Albert B. Peabody six years. The present pastor is James Fox Scott.

In 1909 the church held a celebration and reunion of thirteen surviving members, ten of whom were still united with this church, who were received into the church sixty years before by the Rev. William Murdock. They were the survivors of a class of sixty young people received at the May communion 1849. All were about eighty years of age and over. Only three are living now.

Union or Free Will Society and Church.—There was quite an interest in religion near the mountain in Nottingham in 1799, which extended into the neighboring towns, and in 1802 a church was organized, the members living in Nottingham, Deerfield, Candia, and Raymond. There was another revival in 1810, and another in 1815. Moses Bean, a son of Reuben Bean, of Candia, was ordained at Deerfield, 1810. The first marriage solemnized by him on record is May 1, 1810. He built the meeting-house at the village about 1816, after the revival. In 1818 the church was divided, the brothers and sisters in Deerfield and Nottingham forming one church, and those in Candia and Raymond forming another, but giving to every individual liberty to belong to

the church he or she desired. They entered into covenant and constituted a church, which is signed in behalf of the church by Jeremiah Fullonton.

There is a catalogue dated 1821 (although some were added later), containing about two hundred and twenty names, some belonging to Deerfield and some to Epping. In the record of a church meeting, August, 1820, it is said that five were baptized and "above one hundred spoke in meeting." At a church meeting May 24, 1824, it was agreed to divide the church by the town line, and those near the line have liberty to join which church they should desire. Samuel Dudley was chosen deacon, and William Turner, clerk. September 9, 1830, agreed to a new covenant, and sixty-three names are appended.

The new meeting-house was built in 1847. The basement and vestry cost \$400, and the superstructure cost \$1,500. The following are among the preachers employed:

Previous to the division the name of Elder David Harriman is frequently found. Elder Moses Bean was the son of Reuben Bean, and grandson of David Bean, and seems to have been in a sense the father of the church, as he built the first meeting-house, and it was voted November 17, 1824, "to receive Elder Moses Bean as pastor of this church." November 15, 1830, Elder Bean resigned and Elder J. Knowles was called; dismissed, and Elder B. S. Manson chosen; dismissed April 4, 1839, and Elder S. P. Fernald chosen; dismissed, and Elder S. Whitney chosen.

Methodist Episcopal Church and Society.—Moses Colby came from Hawke (Danville) in 1806, and purchased the John Sargent place. He was the first Methodist in Candia, and his children have ever been efficient supporters of that denomination. Others moved into town or became Methodists and retained their connection with or joined the churches of Hawke, Poplin, and Sandown. When the church was organized at Chester, now Auburn, they generally united with that and constituted a class.

A society and church were formed in Candia in 1859, and they then erected a place of worship, with a stone basement for a vestry, at the expense of \$1500. They have been regularly supplied with a Conference preacher: Henry Nutter, Lorenzo Draper, James Adams, N. H. Chase, James Adams, Silas Green, E. J. M. Bradford and R. E. Thompson.

Schools.—At a meeting April 4, 1764, "Voted £100, old tenor, to Hire Schooling." The selectmen paid Dr. Moore for keeping school, £40. In 1765, £200 was voted and paid Daniel Row for keeping school; £9 3s. 6d. to Zachariah Clifford or his wife for keeping school. In 1766 they voted to raise £250, old tenor, or £12 10s. lawful money, equal thereto, to hire schooling. They paid Master Haselton for keeping school one month, £2; paid Isaac Clifford's wife for keeping school, six weeks and one day, 17s.; Zachariah Clifford's wife, 12s.; Mr. Bowen, for keeping school, £1 16s. 9d.

Money is paid that year to the south quarter, to the southeast quarter, to the center quarter, to the west quarter, and to the northeast quarter. In 1767 Master Shaw is paid for keeping school in the south quarter, Esquire Moore and Nathaniel Emerson in the center quarter; and Israel Gilman's wife in the northeast quarter. There was a Paul Jewett who kept school several years; also Richard Clifford's wife, Samuel Buswell, and Ezekiel Worthen. In

1773 a motion was made to hire a grammar school master (that is, one to teach the languages); negatived.

"And likewise it is voted that ye Parish Does Except [accept] of a Reading and writing School this Present year, and that Each Quarter Respectively shall have the Liberty to Choose there own School master upon ye Proviso the major Part of Each Quarter Shall be agreed in one Person within the Space of ten Days from this Date, and make application to the Selectmen to Employ him."

In 1744, Abraham Fitts, Master Forsaith, Master Otis, Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Rendall, and Mrs. Cram are teachers.

In 1778, £80 lawful was raised for schooling.

In 1782, paper money being nearly worthless, it was voted to raise one hundred silver dollars for schooling.

The division of Candia into thirteen school districts was made in 1844, but it does not appear by the records what proportion of money each district has had.

Candia has made liberal expenditures for schools.

Votes passed by the Parish of Candia respecting the Revolutionary War.—July 18, 1774, Abraham Fitts was chosen to meet at Exeter on the 21st to join in the choice of delegates to the General Congress.

January 3, 1775, Lieut. Moses Baker was chosen to represent the parish in a meeting at Exeter on the 25th instant.

Walter Robie, Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Dr. Samuel Moore, Mr. Benjamin Cass, and Mr. Jacob Worthen were chosen a committee to inspect all persons who do not conform to the advice of the late General Congress.

"Voted, to buy a barrel of powder, flints, and lead, answerable thereto as a Parish stock.

"Voted, Capt. Emerson, Lieut. Baker, and Ens. Dean Desire all the males in Candia, from sixteen to sixty years old, to meet at Some Convenient time at the meeting-house in Candia, in order for viewing with arms and ammunition.

"Voted, that the People, as above mentioned, shall meet at the meeting-house in Candia this day fortnight, at one of the Clock in the afternoon."

February 21, 1775—

"Voted, that the Parish Do Confirm ye Transactions of the last meeting and approve of what the Committee of Inspection have Drawn up, Relating to ye affairs of the Present Day, and made an addition to ye Committee of inspection of four Persons, (Viz.) Dea. Nathl Burpee, Mr. Abrm. Fitts, Lieut. Moses Baker, and mr. Ichabod Robie."

May 11, 1775, Dr. Samuel Moore was chosen to represent the parish in the Provincial Congress, to be held at Exeter, May 17th.

June 14, 1775, Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Lieut. Moses Baker, and Dr. Samuel Moores were chosen a committee to consult with the several officers, towns, parishes, or committees out of the same what way or manner shall be thought best to regulate the militia in this regiment according to the direction of Congress.

April 3, 1777, ten dollars each year was voted to each of those eighteen

persons who had enlisted for three years, and a committee chosen to collect the money (if any) which had been subscribed.

At an adjournment April 8th ten dollars to each was added to the above. A committee was also chosen to inquire and see how much time and money each person has expended in supporting the war since the Concord fight. The committee reported as follows, which was accepted:

"Concord men, 1s. per day and extra charges.

"8 months men, with Lieut. Emerson, 4 dollars each.

"8 months men, with Lieut. Dustin, 2 dollars each.

"Winter Hill men, with Capt. Baker, 1 dollar each.

"1 year's men to York 8 dollars; those to Delaware, 2 dollars each.

"Ty—men, 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars each.

"New York men last fall, 2 dollars each.

"Joseph Bean to Canada, 20 dollars."

May 19, 1777, Moses Baker, Walter Robie, Abraham Fitts, I. Rowe, and Benjamin Cass were chosen a committee to affix and settle the prices of goods and articles in the parish of Candia, in pursuance of an act in addition to the regulation act. (See in the History of Chester for 1779, pp. 142, 143.)

January 19, 1778, a committee was appointed to procure our quota of Continental soldiers for three years or during the war, and at an adjournment in February another committee of five was chosen to make further trial.

April 20th, the committee was instructed to make further trial, and hire money and pursue the business without loss of time.

August 3, 1778, a committee was chosen to make inquiries respecting the families of those in the Continental service for three years, and supply them with the necessaries of life.

August 19, 1779, it was voted to adopt measures similar to the town of Portsmouth, and use the utmost of our power in reducing the prices of the necessaries of life, and gain the credit of our currency. Captain Sargent and John Clifford were chosen delegates to attend a convention at Concord.

October 26, 1779, it was voted to comply with the prices that the late convention stated, and a committee of seven was chosen to state prices upon articles which the convention did not, and to carry the same into execution.

July 4, 1780, a committee was chosen to hire twelve soldiers by way of a parish tax. A committee was also chosen to make an average of what every person had done in the war since it commenced.

July 10, 1780, a committee was chosen to assist the selectmen in procuring our quota of beef for the Continental army.

November 14, 1781, it was voted that the selectmen make a tax in Indian corn to pay the six and three-months' men. There had been several votes passed respecting raising soldiers, which had proved ineffectual.

June 17, 1782, it was voted to divide the parish into as many classes as will supply the deficiency, and if any class or person refuse to pay their proportion for hiring a soldier they shall pay double, to be assessed by the selectmen. For list of men who served in the Revolution see Chester.

Military Record, 1861-65.—The following enlisted prior to any bounty being paid by the town: J. Lane Fitts, Stephen Dearborn (killed at James Island), George Emerson (killed at Fredericksburg), Wells C. Haines

(wounded at Bull Run, taken prisoner, and died at Richmond), John G. Burbeck, David Bedee, William Bedee, Richard B. Brown, John Brennard, Francis Fifield, Edmund J. Langley, Lewis B. Carr, Edwin J. Godfrey, George W. Clay, Rufus Ward, Henry Buzzell, Lorenzo Fifield, William Norton, Richard Norton, Lucien Carr, Charles Turner, Horace Dearborn, Albert Harlow, Chester C. Smith, J. Henry Worthen, John Sullivan, Stephen Fifield, William Robinson, James Gannon, George Robinson, William Daniels, George A. Turner, Guilford Batchelder, E. Morrill, David R. Daniels (died in army), David Dudley (died in Maryland), John Hall, William Roberts, Charles B. Carr, E. Matthews, Charles Robinson, David Norton, Jr., Henry Norton and Reuben Batchelder.

The following is a list of names of those who received a bounty of \$300 each at the time Capt. W. R. Patten enlisted his company. Here is the receipt:

"We severally acknowledge to have received from the town of Candia the sums set to our names, agreeable to the vote of the town passed August 14th, 1862, to encourage volunteer enlistments into the service of the United States for the term of three years." William R. Patten (captain), William Clark (sickened in the army, returned to Concord and died), Robert Clark, Ansell Emerson, R. Baxter Brown (1st lieut.), Henry W. Rowe, Lewellyn Wallace (died in army), Charles R. Rowe, George W. Hartford, Edwin Haines, Frank Sovaine, Edward B. Robinson, Thomas C. Runnells, Oliver Haynes, George Mead (died), Dexter Read, Woodbury Hartford, Joel P. Bean (returned, died), Jesse D. Bean, N. F. Brown, Daniel Brown, Jr. (died), E. W. Foss, C. R. Stacy, Charles E. Wason, Manson M. Bricket, Levi Barker, Jr., Frederick F. Emerson, Charles M. Lane, Nathaniel Hardy (died), Charles C. Page, Leonard F. Dearborn, George W. Griffin, Heman O. Mathews, Charles C. Brown, E. F. Brown (died), N. J. Dearborn, Rufus Ward, Ezekiel Shurtleff, John H. Harrison, Thomas J. Morrill, Joseph L. Gleason, Albert M. Morrill, Augustus B. Gile, James H. Morrill, Charles A. Jones, Hiram G. Gleason, George C. Fifield, Asa E. Buswell, John A. Gile, Daniel C. Davis, Woodbury D. Dearborn, Reuben H. Dunn, George W. Brown, Jr. and William Collins.

The following is a list of volunteers for nine months, who were paid a bounty of \$150 each: Levi Barker, Andrew J. Mead, Daniel B. Langley, Edward P. Lane, died at New Orleans, Henry T. Eaton, Walter W. Bean, Franklin Clay, John H. Bean, Samuel C. Nay, P. Gerrish Robinson, Daniel Hall, died at New Orleans, Frederick Clay, Joseph Avery, George W. Taylor, Charles W. Holt and John A. Haines.

List of volunteers under the call of October 17, 1863: Patrick Donnelly, Augustus Archer, Charles Smith, Edward Black, John Wilson, John Brown, Horace Colburn, Nelson Hurd, Carl Neagle, George Smith, George C. Brown, John Nelson, Martin Rapee, Frederick McPherson, James Webber and Charles Fifield.

Substitutes for drafted men: James O'Donnell, Cariz Fitzrun, James Sullivan, Thomas Marks, John Stevens and James Han.

The above were paid \$300 each by the town.

The following is a list of those enlisted in 1864 who were paid a bounty

of \$400: James Thomas, James Wright, George Bower, Charles Dearborn, William Robinson, Alexander White, Nicholas Johnson, Willie F. Eaton, A. Frank Patten, Reuben H. Fitts, Thomas Harvey, Edward Bailor, Malcolm McKinna, George A. Turner, Richard Howard, Robert Field, Cyrus W. Truel, John H. Brown, Orlando Brown and Samuel C. Nay.

The following enlisted under the vote to pay \$600 bounty: John C. Fifield, Lewis H. Cate, George L. Merrifield, Lewis D. Moore, John H. Mears, Orestes J. Bean, William G. Fitts, John L. Quimby, Samuel L. Carr and Frank G. Bursiel.

The following is a list of substitutes furnished by enrolled men, to each of which the town paid a bounty of \$300: Joseph B. Quimby, Thomas Smith, John Logan, Frank Rogers, James Cheney, James Green, Edmund Boyle, Charles Fuller, John Curdines, Frank Stanton, James Webb, William H. Williams, John Haynes and Jacob Shenan.

Candia had in the early years several semi-public libraries. In 1791 the Candia Social Library; in 1795 the Female Library; in 1824 a library association which lasted till 1850; then in 1858 the Farmers' and Mechanics' Library prospered for a while and finally gave their books to the Smyth Public Library, which was founded in 1888, by ex-Governor Frederick Smyth of Manchester, a native of Candia. He supported it liberally and at his death left a legacy of \$5,000, the interest to be used for the purchase of books. E. E. Paige is the librarian. The library has over three thousand books.

Samuel Walter Foss, the well-known poet and librarian, was born in Candia, January 1, 1859. At his graduation at the Portsmouth High School, July 12, 1877, he was awarded a Haven medal and was the class poet.

He died February 26, 1911.

The lawyer is C. F. Flanders and the physicians are A. M. Foster and H. P. Robinson. The societies are: Candia Grange P. of H.; Leola Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Wenona Rebecca Lodge; Rockingham Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Adah Chapter, E. O. S.; Fraternity Commandery, U. O. G. C.; D. B. Dudley Post, G. A. R.; D. B. Dudley Relief Corps.

CHAPTER XXI

CHESTER

Geographical—Proprietors—Early Votes—Petition for Grant of the Town—The Royal Charter—Names of Original Grantees—Pioneer Mills—Pioneer Schools—Civil and Military—Public Library—Ecclesiastical History.

Chester lies in the western part of the county and is bounded as follows: On the north by Candia and Raymond, on the east by Fremont and Sandown, on the south by Sandown and Derry, and on the west by Auburn. Population in 1910, 818.

This town was granted to a number of residents of the towns of Portsmouth and Hampton. They were known as "The Society for Settling the Chestnut Country," as this section was then called.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held October 15, 1819, the following votes were passed:

"1st, Voted, That Capt. Henry Sherburne be Moderator.

"2dly, Voted, That Joseph Tilton be Clerk of the Society.

"3dly, Voted, That Capt. Henry Sherburne be Receiver.

"4thly, Voted, That Joseph Tilton, Ichabod Robie, Caleb Tole, Clement Hughes, Capt. Henry Sherburne, Eph. Denmet and Jacob Stanyon, be a Committee to manage the affairs of the Society; And That the sd Committee Shall have power to Call meetings of the Society as often as they Shall Think Necessary, and to act in all other matters that they Shall Think proper for the good of the whole Society.

"5thly, Voted, That Ichabod Robie, Jacob Stanyan, Caleb Tole & Michael Whidden be a Committee to Lay out the Lotts.

"6thly, Voted, That all priviledges of Streams shall be Reserved for ye Use of the Society.

"7thly, Voted, That the Number of the Society for the settling Shall not Exceed ninety persons.

"8thly, Voted, That the Committee shall have power to admit Such as they Shall Think proper till the aforeSd number of ninety be Completed.

"9thly, Voted, That Three men Shall be kept upon the spot at the charge of the Society."

At a meeting of the Society for Settling the Chestnut Country, held at Hampton, the 20th of December, 1719.

"Voted, That in case of a warr with the Indians before the Three years Limited for the Settling of the Chestnut Country be Expired, the Same Time of Three years shall be allowed after a conclusion of a Peace with the Indians for the sd settlement."

"At the Same Time the Propriors drew their home Lotts."

Petition for the Grant.—The petition for the grant for a township in "ye Chestnutt Country" was presented "to his Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq., Cap. Genl & Commandr in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, &c., and the Honble the Council, now sitting in Council at Portsmouth," September 24, 1719, and was signed by the following persons: Thomas Phipps, Henry Sherburne, Joseph Pierce, Benjamin Gambling, Thomas Packer, Joseph Sherburne, Joseph Tilton, Clement Hughes, Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr., Samuel Plaisted, John Cram, Eleazer Russell, Philemon Blake, Samuel Hart, Jacob Stanyan, Ephraim Dennett, Robert Row, Sr., John Preston, David Tilton, Benjamin Sanborn, Reuben Sanborn, Joseph Sanborn, John Morrison, James Prescott, Samuel Blake, Jr., Jonathan Prescott, Jr., Nathaniel Healey, Richard Sanborn, Nathaniel Sanborn, Richard Clifford, Joseph Batchelder, George Veazi, Jr., John Sealy, Jonathan Sanborn, Jethro Tilton, Nathan Longfellow, Ichabod Robie, Samuel Sanborn, Edward Sanborn, Jacob Green, John Prescott, Jr., Henry Dyea, Zachariah Clifford, Benjamin Field, Joseph Batchelder, Jr., Sherburne Tilton, Samuel Blake, Sr., Benjamin Fogg, Edward Gilman, Joseph Love, John Searll, Jacob Gilman, William Godfree, Joseph Young, Nehemiah Leavitt, Ephraim Hoit, John Morrison, Abraham Sanborn, Samuel Elkins, Israel Blake, Robert Wade, Jr., William Healey, Jeremiah Sanborn, Charles Stuart, Daniel Tilton, Enoch Sanborn, Thomas Veazi, Daniel Lovering, Joshua Prescott, Ebenezer Lovering, John Cass, Jonathan Robinson, Daniel Ladd, Reuben Smith, Abner Herriman, Thomas Veazi, Jr., Samuel Prescott, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr., Nathaniel Batchelder, Sr., James Leavit, John Ladd, William Stevens, Porchth., Oliver Smith, Jonathan Plummer, Edward Fifield, John Smith, John Gilman, Jr., Benjamin Tole, John Knowles, Caleb Tole, Samuel Veazi, Abraham Drake, Benjamin Veazi, Samuel Smith, Thomas Veazi, Jr., Thomas Garton, Nicholas Norris, James Purckins, John Norris, Jacob Moulton, Nicholas Seavy, Jonathan Nason, Thomas Rollins, Elisha Smith, Joseph Lorrane, Jonathan Dearborn, John Roberts, Thomas Leavitt, Moses Norris, Sr., James Fogg.

The Royal Charter.—The charter of the town was dated May 8, 1722, as follows:

[PROVINCE SEAL.]

"GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defendr of the Faith, etc.:

"To all People to whom these presents Shall come, Greeting. Know ye That we of our Especial Knowledge and meer motion, for the due encouragement of Settling a new plantation, by and with the advice of our Council, have given and granted and by these prsents as farr as in us lies do give and Grant, in Equall Shares unto Sundry of our beloved Subjects, whose names are Entered in a Schedule hereunto annexed, That Inhabit or Shall Inhabit within the said Grant within our Province of New Hamps, all That Tract of Land within the following bounds: (Viz. to begin at Exeter Southerly Corner bounds and from thence run upon a West and by North point two miles along Kingston northerly Line to Kingston North Corner bounds, then upon a South point three miles along Kingston head Line to Kingston

South Corner bounds, then upon a West Northwest point Ten miles into the country, Then to begin again at the aforesaid Exeter Southwardly Corner bounds and run seven miles upon Exeter head Line upon a Northeast point half a point more Northerly, Then fourteen miles into the Country upon a west Northwest point to the river Merrimack, and from thence upon a Straight Line to the End of the aforesd Ten-Mile line; and that the same be a Town Corphrated by the name of Chester to the persons aforesd, for ever To have and to hold the said Land, to the Grantees and their Heirs and assigns forever, and to Such associates as they Shall admit upon the Following Conditions :

"1. That Every proprietor build a Dwelling House within Three years and Settle a Familley Therein, breack up Three acres of Ground and plant or Sow ye same within four years, and pay his proportion of the Town Charge when and so often as Occasion shall require the same.

"2. That a meeting House be built for the Public worship of God within the said Term of four years.

"3. That upon default of any particular Proprietor in Complying with the Conditions of this Charter upon his part, Such Delinquent proprietor Shall forfeit his Share to the other Proprietors, which Shall be Disposed according to ye major vote of the Said Comoners at a Legall meeting.

"4thly. That a Proprietor's Share be reserved for a Parsonage; another for the first minister of the Gospell; another for the Benefit of a School.

"PROVIDED nevertheless that the Peace with the Indians Continue during the aforesaid Term of Three years; but if it should so happen a warr with the Indians Should commence before the Expiration of the aforesd Term of Three years, the aforesaid Term of three years Shall be allowed to the Proprietors after the Expiration of the warr for the performance of the aforesaid Conditions, Rendering and paying therefor to us, our Heirs and Successors, or Such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, The annual quit rent of acknowledgemt of one pound of Good merchble Hemp in the said Town on the Twentieth of December yearly forever; reserving also unto us, our Heirs and Successors, all mast Trees growing on said Land—according to acts of Parliament in that behalf made and provided, and for the better order, Rule, and Government of the said Town we do by these prsents Grant for us, our Heirs, and Successors, unto the said men & Inhabitants, or those that shall Inhabit the Said Town, That yearly & every year upon the last Thursday in march forever, they shall meet to Elect and Chuse by the major part of them Constables, Selectmen, and all other Town officers, according to the Laws and usage of our aforsd Province, for the year ensuing, with Such Power, priviledges and authority as other Town officers within our aforesaid Province have and Enjoy.

"In Wittness whereof we have Caused the seal of our Said Province to be hereunto annexed. Wittness, Samll Shute, Esqr, our Governour & Com-mandr-in-Chief of our Said Province, at our Town of Portsmouth the 8th day of may in the Eighth year of our reign, annoq. Domini 1722.

"By His Excellency's Comand

"wth advice of the Council.

"SAMLL SHUTE.

"R. WALDRON, *Cler. Con.*"

"PROVINCE N. HAMPE, May 10th, 1722.

"His Excellency the Governr and the Honble Lieut. Governr and Council Entered associate with the within persons, (viz.)—

"His Excellency a Farm of five Hundred acres and a home Lott.

"The Lieut Governr the same.

"Samll Penhallow, Esqr, a proprietor's Share; Mark Hunking, Esqr, a proprietor's Share; George Jaffrey, Esqr, a proprietor's Share; Shada Walton, Esqr, a proprietor's Share; Richd Wibird, Esqr, a proprietor's Share; Thos Packer, Esqr, a proprietor's Share; Thos Westbrook, Esqr, a proprietor's Share.

"A True Copy of Chester Charter and the Schedule annexed to it.

"Compared Pr Richd Waldron, Cler. Con."

THE ORIGINAL GRANTEES OF CHESTER

Philemon Blake, James Boyd, Abraham Brown, George Brownell, Nathaniel Bachelder, Sr., Jonathan Brown, Moses Blake, Samuel Blake, Josiah Batchelder, Nathaniel Bachelder, Jr., Joseph Batchelder, Jacob Basford, John Calfe, Amos Cass, Richard Clifford, Zachariah Clifford, Jonathan Clough, Rev. Theophilus Cotton, John Cram, William Crosswait, Cutts and Akerman, William Daniels, Thomas Dean, Jonathan Dearborn, Ebenezer Dearborn, Ephraim Dennet, Abraham Drake, Nathaniel Drake, Ebenezer Eastman, Edward Emerson, Jonathan Emerson, James Failes, Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, James Fogg, Benoni Fogg, Robert Ford, Benjamin Gambling, Esq., Jacob Garland, Jacob Gilman, Maj. John Gilman, Edward Gilman, William Godfrey, Ephraim Guile, Richard Haseltine, William Healey, Rev. Moses Hale, Clement Hughes, Col. Mark Hunking, Samuel Ingalls, George Jaffrey, Esq., John Jaquish, Richard Jaquish, Stephen Johnson, Capt. Richard Kent, Jonathan Kimball, Thomas Leavitt, John Littlehale, Ebenezer Lovell, Samuel Marston, Capt. Archibald McPhedris, Clement Messervy, Luther Morgan, Col. Thomas Packer, Samuel Page, John Packer, Parsonage lots, Samuel Penhallow, Esq., James Perkins, Thomas Phipps, Esq., Capt. Joshua Pierce, Capt. Thomas Pierce, George Pierce, Jonathan Plummer, John Prescottt, John Prescottt, Jr., James Prescottt, Samuel Prescottt, Ichabod Roby, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, Robert Row, Eleazer Russell, Capt. William Rymes, Joseph Sanborn, Nathaniel Sanborn, Benjamin Sanborn, Reuben Sanborn, John Sanborn, Enoch Sanborn, Edward Sanborn, Capt. Jonathan Sanborn, Jerry Sanborn, School lots, John Shackford, Samuel Shackford, Capt. Henry Sherburne, Samuel Sherburne, Capt. Joseph Sherburne, Dea. Samuel Shaw, John Silly, Rev. Thomas Simms, Thomas Silver, Susannah Small, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Smith, Elisha Smith, Samuel Smith, Capt. Henry Sloper, Jacob Stanian, Stephen Sweat, Capt. Joseph Tilton, David Tilton, Jethro Tilton, Samuel Thompson, Philip Towle, Benjamin Towle, Caleb Towle, Col. Shadrack Walton, Col. Peter Weare, Nathan Webster, Stephen Webster, Capt. Ebenezer Wentworth, Benning Wentworth, John Wentworth, Esq., Michael Whidden, Thomas Whiting, William White, Capt. Richard Wibird, Capt. Joshua Wingate, Col. Thomas Westbrook, Henry Works, Joseph Young.

Pioneer Mills.—The first reference to mills found on the proprietors' records is under date January 11, 1720-21, viz. :

At a general meeting of the proprietors of "Checher," held at Hampton the 11th day of January, 1720-21,

"Voted, To Collo Packer, Collo Wiar, Caleb Towle, and Samll Ingalls, the whole Priviledge upon the upper Falls of the great Brook forever, to build a Saw mill or mills on, and also ten acres of Land Gratis, on Each Side sd falls for the sd mills Conveniency, with Condition That the sd mills shall be fitt to Cutt boards in a Twelvemonth from this Time; and that they Shall Saw at halves the Proprs. Loggs, So much as they shall have occasion for Building. And those proprs. that Shall have Occasion to buy boards shall be Supplied with So many as they Shall have occasion for, at the Rate of thirty shillings per Thousand at the mill. And if the making a pond or ponds for sd mill damnifies any of the proprs., the society shall make good the damages."

At a meeting at Hampton, March 16, 1720-21,

"Voted, That the four persons to whom the Stream is granted, Shall give each a bond of Fifty pounds to the Committee, to perform the Conditions of sd Grant, and if any of them Refuse to do it, the Committee is Impowered to admitt others."

At a meeting of the committee, September 29, 1721,

"Voted, That the proprietors of the upper Falls on the great Brook have the priviledge of the Lower falls also, for their further Incouragent, to build a mill according to a vote of the Society, at a publick meeting held Jan. 11th, 1720-21, and in consideration of which Additional Privilege they are to build a Grist mill as Soon as the Town will need it."

James Basford at one time owned most of the mill. In 1731 he sold Ebenezer Dearborn one-fourth of the "old saw-mill." In 1732 he sold to William Wilson one-eighth of the "old saw-mill." In 1734 he had some difficulty with the proprietors about the mill, and they voted to have a reference.

In 1735 Ebenezer Dearborn deeded to his sons, Ebenezer, Jr., Benjamin, Thomas, and Michael, one-fourth of the "old saw-mill."

In 1743, in consideration of twenty-two pounds, bills of credit, Ebenezer Dearborn, Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., Thomas Dearborn, and Michael Dearborn convey to Thomas Wells four-sixths of the "old saw-mill."

We know little more about the mill or its owners until about 1780, when Hugh Tolford, Jacob Wells, Captain Clough, Moses Haselton, John Haselton, Benjamin Haselton rebuilt it. It was rebuilt once after that, and again in 1848.

Jonathan Blunt had a saw-mill previous to 1730.

At a meeting March 7, 1730, it was

"Voted, That there be encouragement given for building a Grist mill on the middle falls of the Grate Brook, that is to John Aiken's, and fourteen or fifteen acres of land to the Eastward of sd falls, as convenient as can be had of common land, provided sd Aiken build a sufficient Grist mill by this time tyelvemonth, and keep sd mill in good Repair from time to time, and at all times hereafter."

This was probably the first grist-mill in the town.

Pioneer Schools.—The first reference to schools is under date January 25, 1720-21, viz. :

At a meeting of the committee, January 25, 1720-21, viz. :

"Voted, That whereas the number of proprietors is Con . . and no provision made for a School Master, That the next proprietor that Shall Forfeit his Lott, the Same Shall be appropriated for a School."

"This provision was made after the first grant of the land, but before the charter, and there was hardly a permanent settler there."

The next we find on the records is at an adjourned meeting, April 7, 1737:

"Voted, To Rais thirty Pounds to Hier a Schoolmaster this present year."

"Voted, That the Selectmen shall Remove the said schoolmaster to the several Parts of the town as shall be Convenient."

Though there is no evidence that anything had been done by the town, it is hardly to be supposed that nothing had been done to educate the children for about eighteen years. The schools were held at private houses, and although removed to different parts, all the children in town might follow the master into the several quarters.

At an adjourned meeting, November 2, 1738,

"Voted, That their Shall be twenty Pounds Raised to Support a School in this town."

At an adjourned meeting April 8, 1740,

"Voted, That their Shall be a School maintained in the town this year throughout; Partly by School masters, and Partly by School dames, as the Selectment Shall Judge best for the town."

In the warning, March 9, 1721, is an article

"To act what may appear needful about building a School house or houses."

"Put to Vote, Whether to build a School house in the Senter of the town or no. Passed in the negative."

At the annual meeting, March 25, 1742,

"Voted, That there shall be a school Kept in this town the year through out, and that the Select men Shall Remove the Said School into the Severall Quarters of said town, so that they Shall have their Equal Proportion of the Same, according to what Rates they Pay."

They probably refused to build a school house in the Centre, because the school might be kept there all of the time.

In the warning for a meeting, March 29, 1744, is an article

"To see if the town will build a School house or housen, or to act and do any thing about Keeping a School, or Schools, or building a house or housen, as Shall appear mose for the benefit and advantage of the town.

"Voted to Build School Housen.

"Voted, That a Committee shall be Chosen to Divide the town into Severall Parts, in order to acomodate School Housen.

"Voted, That Capt. Samll Ingalls, Benjamin Hills, Insin Jacob Sargent, william Haley and andrew Crage, Shall be the Comittee.

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 28, 1745, is an article

"To See if the town will Except of the return of the Committee that was chosen to Divide the town into parts for the Conveniency of building School housen; or act and do anything that shall be thought needful and nessecery about a school or schools, and a school-house or housen."

At an adjournment of the meeting, April 4,

"Voted, that the Committee's. Return that was Chosen to Divide the town into parts, In order to accomedate School housen, be Excepted.

"The Persons under named Decents against the foregoing Vote,..... John Robie, Samll Bartlet, Jonathan Blunt, Jonathan Moulton, Robert Runells, Enoch Colby, David Crage, Isaac Foss, Page Bachelder, Benjamin Bachelder, Samll Powell, Francis Towl, Ebenezer Dearborn, Junr., Benjamin Hills."

"We have no means of knowing to a certainty into how many parts the town was divided, or their boundaries, but there probably were but three; for if there had been one at the Centre, John Robie, Jonathan Blunt, and Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., who lived near the Centre, and Benjamin Bachelder and Robert Runnels, who lived within about half a mile up the street, and others—Jonathan Moulton, Enoch Colby, and Samuel Bartlett—within a mile below, would not have dissented. I have conversed with people who remembered the three. One stood on John Sanborn's, opposite Moses Webster's home lot, No. 21, one at Walnut Hill, not far from Robert Shirley's, and the third at the Long Meadows, between Samuel Aiken's (Charles C. Grant's) and David Witherspoon's (the Hardy place). Mrs. Whittier, daughter of Samuel Aiken, recollects this house, or of hearing her parents tell about it."—*Chase*.

In 1746 the selectmen charge:

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto master Wood.....	66	0	0
Paid unto Decn Ebenezer Derbon, for boarding	19	9	0
Paid unto Insd Jacob Sargent, for bording ye			
master	4	10	0
Paid unto Abel Morse, for bording ye master..	5	12	0
Paid unto John Haiseltine, for bording the			
master	8	11	0
Paid unto Andrew Crag, for bording the master	8	2	0
Paid to Capt. Morse, for three days, horse and			
man, for going after a Coolmaster.....	1	15	0
1847. Master Wood is paid.....	80	0	0
and Dea. Dearborn, John Haseltine, and An-			
drew Craige, for boarding.....	80	0	0
1748. Master Wood is hired again at.....	44	0	0
and Capt. Blunt, Joseph Calf and Dea. Dear-			
born boarded.			
John Robie is paid for bringing up the master,			
time and expenses.....	2	0	0

Master Wood, it seems, lived somewhere down country, and is probably the one who was afterwards Doctor George Wood.

	£	s.	d.
1749. Paid Doctor Samuel Moores, for schooling..	108	0	0
Paid to the Long meadow Quarter for Schooling.....	31	0	0

The Long Meadows had one-quarter of the money paid to them. Doctor Moores is said by Eaton ("History of Candia," page 91) to have come from Hampstead. He settled at Candia Corner.

	£	s.	d.
1750. Paid to mr Henry Herring, for Schooling.....	112	0	0
Paid to mr John Hickey, for Schooling.....	88	0	0
Paid to mr Samuel Moores, for Schooling.....	40	0	0
for a journey to newbury after a Schoolmaster....	2	0	0
for time and expence hireing Schoolmaster.....	3	0	0
1751. Paid to mr John Hickey, for Schooling.....	104	0	0
Paid to mr James Dresler, for Schooling.....	27	10	0
Paid to mr nehemiah mc neal, for schooling.....	32	0	0
Paid to Nathaniel Blaisdell, for bording the masters...	15	0	0
for three Days, man and horse, after a Schoolmaster..	4	10	0
for one day of a man and two horses, bringing up the master from Bradford.....	2	0	0
for time and Expense hireing Schoolmasters.....	1	10	0
for time and expense making up with Schoolmasters..	1	0	0

In 1752, Master McNeil is paid £154. Deacon Haselton, Andrew Craig, Enoch Colby, Peter Dearborn, Mr. Carr, Deacon Dearborn, Mr. Knowles, and Mr. Basford are paid for boarding. It seems that this year, though they had no school house, they had a school in the north part.

In 1753, Mr. Haselton and Mr. McNeale were the masters, and Deacon Dearborn, Mr. Craige, Jacob Chase, and John Knowles boarded.

In 1754, "master Heseltine, master mcfarson, and master mcneal, at the Longmeadows," were masters, and Deacon Dearborn, Jacob Chase, and Thomas Haseltine boarded.

In 1755, "Paid to mr. Hessard, for teaching school, £132; To mr. Boies, for teaching school, £28."

The Presbyterian Church.—In most of the towns of New England the congregation of the church was co-existent with the settlement of the town. So it was in Chester, but, unlike most other towns, the church here was of the Presbyterian order instead of the Congregational, which in the province history of this country might have been truly styled the "State" church. The first pastor was Rev. Marks Hall, from 1730-34. Subsequent pastors were as follows: John Wilson, from 1734-79; Rev. Mr. Clark, supply; T. Howe, A. S. Stickney, Hutchinson, Pickle, James Davis, D. Aman, David McGregore, Z. Colby, William Harlow, Clement Parker, Abel Manning, Benjamin Sargent, and Rev. Samuel Ordway. In 1843, Mr. Ordway organized the Second Congregational Church of Chester (now Auburn), and the Presbyterian Church of Chester dissolved and passed into history.

In 1728 the following votes were passed by the town concerning the building of a church, etc.:

"Voted, That there shall be a meeting house built according to these



MONUMENT SQUARE, NEWFIELDS, N. H.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1898
WINDHAM, N. H. TOWN HALL, 1798



UNION CHURCH, TOWN HALL AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
KENSINGTON, N. H.



MAIN STREET, SALEM CENTER, N. H.

Dimensions: Imprs, fifty foot in length, and thirty-five foot wide & twenty foot post, and finish it completely, both inside & outside, to ye turning of ye key, and set upon ye place appointed and before voted.

"Voted, That a Committee be chosen to agree wth ye Carpenter or Carpenters to build a Meeting house according to ye Dimensions before mentioned, and that Dr. Edmond Toppin, & Saml Ingalls & Nathaniel Heally, be ye Committee to agree wth ye Carpenters in ye behalf of ye proprs of Chester.

"Voted, That there shall be Raised forty shillings in Money on Every full proprs share in Chester to be paid unto ye town treasurer (Jacob Sargent is chosen), at ye next proprs meeting towards ye building of a meeting house in Chester to be drawn out by the Committee as there shall be Occasion; viz., Dr. Edmond Toppin and Samll Ingalls & Nathaniel Haley, a Committee.

"Voted, That there shall be Raised twenty Shillings in money on Every full proprs lott in Chester for ye paying the town Debts, to be paid unto ye Constable for ye town's use at ye next proprs Meeting in Chester."

The Congregational Church.—The meeting which called Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, the first pastor of this church, was held June 23, 1736. He accepted the call, and remained pastor until 1793. His successors in the pastoral office have been as follows: Rev. Mr. Bradstreet, Leonard, Jewett, Joel R. Arnold, Jonathan Clement, L. Armsby, H. O. Howland, J. L. Tomlinson, and Rev. Charles Tenney.

Mr. Tenney's pastorate closed in October, 1888. His successor is Rev. J. G. Robertson who was installed July 30, 1889, having graduated from Williams College in 1886 and Yale Divinity School in 1889. On July 1, 1914, he will complete his 25th year of service.

The Baptist Church.—Although there were individuals who were Baptists in Chester, and might have been occasional preaching, there was no organized church until 1819, when a church was organized by the Rev. William Taylor, of Concord, consisting of sixteen members, of whom Capt. Pearson Richardson, Walter Morse, Jacob Green, and Timothy Smith, of Sandown, were prominent. Col. Stephen Clay and Josiah Chase united afterwards, and were active members. Walter Morse and Josiah Chase were the deacons. They worshiped in Captain Richardson's hall until 1823, when a meeting-house was built on the west side of the Haverhill road.

They had for preachers, besides Mr. Taylor, Rev. Josiah Davis, of Methuen, and the Rev. Duncan Dunbar, a Scotchman, afterwards of New York City. Gibbon Williams was installed; George Kallock and John Upton were ordained pastors. A difficulty arose about a preacher, a part of the society believing him to be corrupt and a part adhering to him, which for a time disorganized the church and society, and they had no preaching, and their early records were lost and the meeting-house went to decay.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Association, held at Newton, 1845, a committee, consisting of Brethren Ayres, of Dover; Gilbert, of Northwood; Wheeler, of Plaistow; and Swain, of Brentwood, were appointed to visit the church in Chester and attempt to settle their difficulties. The committee met the church January 13, 1846, and recommended to disband the existing church

and organize a new one, which was accordingly done, and a church of fifteen members was formed and William Bell chosen deacon and clerk. The old church was sold and a new building was erected near the town-house and dedicated August 29, 1861.

Among the ministers who have officiated for this church are mentioned the names of H. W. Day, Andrew Mitchel, Horace Eaton, Joshua Clement, J. W. Merrill, and Daniel Gage. The present pastor is Rev. Thomas J. Cate.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—There was a church organized in 1851 by Rev. Elisha Adams, the presiding elder for Dover District, and Rev. James M. Young, a member of the New Hampshire Conference, supplying. The same summer a church edifice was erected near the south line of No. 36, 2d P., 2d D., on the road from Chester to Candia. It was built under the direction of Joseph Smith, Amos Southwick, Samuel M. Edwards, John Maynard, Isaac L. Seavey, and Simon Haselton, and dedicated in October. It cost about one thousand dollars.

The following are the names of the preachers who have administered to the church and society: James M. Young, Charles U. Dunning, George M. Hamlin, Jesse Brown, Henry Nutter, C. Henry Newell, Edwin S. Chase, Charles W. Harkins, Joseph T. Hand, John Keogan, True Whittier, Ezekiel Stickney, Abraham Folsom, Silas Higgin, James Stedman, James G. Price, Josiah Higgin, William H. Stewart and Edward May. Rev. J. W. Presby has been assigned for 1914 for Chester and Auburn.

Chester was incorporated May 8, 1722, under the name of Chester, and included within its bounds, in addition to its present territory, the present towns of Candia, Raymond, Auburn, and portions of Derry and Hooksett.

Town Officers chosen at the first meeting under the charter of the Town of Chester, held the 28th day of March, 1723:

Thomas Phipps, Esq., moderator; Clement Hughes, clerk; Samuel Ingalls, Clement Hughes, Caleb Tole, selectmen; Zaccheus Clifford, constable; Capt. Thomas Phipps, Maj. John Gilman, Col. Peter Wiar, or any two of them be a committee to receive and allow the accounts; Benjamin Smith, Clement Messarvy, Samuel Ingalls, surveyors of highways.

At Exeter, March 31, 1726.—Clement Hughes, moderator; Clement Hughes, clerk; John Sanborn, Clement Hughes, Robert Smith, selectmen; James Whiting, constable; Samuel Ingalls, Thomas Smith, James Whiting, lot-layers; Samuel Ingalls, surveyor of highways.

1727.—This and all future meetings were held at Chester.

MILITARY HISTORY

"The first military law passed in New Hampshire was in 1718. All the means of knowing about the military organization in Chester is the titles prefixed to the names of the inhabitants. The first found on our records was in 1731. Samuel Ingalls has the title of captain, Ebenezer Dearborn of lieutenant, and Jacob Sargent of ensign, which is probably nearly as early as there was any military organization. Thomas Smith is lieutenant in 1732; John Talford is captain, and Thomas Wells lieutenant in 1744; Abel Morse is captain in 1746, and Thomas Wells in 1748; Thomas Craige is lieutenant,

James Varnum is ensign, and Robert Calfe sergeant in 1749; Enoch Colby is also ensign, and Eben Dearborn, Jr., sergeant, in 1749; Silvanus Smith, lieutenant in 1752, Samuel Robie in 1753, and Benaiah Colby in 1756, and Jonathan Blunt captain the same year. John Lane was appointed cornet of the Ninth Troop of the First Regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. John Downing, September 17, 1754, by Benning Wentworth; John Tolford is major, and Andrew Jack lieutenant in 1757; James Shirley is captain, and James Quantan ensign in 1759. Henry Hall is ensign in 1761, Samuel Robie captain in 1764, Robert Wilson lieutenant in 1765, Captain Underhill, Lieut. Joseph Basford and Ensign Joseph True in 1765; Oliver Morse and Henry Moore lieutenants, and Samuel Hazelton cornet in 1766; Richard Emery major in 1769; Andrew Jack captain in 1770; Joseph True captain, Lieutenant Witherspoon in 1775; Major French (Jabez), 1774; Hugh Shirley, 1775; David Witherspoon captain, and James Dunlap lieutenant in 1766. Stephen Dearborn had a commission of captain under the king, May 3, 1767, and under Congress, September 5, 1775; major, March 25, 1785; lieutenant-colonel, April 5, 1793; resigned September 18, 1800.

"A militia law was passed September 19, 1776, enrolling in train-bands all able-bodied men from sixteen to fifty years of age; exempting nearly all officers, ministers, Quakers, negroes, Indians, and mulattoes; each company to be mustered eight times a year.

"Then there was to be an 'alarm list,' composed of all male persons from sixteen to sixty-five years of age not included in the train-band, with some exceptions, if of sufficient ability, to be inspected twice a year. The captains of the 'alarm list' by custom had a brevet title of colonel. There was to be a military watch kept by those belonging to the train-band and alarm list, under the direction of the commissioned officers of the town.

"In looking over the rolls of the men in the French and Indian wars from 1745 to 1760, in the 'Adjutant-General's Report' (vol. ii.), 1866, I find the following Chester names, although it is not certain that they were all Chester men, and some Chester men may have been overlooked:

"In the winter of 1745-46, Capt. John Goffe had a company of thirty-seven men scouting the woods on snow-shoes, of which Samuel Brown was a sergeant; under Jeremiah Clough, Henry Irvine; under Andrew Todd scouting at Canterbury, 1746, Archibald Miller, Adam Wilson, William McMaster, John Grimes, and James Wilson. Adam Wilson and Archibald Miller afterwards lived in Chester, but probably went from Londonderry.

"Capt. Daniel Ladd's company, at Canterbury, 1746: Enoch Rowel, Zebedee Berry, Paul Healey, Samuel Moore, and John Nutt; William Presson and Henry Ervine, July to December, 1746; Samuel Moore again in 1747. Daniel Foster (lived near Martin's Ferry) was in Eastman's company. Under Moses Foster at Suncock, John Moore, John Carr. John Webster was lieutenant in John Goffe's scouting party in 1748; he might have been Colonel Webster, of Chester. He was afterwards captain, and raised a scout of twenty men, and none of them Chester men; it is probable that he was not the man. In what way these men were raised, whether by voluntary enlistment or impressment, or both, I do not know.

"It has been seen that in 1747 the town voted to petition the governor

and council 'to stop, and save any more men being sent out of the town into the service, and to have a suitable number of men kept in the service in our own town.' In 1748 there were petitions sent from different parts of the town to the captains, and by John Tolford and Thomas Wells to the governor and council for men; but probably Chester never had any direct aid.

"In the expedition against the French forts, Du Quesne, Niagara, and Crown Point, in the winter of 1755, New Hampshire furnished a regiment of 600 men, under Col. Joseph Blanchard, in which the following Chester names appear: Joseph Morril, Daniel Martin, Caleb Dalton, Robert Gordon, John Shackford, Nathan Morse, Samuel Towle, Samuel Emerson (son of Samuel Emerson, Esq., died at Albany, November 17, 1755), Robert Kennedy, John Rowe, John Craig, Samuel Dudley, James Eaton, John Hall, clerk (might have been the first town clerk of Derryfield), Ithiel Gordon, James Fulerton, Samuel Dalton, Reuben Towl, Curtis Bean, John Dalton, Jonas Clay, William Aiken, Robert Witherspoon, William Wilson, Daniel Wilson, James Aiken, John Gage, Nathaniel Etherage.

"For the expedition against Crown Point in 1756, New Hampshire raised a regiment of 700 men, under the command of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, of Portsmouth, in the roll of which the following Chester names appear: Jesse McFarland, William McMaster, John Nutt, Robert Gordon, Francis Towle, Joseph Dudley, John McClellan, Benj. Fuller, William Baker, Gideon Rowel, Benj. Bachelder, James Shirley.

"In 1757 New Hampshire furnished a regiment of 500 men for the Crown Point expedition. Chester names: Robert Kennedy, Hugh Quinton, John Carr, Samuel Towle (sergeant), Paul Healey (corporal), Benjamin Bachelder, Edmund Elliott, Ebenezer Eaton, Samuel Hazelton, Amos Merrill, Jonathan Towle, Stephen Dearborn.

"The Sixth Company was commanded by Richard Emery: Richard Emery, of Chester, married Mary Blunt, 1765, and is styled major in Chester records in 1767. The Kennedys might have been Goffstown men, and the Chester Daltons did not spell their names Daulton.

"In August, 1757, a reinforcement was sent to Charleston No. 4, which served until November. Timothy Foss, David Webster, David Hill, Samuel Dalton, Isaiah Rowe, Benj. Fuller and Samuel Brown are Chester names.

"There was a company sent in 1757 to garrison Fort William and Henry. Chester names: Benjamin Libley, Stephen Marden and Nathaniel Rand.

"In 1758 another regiment was sent to Crown Point, in which Samuel Towle is second lieutenant, and several Chester names before mentioned, and James Clay, Benj. Currier, Nath'l Wood, Hugh Quinton, Thomas Wason, John Mills, Joseph Linn, Matthew Templeton, Hugh Shirley, Robert McKinley, Oliver Morse, second lieutenant of the Eighth Company, Joshua Prescott, Ezekiel Morse and John Quimby.

"In 1760 a regiment was raised to invade Canada. John Goffee was colonel, and Richard Emory, probably of Chester, major. Hugh Quinton, David Weatherspoon, James Graham, Archibald McDuffee, Robert McKinley, James Quinton, Hugh Shirley, Robert Wasson, James Weatherspoon, Samuel Haseltine, David Webster, Jacob Basford (died), Ebenezer Basford, Jonas Clay, David Craige, Jonathan Emerson (son of Samuel Emerson, Esq., died

at Crown Point, November 7, 1760), John Gage, Samuel Ingalls, John Karr, John Seavey, Titus Wells, Jacob Griffin, Stephen Webster, John Mills, Jacob Quimby, Nathaniel Maxfield, and Nathaniel Rand were from Chester.

"Besides the foregoing found on the rolls, it is said that Matthew, son of Samuel Gault, was an officer, and died at Cape Breton, 1759. His will was proved August, 1759. William Otterson, the grandfather of the Hooksett Ottersons, is said to have been in the army and drowned in crossing Lake Champlain in 1760. It has also been said that Abraham Morse was in the French war, and that Elijah Pillsbury was before Quebec when Wolfe was killed. He probably enlisted at Newbury. Wells Chase went from Newbury a campaign under Governor Shirley to Norridgewock in 1754, and was in the battle of Ticonderoga in 1758. Archibald McDuffee was in the French war. The king issued a proclamation, dated February 19, 1754, offering certain bounties in land to such officers and soldiers as should enter his service against the French; and another proclamation, dated October 7, 1763, ordering the land for the New England States to be laid off in the State of Virginia, about one hundred miles above the mouth of the Ohio River. In 1816, James Miltimore, of Windham, came along and procured powers of attorney from the Chester soldiers, among whom were Wells Chase, Robert McKinley, Matthew Templeton, and Archibald McDuffee, empowering him to recover and sell the lands, and gave bonds back to pay them one-half of all that he should receive. I think nothing further was heard about it.

"The news of the battle of Lexington spread with amazing rapidity. Nathaniel Emerson received the news at midnight at Candia, and aroused the people, and drummer David Hill beat up for recruits, and Moses Dustin is said to have been the first to fall in, and he served through the war. They soon raised a squad, which soon started for the scene of the war. Probably more than half the able-bodied men started, with such arms as they had and with such conveyance as was at hand, and went to Cambridge, the headquarters of the army. A portion of the men enlisted, and the rest returned home. So far as the action of the Town of Chester is concerned, by votes in town-meeting, it has been given in the history of those years. The army rolls, and other papers relating to the war, are contained in eleven large volumes in the adjutant-general's office. The matter is very voluminous and difficult to arrange, and I know of no better way than to give the rolls containing Chester men, always including Candia and Raymond, designating the respective towns, Chester *A*, Candia *B*, and Raymond *C*, so far as practicable. I will also supply any seeming deficiencies by documents or tradition."—Chase.

"According to the report of the adjutant-general, 1866, vol. ii., New Hampshire had three regiments in 1775, the first commanded by John Stark, the second by Enoch Poor, the third by James Reid. Stark's and Reid's were stationed at Medford, and were at Bunker Hill; and Colonel Poor remained on duty at home. The Tenth Company of the Third Regiment was commanded by Hezekiah Hutchins, and Amos Emerson, of Chester, was lieutenant; and the names of David Currier, Josiah Morse, Peter Severance, Thomas Wilson, and Samuel Moore appear on the roll. Capt. David Shaw says that William Gross, his mother's half-brother, was in the Bunker Hill

battle, under Emerson. There were two other men known to be in the battle whose names I have not found,—Caleb Hall, who went down at the time of Lexington battle and enlisted, and Dea. John Hills, of Candia, who, while lying behind the rail fence stuffed with hay, had a ball strike his foot, which he picked up, and not fitting his gun, he brought it home. There is a letter from Parker Morse to Deacon Hills extant, directed to him as belonging to Hutchins' company at Mystic. Some of the men who went down at that time and stayed might have enlisted in Massachusetts regiments before the New Hampshire ones were organized.

"Chester—Hezekiah Hutchins' Company.—Simon Merril, A; William Shannon; Joseph Smith, A; Saml. Brown, A; James Gross, A; Peter Severance, A; Saml. Morse; Reuben Sanborn, A; Josiah Morse, Jr., A; Joseph Spillad, A; David Currier, A; Thomas Wilson, B; John Lane, Jr., A; John Tucker, C; John Lane, 3d, C; Simon Norton, A; James Randal, C; William Randal, C.

"Those from Chester are marked A, Candia B, and Raymond C, and the uncertain are left unmarked.

"In the selectmen's accounts for the year 1776 there are the following items charged:

"Paid Joseph Linn, Hugh Cromby, Andrew Aiken, John Vance, Alexander Wetherspoon, Timothy Lunt, Jeams Craft their wages for service done at Medford.

"Paid Joseph Louge, Samuel Webster, and Benj. Long for service done at Medford.

"In 1775 there is a charge for pork sent to Cambridge, £6 7s. 5d.

"Paid to Maj. Jabez French money that we hired to support the delegates that went to Philadelphia, £9 8s. 6d.

"There are also charges for blankets, and for numbering the people.

"Philip Tilton, captain, Jacob Webster, lieutenant, both of Raymond, and John Tilton, second lieutenant, of Sandown, were the officers of the Third Company, Second Regiment, June 12, 1775, and Caleb Richardson's name is on the roll.

"There is a pay-roll of Capt. Nathan Brown's company, David Gilman's regiment, April 10, 1776, in which are Chester names: Nathaniel Blasdel, James McFarland, John Shannon, John Lane, Reuben Hall, Zachariah Butterfield, Jacob Lane, William Shannon, Theophilus Lovereign, of Raymond, Hugh Crombie, James Aiken.

"July, 1776. A roll of Capt. Joseph Dearborn's company, No. 6, in Colonel Wyman's regiment, in the Continental service against Canada, as mustered and paid by John Dudley, Esq., muster-master and paymaster of said company:

"Joseph Dearborn, captain, A; David Wetherspoon, lieutenant, A; Matthias Haines, private, C; William Leatch, A; Samuel Webster, A; Jeremiah Richardson, A; Jeremiah Towle, A; Thomas Wells, A; Samuel Dinsmore, A, died; Anthony Towle, A; Gideon Currier, A; John Knowles, A; Richard Payne; Joseph Knowles, Jr., A; Josiah Wells, A; John Roberts, C; Thomas Wason, B; John Wason; Nathan Lane, C, died September 26; Israel Griffin; Benjamin Cass, B; John Prescott; Moses Hills, A; Peter Moores, B; Joshua

Moore, B; Enoch Colby, B; Jacob Clifford, B; Obadiah Hall, A; Benjamin Hall, A or B; James Aiken, A; James Bell; Joseph Linn, A; Hugh McDuffee, A; Moses McFarland, A; John McClellan, A; David Taylor; Joseph Hills, Jr., A; Ezekiel Morse, C; John Batchelder; John Leavitt, C; Ezekiel Knowles, B; James Wilson, A; James McFarland, A; John Vance, A; Ebenezer Collins; Asa Dearborn, A.

"Each private received ten pounds, four shillings, and nine pence; sum total, six hundred and twenty pounds, nineteen shillings, and three pence. Extra wages: paid four sergeants, viz., William Leatch, Enoch Rowel, B, Caleb Morril, and Moses Sanborn, A, eight shillings; four corporals, viz., Anthony Towle, A, Benaiah Colby, A, Ezekiel Knowles, B, and Asa Heath, at four shillings each; David Hill, B, drummer, four shillings.

"Muster and pay-roll of men in Capt. Samuel McConnel's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment, raised out of the regiment commanded by Col. John Webster to reinforce the Continental army at New York, and mustered and paid by Col. John Webster, December, 1776:

"Ezekiel Worthen, lieutenant, A; Ichabod Robie, sergeant, B; John Clark, corporal, B; Timothy Jewel, private; Abraham Brown; Josiah Forsaith, A; Paul Eaton, B; Amos Knowles, B; John Clay, B; David Underhill, A; Isaac Blasdel, A; Nathaniel Blasdel, A; Eliphalet Gordon, C; Peter Severance, A; Daniel Moody, C; Dearborn Heath, A.

"Muster and pay-roll of men raised in Colonel Thornton's and Colonel Webster's regiment, to serve in Captain Runnels' company, Col. Thomas Tasker's regiment, September 26, 1776. This company was raised from the Londonderry and Chester regiments. Men from Londonderry marked L, as far as known:

"Daniel Runnels, captain, L; Samuel Haselton, lieutenant, A; Samuel Buswell, ensign, B; Ichabod Robie, B; James Sharley, A; Jeremiah Conner, A; Caleb Smith, C; Gilman Dudley, C; John Berry, A; Jonathan Dearborn, A; Nicholas Gilman, C; Derbon Heth, A; William Anderson, B; Moses Turner, B; William Wilson, B; William Moore, A; Samuel Pierce, A; Joseph Presby, A; William Wilson, A; Simon Towle, A; Jonathan Underhill, A; Jacob Hills, A; Henry Campbell, L; James Mooreland, L; John Morrison, L; John Cochran, L; Thomas Wilson, L; George Orr, L; Joseph Caldwell, L; David Morrison, B; John Ferguson, L; William Moore, A; John Clifford, C; John Sargent, C; Peter Haselton, A; Alexander; Shirley, A; Daniel Whitcher, C; Thomas Archibald, L; Thomas Wallace, L; James Cambel, L; Samuel Hart; Benjamin Haseltine, A; John Colby, C; James Richardson; Robert Wason, B; Bracket Towle, A; John Shirley, A; David Mills, A; Samuel Morse, L; James Hazard, A; Samuel Dunlap; Josiah Dearborn, A; Samuel Thompson, L; Pierce Gage, L; Richard Hall; Zibah Kimball, L; John Williams, L; John McGown, L; John Tarbox, L; James Sprague, L; Abiel Cross, L; Arthur Darrah, L; Peter Robinson; Samuel Spear; Robert Morrisson, L; John Hughes, L; William Eayers, L; Jonathan Holmes, L; John Stuart, L; James Ferguson, L; Joseph Hobbs, L; Andrew Robertson, L; John Turner; Humphrey Holt, L; Nathan Plummer, L; Samuel Tasker, L; Robert Wilson, B; Robert Boid, L; Mathew Dickey, L; Elijah Town, L; Stephen Donald, L.—September 26, 1776, by John Webster.

"Chester and Londonderry probably belonged to one regiment up to 1775.

In Raymond records, June 15, 1775,

"Voted, To impower John Dudley, Esq., with some other persons, to nominate suitable persons for field officers for the regiment that did belong to Colonel Thornton's regiment.

"Voted, unanimously, That they are willing that the said regiment should be divided into two regiments.

"Pay-roll of Capt. Stephen Dearborn's company, Thomas Stickney's regiment, in General Stark's brigade, which company marched from Chester, in the state of New Hampshire, and joined the Northern Continental army, 1777, from July 19th to September 18th:

"Stephen Dearborn, captain, A; Ezekiel Lane, lieutenant, C, killed; John Lane, Jr., 2d lieutenant, A, advanced to 1st lieutenant, August 16; Robert Wilson, ensign, A, advanced to 2d lieutenant, August 16; Andrew Aiken, sergeant, A, advanced to ensign August 16; Nathaniel Maxfield, B; Ichabod Robie, B; Ebenezer Dearborn, A; David Currier, A; Joseph Brown, A; Josiah Gordon, A; Sherburne Dearborn, A; Robert Dinsmore, A; Joseph Cass, sergeant, B; Bracket Towie, sergeant, A; Thomas Dearborn, sergeant, B; John Underhill, sergeant, A; advanced to sergeant August 16; Benjamin Fellows, corporal; Levi Swain, corporal, C; David Underhill, corporal, A; Robert Rowe, private, A; advanced to corporal August 16; Israel Clifford, private, B; Nathaniel Griffin, A; Joseph Peavey; John Gammet, B; Daniel Allen, A; John Blake; Moses Leavit, C; Moses Webster, Jr., A; Josiah Hall, A; David Perkins; Benjamin Smith, B; Enoch Osgood, C; Samuel Robie, A; Simon Towie, A; Anthony Clifford, B; John Patten, A; James McFarland, A; James Presby, A; Joseph White, A; Stephen Fogg, C; Jacob Chase, A; Samuel Hills, A; William Towle; Jacob Elliot, A; James Richardson, A; David Patten, A; Moses Webster, A; Benjamin Haseltine, A; Isaac Blasdel, A; Sinkler Fox; William Pattredge Fox; Jonathan Bachelor; Daniel Todd, C; Amos Kimball, A; Joseph Rollins; Samuel Fogg, C; Samuel Moore, B; Samuel Dearborn, B; Amos Knowles, B; James Libbey, B; Benjamin Eaton, B; Benjamin Wodley, B; Philip Morse, C; Robert Wilson, Jr.; Oliver Smith, B; Elisha Thomas; Enoch Colby, B; John Bagley, B; John Clay, B; Moses Emerson, B; Benjamin Fuller, A; John Knowles, A; William Brown, A; Wilkes West, A; Thomas Wilson, B; Benjamin Packard; John Moore, B, died August 21; John Elliott, drummer, A; David Hall, A.

"This regiment served in the battle of Bennington, August 16th.

"Pay-roll of Capt. Moses Baker's company of volunteers, who marched from Candia, in the State of New Hampshire, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, September, 1777.

"Entered September 27th, discharged November 3d.

"Moses Baker, captain, B; Abraham Fitts, lieutenant, B; Jonathan Bagley, ensign, B; Isaiah Row, sergeant, B; Joseph Clifford, sergeant, B; Sewall Brown, private, B; Jonathan Ring, B; John Sargent, B; Nathaniel Burpee, B; Jacob Clifford, B; Benjamin Hubbard, B; Richard Clough, B; Stephen Palmer, B; Enoch Rowell, B; James Hazard, A; Silas Cammet, B; Samuel Bagley, B; John Hills, B; Jesse Eaton, B; Benjamin Witcher, C; Nathan

Fitts, A; Samuel Haselton, A; John Dearborn, A; Josiah Flagg, A; Edward Robie, A; Moses Haselton, A; Stephen Hill, A.

"Pay-roll of Capt. Joseph Dearborn's company, in Col. Moses Nichols' regiment; marched to Rhode Island; entered August 5th, discharged 28th plus 2 days' travel home.

"Joseph Darbon, captain, A; Benj. Cass, lieutenant, B; Jacob Worthen, ensign, B; Jabesh Hoit, sergeant, A; Benj. Bachelder, sergeant, B; Samuel Runel, sergeant; Ephraim Fitts, corporal, A; Zebulon Winslow, corporal, B; Aaron Brown, corporal, B; Benj. True, private, A; Benj. Currier, A; John Lane, A; James Whitten, C; William Mills, A; Asa Dearborn, A; John Emerson, A; Benj. Haselton, A; Joseph Knowles, A; James Pierce, A; Robert Runnels, A; Wilks West, A; John Wilson, A; Caleb Hall, B; Philip Morse, C; Obed Edom Hall, B; Jonathan Camet, B; Silas Camet, B; Walter Clay, B; Henry Clark, B; Joseph Bean, B; Amos Knowles, B; Enoch Colby, B; Caleb Brown, B; Thomas Wilson, B; Oliver Smith, B; Burleigh Smith, B; William Shannon, B; Sewel Brown, B; Jonathan Pilsbury, B.

"Allowance for forty horses at £10 each.

"In the summer of 1778 a brigade was sent from New Hampshire to Rhode Island.

"There was a company attached to Colonel Peabody's regiment, of which Daniel Reynolds, of Londonderry, was captain, Bracket Towle first lieutenant, and Jacob Elliott second lieutenant, a portion of which was from Chester. Entered service June 1, 1778, discharged January 1, 1779:

"William Moore, corporal, A; James Hazzard, corporal, A; Jacob Lane, corporal, C; Samuel Robie, drummer, A; Dearborn Heath, A; Isaac Blasdel, A; Samuel Robie, Jr., A; Moses Webster; Samuel Shannon, A; Paul Healey, A; Jethro Colby, B; Thomas Shannon, B; John Shannon, B; Nath. Griffin, A; Isaac Colby, killed August 27; Thomas Morse, C.

"In James Aiken's company for Rhode Island, 1778, Thomas Shirley, James Otterson, Samuel Davis, and Benj. True went to Rhode Island in Captain Marston's company, 1777.

"In the early part of the war the soldiers were mainly citizens, and enlisted for short terms, and many of them appear on several rolls, and with a degree of accuracy can be assigned to their respective towns, but later many strangers were enlisted, who, when their names appear on a roll, cannot be assigned to any town with any certainty. There are recruits credited to the towns, some without any mention of what companies they were assigned to or what service engaged in.

"*Credited to Chester, 1777.*—Michael Lamey, Captain Richard's company; James Russ (killed), Isaac Farewell's company; Barthow Stevens and Saml Dolten, Ebenzr Fry's company; Stephen Lovekin, Jonathn Forsaith (died) and John Lane, Blodgett's company; Josiah Hills (died), Saml Hoyt, Reuben Hall, John Berry (killed), Ebenezr Berry, James Akin, John McClennen, Jeremh Towle, James Akin, Jr., and Wilm White, Emerson's company; Enos Jewell, Robertson's company; Thos Wells, Carr's company; Wilm Furnell, McClary's company; Benjin Akin, Emerson's company; Saml Wells and Peter Wells, Morrill's company; Wilm Moore, Robertson's company; Jonathn

Karr, Fry's company; Daniel Shirly, Henry True and Saml Akin, Emerson's company; John Vance, Fry's company.

"Recruits Sent by Colonel Webster, July 13, 1779.—Thomas Whittaker, residence, Chester; went for Chester; Reuben Sticknee, residence, Raymond; went for Chester; Timothy Clay, residence, Candia; went for Chester; Samuel Nay, residence, R; went for Chester; Timothy Ingalls, residence, Chester; went for Chester; Jacob Elliott, residence, Chester; went for Chester; Phineas Bean, residence, Candia; went for Candia; Joseph Marston, residence, Deerfield; went for Candia; Josiah Tucker, residence, Nottingham; went for Raymond.

"Recruits Sent by Chester.—Thomas Wells, Saml Hoit, George Cooper, Enos Jewell, Samuel Wells, Jeremiah Griffin, enlisted for war. Given up to Meredith: Peter Wells, enlisted for war; Wm Garrison and Richd Flood, enlisted for three years. Lived in Raymond: Stephen Keyes, enlisted for three years. Lived in Plymouth: Valentine Sargent, enlisted for three years. Lived in Londonderry: Joseph Davis, Samuel Richardson and George Mansfield, enlisted for three years; Saml Houston, enlisted for six months. Lived in Bedford: Moses Webster, Saml Robie, Reuben Tole and Danl Parker, enlisted for six months.

"Troops Raised in 1769 for Service in Rhode Island.—Thomas Whittaker, Reuben Stickney (Raymond, enlisted for Chester), Timothy Clay, Samuel Nay (Raymond, for Chester), Timothy Ingalls, Jacob Elliott, ——— Hardy (July 28, 1779, two months), Dearborn Heath (July 28, 1779, two months).

"July 1, 1780.—Jonathan Wilson, William Moore, Benjamin True, Saml Walker, John Knowles, John Brown, Robert Runnels, Isaac Blasdell, Moses Webster, John Aiken, James Russ, Jona. Burrow (sergeant), Chas Hanson, Jedediah Knock, Saml Akens, Barnard Merrill, Jona Rankin, Phineas Stevens (Tamworth hired him first), Daniel Shirley, Samuel Wells, Samuel Holt, William Moore, Stephen Lufkin, Robert Hastings, Reuben Hall, Geo. Cooper, James Aken (died), Jeremiah Towle, Henry True, John McClennen, Jona. Knock, Abiel Stevens (Tamworth hired him first).

"Captain Livermore's Co., Third Regiment.—Thos. Shronder (died), James Thompson, Josiah Wells (died), Thomas Wells, William White (died), John Barry, Ebenr Barry, John Lane, William Furnal, Saml Dalton, Jona. Forsyth, John Vance and Bartho Stevens.

"July 1, 1781.—Parker Morse (sergeant), Robert Sharle, Daniel Sharle, William Moer, Joseph Brown, John Spiller, Benj. True, Jr., Caleb Richardson, Gilbord Morse, Theoder Morse, Wm Garrison (mustered, but claimed by Massachusetts), Richd Flood, Stephen Keyes, Valentine Sargent, Jos. Davis, Saml Richardson, Saml Houston (six months), Moses Webster (six months), Saml Robie (six months), Reuben Tole (six months), Danl Parker (six months), Geo. Mansfield (three years), Thomas Wells, Saml Hoit, Geo. Cooper, Enos Jewell (Southampton), Peter Wells, Joseph Davis, Valentine Sargent (Londonderry).

"August 25, 1781.—Thomas Wells (war), Samuel Hoit (war), Joseph Davis, Saml Richardson, George Cooper (war), Enos Jewell (war), Jere. Griffin (war, given up to Meredith), Peter Mills (three years), William Gar

rison (three years), Richard Flood (Raymond), Stephen Keyes (Portsmouth), Valentine Sargent (Londonderry), Geo. Mansfield, Saml Houston (Bedford, six months), Moses Webster, Saml Robie, Reuben Tole, Daniel Parker, Charles Mann and Jonathan Conant.

"April 12, 1782.—John Worth, Reuben Stickney, Joseph Tucker, Daniel Clay, Abraham Brown, Edw Hamilton, Moses Basford, Thomas Dollof, Ebenr Currier, William Batchelder, William Hall, Daniel Doyne, Robt H. Hill and Andrew Nelson.

"There is a history of the First New Hampshire Regiment, by Frederic Kidder, 1868, containing a roll of the enlisted men who served between January, 1777, and January, 1782, which contains the names of John Knook and David Shirley, of Chester, and of Thomas Capron, of Candia, not on the foregoing list.

"The foregoing is a list of the soldiers furnished by Chester, as correct as can be conveniently made from the army rolls; but those cover so much ground, and so many strange names occur, which are not assigned to any particular town, that it is probably very incomplete. There are names of men on the town accounts to whom bounties were paid, and the names of others to whom notes were paid, probably for bounties, without being so designated, which mostly, if not all, are included in the foregoing rolls, so that it was not thought best to spend the time in collecting and space in the history to print it.

"Great exertion had to be used to raise men. The town was divided into classes, according to the number of men to be raised, and one or more men assigned to each class, which they were required to raise. The town was also classed to raise beef and corn for the army, and also to support the soldiers' families.

"The following specimen of the requisitions was found among the papers of Col. Stephen Dearborn:

"TO CAPT. STEPHEN DEARBORN AND ROBERT ROWE: Agreeably to an act of the General Court and a vote of the town, the following persons who are named, with the amount of their ratable estate, are to procure an able-bodied, effective man for the Continental service three years, or during the war, to be ready to be mustered in on or before the 10th day of May next, or pay the fine agreeable to law and the vote of the town. You are desired to notify each one in this list to meet and prescribe such method as they shall think proper in order to procure sd man.

"CHESTER, April 29, 1782.

"JABEZ HOIT,

"STEPHEN MORSE,

"JOSEPH BLANCHARD,

"Selectmen of Chester.

	£	s.	d.				
"David Richardson...	1	9	1	Lieut. John Lane.....	2	17	7
Joseph Carr	3	6	10	Jona. Norton	2	10	11
Ezekiel H. Kelley.....		10	0	Simon Norton		12	0
Widow Ann Carr.....		9	3	Joseph Norton	2	18	8

	£	s.	d.			
Jona. Berry	2	14	5	Caleb Hall	1	12 1
Jeremiah Griffin	1	6	0	Jona. Emery	1	14 4
Robert Rowe	1	16	2	Samuel White		16 6
Samuel Murray	1	13	6	Stickney		3 0
Barnard Bricket	2	10	1	Moody Chase	1	18 5
John Clark	1	7	0	Wells	2	2 8
Abraham Morse		12	0	Jere. Underhill	1	17 2
Capt. Stephen Dearborn	2	14	0	Nathl Wood	1	14 2

"The following are recruits furnished by Candia, as found on various muster-rolls, and as found in the adjutant-general's office:

"1777. John Magoon, Stevens Bailey, Jonathan Green, Isaac Morse, John Colby, Eleazer Quimby, John Taylor.

"1778. Nehemiah Leavitt, John Kent, Asa Pierce, John Mitchell, Ebenr Williams, William Wilkins, Henry Gotham, Nat. Wadley, David Bagley, Wm Patten, Daniel Libbie, John Caldwell, John Loveren, John Kent, James Tiel, Thomas Capron, James Jeel, James Bragdon, David Hill, Robt Holland, Jonas Perry, Henry Kimball, Joseph Gilman, Humphrey Hunt.

"1779. David Libbie, John Caldwell, Michael Poor, John Anderson, John Loverin, John Kent, Phineas Bean, Joseph Marston, John Grattan (two months).

"1780. Benjamin Eaton, Samuel Clay, Edward Currier, Samuel Shannon, John Eaton, Alexr Eaton.

"1781. Col. John Webster certifies that he sent forward the following four men for Candia, when there ought to have been five: John Wasson, Jonathan Davis, Nathaniel Underhill, Thomas Anderson.

"1782. Jona. Morris, Peter Cammet, Ebenr Eaton, Moses Norris, John Moore, Benja. Sanborn, Jason Hazard.

"*Recruits Furnished by Raymond.*—Captain Mark's Company, Colonel Long's Regiment.—Benj. Fox, James Fullington, Ezekiel Holman.

"Col. Nathan Hale's Regiment.—Wm Tole, David Batchelder, Jona Fullington, Jos Fullington, Theor Lovering, Ithiel Gorden.

"Captain Wait's Company, Colonel Stark's Regiment.—Richard Robinson.

"Captain Rowell's Company, Col. Nathan Hale's Regiment.—William Towle, Joseph Fullington, Ithiel Gordon, junr., Eliphalet Gordon, Amos D. Leavitt, Aaron Sanborn, James Hersey, John Lane, Galeb Gilman, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Jewel.

"1779. Hezekiah Pollard, John Moore, James Libbey, James Mack, James Delap, Josiah Tucker, from Nottingham, enlisted for Raymond; Jonathan Fullerton, Rowell's Co.; John Fox, for two months; Benj. Whittier, enlisted for Kingston; Thomas Dolloff, enlisted for Kingston; Jos. Dolloff Leavitt, enlisted for Kingston.

"1780. Wm Pat. Prescott, Timothy Jewell, Smith Cram, Richard Flood.

"1781. Elipht Gordon, James Libbey, of Candia, Theor Loverin, Elijah Pollard, Ezekl Pollard, Barton Pollard, Hezekh Pollard, Richd Robinson, Capt. Boston's Company; Nat. Richardson, Wm. Towle, James Wells, John

Moore, of Chester; James Dunlap, of Massachusetts State; Ithiel Gordon, Elipht Gordon, Theor Lovrin, Joseph Fullerton, William Towle.

"The following is a list of soldiers who enlisted in the army from Chester in the war of 1812, furnished by Josiah Forsaith:

"Josiah Forsaith, died August 18, 1868; Jonathan Currier, died at Sackett's Harbor; David Dolbier, of Raymond; Josiah Sanborn, discharged at Concord; Bradbury Moody Carr, died at Concord; John Colby, died at French Mills; Abner Blasdel, said to have deserted; Ebenezer Blasdel, died at Acworth; Samuel Davis, died at Concord; Joseph Neal; John Crawford, died at Nottingham in 1866, aged eighty; Josiah Moore, died in 1821; Henry Moore, killed in battle; Moses Underhill, Jr.; Benjamin Currier, Jr.; Nathan Webster; John Dunlap, died in 1867; Nath'l Griffin; William Griffin, died in the army.

"*From Raymond.*—Amos Davies, killed at French Mills; Theophilus Stephens, died.

"*Drafted Men.*—There was a draft made of men to defend Portsmouth Harbor. The following is the roll of a company which served from May 24 to July 4, 1814, and were from the Seventeenth Regiment. Those from Chester are marked A; Candia, B; Raymond, C; Allentown, D:

"George Evans, captain, D; Samuel Aiken, Jr., lieutenant, A; Noah Week, ensign, A; William Stanwood, sergeant, A; Jonathan Morrill, sergeant, A; Samuel W. Evans, sergeant, D; Reuben Bean, sergeant, B; True C. Graves, corporal; John Dinsmore, corporal, A; Moses Dudley, corporal, B; James Wilcomb, corporal, A; Moses Crichton, musician, B; Moses Chase, musician, A.

"*Privates.*—Josiah Anderson, B; Andrew Buntin, A; John Brown, 3d; David Brown, 3d, Jona. S. Brown, Ebenezer Brown, Jonathan Ball, A; Joseph Calfe, A; Zacheus Colby, A; Jonathan Cass, B; Jeremiah Chandler, Samuel Clark, Joseph Cressy, A; James Dinsmoor, A; Benjamin Edgerly, Nathan French, David Glidden, C; William Greenough, A; Phineas Haley, C; Henry Hall, A; John Johnson, A; Amos Kimball, A; John Lane, C; Thomas Leonard, John Mars, Charles Marston, A; Moses C. Magoon, C; Richard Morse, Supply Morse, Nath. Martin, Thomas Montgomery, A; Peter Niel, A; Nathan Poor, C; Jacob Randall, A; Richard Robie, B; Wadley Richardson, B; John P. Rowell, A; Orlando Spofford, A; John Seavey, A; Richard Straw, Jona. H. Shaw, Henry Thatcher, C; Elisha Towle, C; Samuel Thompson, Daniel Towle, C; Enoch Worthen, B; John Wilson, 3d, A; Stephen Worthen, Jr., A; Abram. Smith, Edmund Richardson.

"The following is a roll of the company of Capt. Samuel Collins, of Deerfield, which served three months from September 12, 1814:

"Moses Hezelton, 3d, lieutenant, A; Henry Osgood, ensign, C; Jonathan Cass, sergeant, B; James Severance, sergeant, A; Josiah Whicher, corporal, B; John Brown, Jr., corporal, C; James C. Rand, corporal, A.

"*Privates.*—Squires Bachelder, B; Ebenezer Brown, C; John Brown, A; Joseph Clifford, B; Nehemiah Clay, A; Joseph Chase, Jr., A; Daniel Carr, A; Henry Clifford, C; Richard Currier, B; Gilman D. Cass, B; Jonathan Emerson, B; David Emerson, A; James P. French, B; Reuben Gale, B; Phineas Healey, B; Peter M. Mills, A; Henry Morse, C; Samuel Roberts, C; Daniel Robey, C; John Towle, B; Haly True, C; Daniel McDuffee, A.

"The following is a roll of the company of Capt. Samuel Aiken, Jr., of Chester, which served sixty days from September 26, 1814:

"Samuel Aiken, Jr., captain, A; Joseph Hubbard, first lieutenant, B; Wm. Stanwood, ensign, A; Jabez Crooker, sergeant and clerk, A; William Turner, sergeant, B; Jonathan Morrill, sergeant, A; Abel Read, sergeant, B; Jeremiah Chandler, sergeant, C; William Aiken, sergeant, A; Samuel Lane, corporal, A; Francis Folsom, corporal, C; Benjamin Rowe, corporal, B; James Wilcomb, corporal, A; Nathan Brown, musician, C; Richard Eaton, B; Gilman Lovering, C.

"*Privates.*—Orlando Spofford, A; John Hall, A; Benjamin Mills, A; William Greenough, A; John Davis, A; Ebenezer Wilcomb, A; David Morrill, A; David Murry, A; John Shirley, A; Samuel Lane, Jr., A; Josiah Turner, B; Daniel Taylor, B; Gilman Richardson, B; Isaiah Lane, B; John Clark, B; Willis Patten, B; Moses Patten, B; John Colby, B; John Butler, A; Benjamin Preston, A; Daniel Ball, A; John Dolby, A; Robert Wilson, A; William Dearborn, A; Jeremiah Rand, Jr., A; L. H. Seavy, A; Jonathan Norton, A; Theodore Jewett, A; Robert Mills, A; Nathan Webster, A; John Seavey, A; John Wilson, A; Henry West, A; David Leach, A; James Calfe, A; Israel Blake, A; Reuben Dinsmore, A; Stephen J. Worthen, Jr., A; Mead R. Underhill, A; John Chase, A; Matthew Dickey, A; Jonathan Williams; Samuel Thompson, A; John Hosden, A; Joseph Brown, A; John A. Otterson, A; Joshua Martin, Jr., A; Jeremiah Brown, B; Parker Hills, B; Benjamin Eaton, B; Moses Stephens, B; Sewall Brown, B; John Moore, B; Moses Critchet, B; Biley Smith, B; Sargent French, B; James Wilson, B; Aaron Rowe, B; William Eaton, B; Jonathan Robey; Nathan Thorne, B; Joseph Rand, B; Samuel Moody, C; David Clifford, C; David Gill, C; David Brown, Jr., C; Supply Morse, C; Moses Healey, C; Daniel Scribner, C; James Dudley, Jr., C; Jonathan Holman, C; Isaiah Cram, C; Nathaniel Towle, C; David Robie, C; John Smith, C."

A ROLL OF MEN SENT INTO THE ARMY FROM CHESTER DURING
THE REBELLION, 1861-65

Second Regiment, Mustered Into U. S. Service June 10, 1861—Three Years.—Company C, Andrew Nichols, wounded at Gettysburg; died in Andersonville June, 1864. Company C, Charles J. Rand, discharged for disability. Company E, Arthur T. Leonard, corporal, discharged for disability. Company E, George S. Brown, promoted to corporal. Company E, Aaron Everet, discharged for disability. Company E, Joseph Everet, discharged for disability.

Recruits.—Company I, William Broad, transferred to navy; Company I, Frank Donaghue; Company K, James Farrel; Company I, James McGuire, wounded June 3, 1864; Company I, Frank Strickland; Company A, John E. Hartwell, enlisted September, 1865, mustered out December, 1865.

Third Regiment—Three Years.—Company B, Converse B. Weymouth, wounded severely; discharged for disability January, 1865. Company D, John S. Blasdel, re-enlisted veteran; discharged for disability 1865.

Fourth Regiment—Three Years.—Company C, Orrin T. Dodge, re-en-

listed February, 1864. Company I, Franklin A. Brown, corporal, discharged for disability July, 1862; Company I, Charles M. Ordway, re-enlisted February, 1864. Company K, Stickney S. Gale, sergeant, re-enlisted February, 1864.

Fifth Regiment—Three Years.—Company K, Joseph Bronilland, received December, 1863; killed at Petersburg June, 1864. Company H, Jacob Pol-latscheck, received December, 1863. Company C, James Rogers, received August, 1863. Company C, Joseph Trickey, received December, 1863; wounded June, 1864; died August, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

Sixth Regiment—Three Years.—Company D, James Farrel, received November, 1863; deserted Camp Nelson, Ky., December, 1863. Company C, Henry Scott, received May, 1864. Company E, Thomas J. Wilson, received November, 1863. Company C, William M. Locke, re-enlisted December, 1863; promoted to corporal; discharged for disability August, 1864. Company C, William Smith, received May, 1864; discharged for disability September, 1864.

Seventh Regiment—Three Years.—Company A, Henry O. Davis, re-enlisted February, 1864; promoted to corporal; wounded severely October, 1864; discharged for disability December, 1864.

Eighth Regiment—Three Years.—Company A, James M. M. Elliott, mustered November, 1861; discharged May, 1862. Company F, Joseph Everett, corporal, December, 1861; promoted to first sergeant; killed Port Hudson, May, 1863. Company F, Charles H. Kent, mustered in December, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May, 1864. Company F, Samuel C. McDuffee, mustered in December, 1861; discharged for disability December, 1863. Company F, John Robinson, mustered in December, 1861; discharged for disability February, 1863.

Ninth Regiment—Three Years.—Company A, James A. Cole, mustered in July 3, 1862. Company B, Charles F. Shaw, mustered in July 3, 1862; discharged for disability Fredericksburg, January, 1863.

Eleventh Regiment—Three Years.—Company I, John Underhill, sergeant, September, 1862; wounded December, 1862; discharged March, 1863. Company I, Daniel S. West, corporal, September, 1862; wounded severely May, 1864. Company I, William E. C. Cooledge, September, 1862. Company I, James M. M. Elliott, September, 1862. Company I, Warren J. Hills, September, 1862; missing in action July, 1864. Company I, Dudley J. Marston, September, 1862; wounded December, 1862. Company I, Cyrus E. Roberts, September, 1862; transferred to I. C. September, 1863. Company I, Edmund T. Roby, September, 1862; deserted June, 1864. Company I, Thomas O. Reynolds, September, 1862; wounded December, 1862. Company I, Sewell W. Tenney, September, 1862; wounded December, 1862; discharged April, 1863. Company I, Nathaniel West, Jr., September, 1862.

Fourteenth Regiment—Three Years.—Franklin C. Weeks, assistant surgeon, September, 1862; discharged for disability March, 1864. Company F, Charles A. Clark, received January, 1864.

Fifteenth Regiment—Nine Months (October, 1862).—Company K, Wallace T. Larkin, second lieutenant, November, 1862; discharged to accept promotion August, 1863. Company K, Luther C. Stevens, sergeant. Com-

pany K, Alfred F. B. Edwards, corporal. Company K, John A. Hazleton, corporal. Company K, Marston L. Brown. Company K, Milton S. Brown, discharged for disability July, 1863. Company K, Henry N. Brown. Company K, Emerson Childs. Company K, David F. Clay. Company K, John S. Currier, discharged for disability July, 1863. Company K, David C. French. Company K, Matthew Forsaith. Company K, George M. D. Mead. Company K, Samuel V. Osgood. Company K, Benjamin F. Spofford. Company K, John W. West, 2d.

Eighteenth Regiment—Three Years.—Silas F. Learnard, major, July, 1865; not mustered; mustered out as captain July, 1865. Company D, William S. Greenough, captain, commissioned September, 1864. Company D, John Underhill, second lieutenant, commissioned September, 1864. Company D, Albert F. B. Edwards, corp., September, 1864; promoted to sergeant. Company D, Perley C. Ingalls, wagoner, September, 1864. Company D, Richard H. Currier. Company D, Samuel V. Osgood, promoted to corporal. Company D, George S. Smith, promoted to corporal. Company D, Francis Savoie. Company D, Aaron D. Sergeant, discharged for disability. Company D, Isaac F. Underhill, promoted to corporal. Company D, Albert Hason, discharged for disability at City Point, October, 1864. Company H, Silas F. Learnard, captain, commissioned February, 1865; promoted to major July, 1865. Company H, Cyrus S. Dolloff, sergeant. Company H, Augustus P. Greenough, sergeant. Company H, John T. Lovitt, corporal. Company H, Joseph R. Morse, musician. Company H, Ephraim Nichols, wagoner. Company H, Samuel S. Adams, promoted to corporal. Company H, Willard E. Coburn. Company H, Albert B. Goldsmith, discharged for disability at Concord, N. H., February, 1865. Company H, Henry H. Hook, discharged for disability at Concord, N. H., February, 1865. Company H, Richard C. Lawrence, promoted to corporal. Company H, Fred. D. Morse. Company H, William B. Robie. Company H, William H. Underhill. Company H, Benjamin F. Underhill.

Heavy Artillery.—James P. Batchelder, mustered August, 1863; discharged for disability March, 1864. Company C, Joseph W. Chase, mustered September, 1864. Company K, Charles P. Abbott, appointed artificer, September, 1864. Company K, Jacob J. Elliott, September, 1864. Company K, John W. Hazeltine, September, 1864. Company K, George H. McDuffee, September, 1864. Company K, Charles F. True, September, 1864. Company K, George F. Tebbetts. Company K, Elbridge Wason. Company K, Clement A. West. Company K, George W. Wilcomb. Company K, Charles H. West. Company K, John W. West, 2d.

Sharpshooter.—Silas W. Tenney, mustered November, 1861.

"The foregoing list is made from the report of the adjutant-general. There has been a list made by Miss Noyes, of Chester, which she calls the 'Roll of Honor,' which does not contain the names of a number of foreign recruits credited to Chester, and contains the following names not in the foregoing list:

Louis Bell, John Bell, Henry Beals, William Brown, Mark Carr, Perley Chase, Joseph Dane, Charles A. Dearborn, David J. Dearborn, Lloyd G. Gale, James Gerah, Nelson Gillingham, Jesse Hall, Joseph W. Hazelton,

—— ——— Kinniston, Cyrus F. Marston, Benjamin F. Morse, Frank Morse, Daniel Osgood, Samuel S. Parker, Curtis B. Robinson, Charles B. Robie, Edward I. Robie, Joseph S. Rowell, D. Leroy Sanborn, Page R. Smith, Alphonso P. R. Smith, John P. Spofford, Frederick Spollett, Charles L. Seavey, Daniel A. Webster, Robert Wason, Frank C. Wood, Charles C. Willey, Charles S. Wells, Charles H. Weymouth.

The Chester Free Public Library was founded in 1894. In 1895 a building was purchased and remodeled for the purpose of containing the books, which were then housed in a grocery store. When completed the Ladies' Social Library Association of Chester turned over to the town 900 volumes and closed their circulating library. The number of volumes at present in the Public Library exceed eleven hundred. Miss Elizabeth M. Fitts is the librarian.

The societies are: Chester Grange, P. of H.; Bell Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Jr. O. U. A. M.

J. S. Roberts is the physician.

See chapter "Bench and Bar," for biographies of John Porter, Arthur Livermore, Samuel D. Bell, David Pillsbury and Samuel Bell.

Gen. Louis Bell, of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, was born in Chester March 8, 1837. He was mortally wounded on January 15, 1865, when leading his brigade at the attack on Fort Fisher.

CHAPTER XXII

DANVILLE

*Geography—Topography—Petition for Parish—Documentary History—
Ecclesiastical History—Military Record—Public Library*

Danville lies near the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Fremont, on the east by Kingston, on the south by Kingston and Hampstead, and on the west by Sandown.

This town originally formed a part of Kingston (see Chapter XXXVII.) It was incorporated as a separate parish February 20, 1760. The following is a copy of the petition for a new parish, which was presented to the governor and council January 2, 1760:

“To His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over His Majestys Province of New Hampshire, The Honourable His Majestys Council And House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened, the Second Day of January, 1760.

“The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of that Part of Kingston in Said Province adjoining on the Parish of Sandown, Humbly shews,

“That whereas Providence hath placed us at a great Distance from any place of stated public Worship in Town & so render our Attendance thereon very difficult & our Families often impracticable: We have built a meeting House among us to accommodate ourselves & Families, That we & they might more conveniently attend the public Worship of God & with more ease & comfort enjoy the Word & ordinances necessary for Salvation, And being disirous at our own cost & charge to maintain the Worship of God among us, We petitioned The Town to Set us off to be a Parish Separate from them, But they (as we apprehend) not regarding our difficult Circumstances have unreasonably denied our Request: Wherefore We humbly pray that we may be sett off & incorporated into a Parish distinct from them in the following manner, vizt, bounding Westerly on Sandown East Line, thence to extend Easterly, carrying the whole Breadth of the Town till it comes half way between our new meeting house & the old meeting house in Town, And that we may be discharged from paying to the ministry & the School in the other part of the Town & enjoy the powers & priviledges of other Parishes.

“And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever Pray, &c.

“Samuell Webster, John March, Obediah Elkins, Jonathan French, Israel Dimond, William Clifford, Daniel Brown, Henry Morrill, Anans Camell, Jonathan Sanborn, Benjamin Webster, Thomas Welch, Joshua Webster,

Samuel March, Jeremiah Quimby, Joseph Sweat, John March, Jr., Ezra Tucker, John Paige, Samuel Quimbe, Elias Rano, Nathan Jones, Ezra Jones, Jonathan Blake, Malachi Daves, Stephen Barnard, John Quimby, Thomas Eliot Colby, Elisha Clough, Benjamin Selly, Joseph Brown, William Brusel ? Dyer Hook, Humphrey Hook, Joseph Worth, Elisha Bachelder, Jacob Hook, Edward Eastman, Jr., Reuben Bachelder, Samuel Sargent, David Tilton, Aron Quimby, Jeremiah Flanders, Ephraim Paige, Moses Quimby, Henray Hunt, John Collins, David Quimby, Benjamin Darling, Joseph Clifford, Joshua Webster, Jr., Benjamin Webster, Jr., Paul Pressey, William Selley, John Sanborn, Jr., Thomas Wadley, William Morey, Thomas Eastman.

"In Council, Jan. 16th, 1760.

"The within Petition read & ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secy.*

"In Council, Jany. 17th, 1760.

"Read & Concurr'd.

"THEODR ATKINSON, *Secry.*

"Province of } In the house of Representatives Feby 19th, 1760.

New Hampshire } This petition having been read, The parties on Each side appear'd by themselves & attorneys & after being fully heard thereon, Voted, that the prayer thereof be granted So far as to be agreeable to the minutes on the Back of the plan & that the petitioners have liberty to bring a Bill accordingly.

"A. CLARKSON, *Clerke.*

"In Council, Feby 20th, 1760.

"Read & Concurred.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secry.*"

The first settlements within the bounds of this town were made in about the year 1735, by Jonathan Sanborn, Jacob Hook, and others. Among the prominent old families whose ancestors can be traced back more than one hundred years as residents are mentioned those of Page, Fowle, Blake, Sanborn, Spofford, Elkins, French, Dimond, Colby, Teksbury, Quimby, Collins, Bradley, Eaton, Eastman, and Currier.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is impossible to ascertain the date of organization of this church, as there are no early records in existence. It was, however, doubtless organized prior to or about the year 1800, as Mr. John Collins, who had been a member fifty-four years, said he has known of its existence seventy-five years. The society formerly worshiped in the old meeting-house, now the town house. It subsequently occupied the Free-Will Baptist and Union churches one-fourth of the time.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized June 17, 1820. Until 1841 the service of preaching was rendered chiefly by itinerant ministers. From that year the pastors have been Revs. Joseph Fullonton, W. P. Merrill, J. Kimball, J. Blore, P. S. Burbank, M. W. Burlingame, M. Cole, P. S. Burbank a second time, and J. A. Lowell. In the year 1832 the church and society erected their house of worship in the southern part of the town. Previous to that year the church had worshiped chiefly in private houses. Rev. A. C. Keith is the present minister and the Free Baptist is the only

church in Danville that has a settled minister.

The Universalist Church.—The Universalist Church in this town was organized in May, 1850. The first society of the kind here was organized May 2, 1832, the town at that time being known as "Hawke." This first society, having neglected to hold a meeting in 1849, ceased to exist, and the present one began the year following. Preaching was had regularly except during one year (1858), when Rev. J. H. Shepherd supplied the pulpit every eighth Sunday.

Congregational Church.—It is not known when a church originated here, but it is supposed to have been previous to the settlement of a pastor.

The first pastor was Rev. John Page, who was ordained December 21, 1763, and remained until his death, January 29, 1783.

Military Record.—The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town during the late Rebellion, furnished by Adjutant-General Ayling:

Josiah T. Blaisdell, Company B, 3d Regiment; enlisted August 22, 1861; discharged August 23, 1864. Samuel C. Blaisdell, Company B, 3d Regiment; enlisted August 22, 1861; discharged August 23, 1864. Harris C. Hall, Company B, 3d Regiment; enlisted August 22, 1861; re-enlisted February 22, 1864; died June 18, 1864. Ephraim C. Currier, 1st lieutenant Company K, 4th Regiment; enlisted September 20, 1861; promoted to captain January 17, 1862; died August 12, 1862. Charles R. Wright, Company H, 4th Regiment; enlisted December 26, 1863; discharged June 13, 1865. John H. Sargent, Company K, 5th Regiment; enlisted October 12, 1861. John P. Spofford, Company K, 5th Regiment; enlisted October 12, 1861; died of disease July 20, 1862. James Holding, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 19, 1864; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment. Sewell Eastman, Company B, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; discharged June 28, 1865. Charles Bruce, Company F, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 9, 1864; deserted October 12, 1864. John Roarke, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 18, 1864; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment. David B. Currier, 1st lieutenant Company B, 7th Regiment; enlisted November 1, 1861; resigned April 28, 1862. Theodore Burke, Company I, 7th Regiment; enlisted December 29, 1863; discharged July 18, 1865. Thomas Bluer, Company I, 7th Regiment; enlisted December 29, 1863; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished. David Nichols, Company B, 7th Regiment; enlisted November 1, 1861; re-enlisted February 28, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864; gained from desertion June 5, 1864; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished. Calvin B. Griffin, Company H, 8th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged April 10, 1862. Charles N. Godfrey, Company G, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863; died July 19, 1864. Michael Maloney, Company K, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 22, 1863; transferred to 6th Regiment June 1, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865. Charles Williams, Company C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged June 6, 1865. Alonzo Ferrin, Company E, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 29, 1862; discharged March 16, 1863. Peter Stacy, Company G, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 23, 1863; died May 1, 1864. Bernard Brady, Company K, 12th Regiment; enlisted December 17, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. April 29, 1864. William Murphy, Company K, 12th Regiment;

enlisted December 17, 1863. George W. March, Company D, 14th Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged December 3, 1864. Albe O. Buzzell, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863. Hiram French, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863. Charles W. Griffin, corporal Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863. Lendon C. Buzzell, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863. Moses Griffin, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863. Obadiah Q. Johnson, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863. James M. Ladd, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged January 20, 1863. Josiah T. Ladd, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 21, 1862. John Matthew, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 31, 1862. Lewis G. Tucker, Company K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 29, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863. Lendon C. Buzzell, Company C, 18th Regiment; enlisted September 13, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Franklin P. Woods, Company D, 18th Regiment; enlisted September 13, 1864; promoted to corporal; discharged June 10, 1865. Thomas Cobridge, Company L, 1st Cavalry; enlisted August 11, 1863; discharged July 15, 1865. Andrew B. Clifford, Company I, 1st Cavalry; enlisted March 28, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. Joseph Avery, Company I, 1st Cavalry; enlisted March 28, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. William Wills, enlisted August 16, 1864; organization and other facts unknown. Patrick Kelley, marine; enlisted August 6, 1864; no record at this office. Daniel Lang, marine; enlisted August 13, 1864; no record at this office. Thomas Kelley, marine; enlisted August 5, 1864; no record at this office. William McCrillis; enlisted August 17, 1864; organization and other facts unknown. Hugh McClark; enlisted August 13, 1864; organization and other facts unknown. Hans P. S. Peterson, enlisted August 27, 1864; organization and other facts unknown. James Holden, enlisted August 19, 1864; organization and other facts unknown. Fred. M. Danielson, enlisted August 30, 1864; organization and other facts unknown.

The Danville Public Library was started with 130 books on its shelves in 1892 in a room in the town hall, and in 1906 had increased to 1,152 volumes, and to 1,800 in 1913. P. F. Collins is the librarian. To accommodate North Danville, cards are left and books are sent to the postoffice in that village.

The societies are: Danville Grange, P. of H.; Woman's Relief Corps; Rockingham Lodge, A. O. U. W.

CHAPTER XXIII

DEERFIELD

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for Parish Incorporation—First Town-Meeting—The Revolution—Ecclesiastical—The Deerfield Academy—Early Families—Delegates to Provincial Congress—Public Library.

Deerfield lies in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Northwood, on the east by Nottingham, on the south by Raymond and Candia, and on the west by Merrimac County. The population is 917.

The territory embraced within the bounds of the present town of Deerfield originally comprised a portion of Nottingham. The first petition for the organization of a separate parish was presented in 1756, but was not granted. In 1765 the inhabitants again petitioned for separation from the parent town and the prayer was granted, and the new parish took the name of Deerfield.

Incorporation.—The act of incorporation bears the date January 8, 1766, and is signed by Gov. Benning Wentworth. The petition was signed by the following persons: "Samll Leavitt, Obadiah Marston, Thos Simpson, Eliphalet Griffeen, Abraham True, Isaac Shepard, Samuel Tilton, Peter Batchelder, Robert Cram, Patten Simpson, Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr., Thomas Brown, John Batchelder, Moses Thomson, Samll Hoyt, Peter Leavitt, Ephraim Pettingell, Eliphalet Marston, Theo Griffin, Reuben Marston, Benjamin Cotton, Josiah Smith, Samuel Elkins, Jude Allen, John Cram, Samuel Kelley, Wadleigh Cram, Samll Leavit, Junr, Samuel Marston, Reuben Brown, Nathan Griffeen, Reuben Marston, Theophilus Griffin, Junr, Samuel Winslow, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Page, Daniel Page, Samuel Perkins, Josiah Chase, Moses Chase, John Gile, nemiah Cram, Joseph Graves, Jedediah Prescott, David Batchelder, Josiah Prescott, Samuel Pulsfer, Josiah Sanbon, Thomas Robie, William Sanbon, Joseph Mason, John mason, Jeremiah Easman, Owen Runnels, Daniel West, Benjamin hilyard, Benjamin Beachelder, israel Clifford, John Robinson, Joseph Roberd, Joshua Young, Jeremiah Glidden, Joseph pidkins, Ricard Gliden, Andrew Glidden, John Young, Jonathan Glidden, Jonathan Hill, Daniel Lad, John Lad, Nathaniel Smith, Benjamin Folsom, Moss Thirston, Jeremiah Foslom, Moses Clough, Increse Batcheler, Benjamin Batchelder, nathan Batcheler, Josiah Sawyer, Samuel marston.

The First Town-Meeting.—The first legal meeting was held at the house of Samuel Leavitt on Thursday, the 30th day of January, 1766; Wadleigh Cram was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, Esq., parish clerk; Samuel Leavitt, John Robinson, Eliphalet Griffin, selectmen; Benjamin Batchelder,



A BRICK YARD, EPPING, N. H.



BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTHWOOD, N. H.



CHURCH AND LIBRARY, HAMPSTEAD, N. H.

constable; John Gile, Jacob Longfellow, Daniel Ladd, Obediah Marston, and Nathaniel Maloon, surveyors of highways; Jonathan Glidden and Samuel Tilton, assessors; Abram True and Jeremiah Eastman, auditors; Jedediah Prescott, Jeremiah Eastman, Samuel Tilton, Benjamin Folsom, Thomas Burleigh, Capt. Samuel Leavitt, Thomas Simpson were chosen "a Committee to look out for a Suitable Place to Sett a meeting-house upon and a Return att the next anual Meeting from under the major part of their hands and the Same to be received or Rejected by the Parish as they Shall think proper."

Fifteen pounds lawful money were voted to be "assessed to defray parish charges."

The first annual meeting was held "at the house of Wadleigh Crams," March 18, 1766, when John Robinson was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, parish clerk; and the same men for selectmen at last year; Dr. Jonathan Hill and Jeremiah Eastman were chosen auditors.

A new committee was raised for locating the meeting-house. "Voted Jno Robinson, Abram True, Eliphalet Eastman, Samuel Winslow, Nehemiah Cram be a Committee to Look out a Suitable place for to Sett a meeting-house on and Look out where the Roads will best accommodate to Come to Said Meeting-house."

The first money voted to be raised for preaching the gospel was fifteen pounds, on the 15th day of December, 1766. At the same time it was voted, "That Capt. John Dudley be the Person to Look out for Some Suitable to supply the Parish of Deerfield with Preaching So far as the money above voted shall Extend."

The Revolution.—Deerfield was active in its opposition to British oppression, contributed liberally in men and money. It appears that men from Deerfield gallantly fought at Lexington and in Rhode Island, and wherever New England men were found struggling for liberty. The names of eighteen persons from this town who died in the Revolution are preserved. For names of Deerfield soldiers that served in the Revolution see Northwood and Nottingham. It is believed that Maj. John Simpson fired the first gun upon the British with fatal result in that immortal battle at Bunker Hill. It was a premature discharge of his musket, but one that was immediately followed by a general engagement. Major Simpson died October 28, 1825. Joseph Mills, an officer in Colonel Cilley's regiment during the Revolution, was afterwards an efficient magistrate and a worthy representative. He died in June, 1809, aged sixty years. Hon. Richard Jenness, who acted so important a part in the early history of this town, died July 4, 1819, aged seventy-three years, greatly respected as a magistrate, representative, senator, and judge of the Common Pleas Court.

One hundred and thirty-nine of the inhabitants subscribed to the following declaration and fourteen refused: "We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

Ecclesiastical.—The first religious services in the town were held by the Congregationalists, and the first settled pastor was Rev. Timothy Upham, who officiated in that office from 1772 until his death in 1811. His successors

have been as follows: Rev. Nathaniel Wells, 1812-41; Rev. Ephraim Nelson, 1841-49; Rev. William A. Patten, 1850-52; (for three years the pulpit was supplied by Rev. W. A. Forbes and E. F. Abbott); Rev. U. W. Condit, 1855-64; Rev. Lyman White succeeded the second ministry of Mr. Patton, commencing his labors in 1874. Rev. Mr. White graduated from Dartmouth in 1846; at Andover in 1849; preached at Epping five years, at Easton (Mass.) seven years, at Phillipston (Mass.) eight years, at Pembroke (N. H.) four years and a half. Mr. White was pastor till October, 1882. His successors have been as follows: J. A. Kingsbury, 1884-7; Frank Mansfield, 1888-9; O. M. Lord, 1891-3; Tilton C. H. Bouton, 1894-6; J. G. Emerson, January, 1897 to March, 1907, illness; Sam'l Bell, 1897-1900; Geo. F. Bradford, 1900-4; J. F. Babb, 1909-13; Chalmers Holbrook, June, 1913, present pastor.

There is a Baptist Church here but has been closed since the coming of Mr. Babb in 1909, many of the people feeling that it was better to support one well than starve two.

Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1770 with fourteen members. The first pastor was Elifelet Smith. It was disbanded in 1787. A branch of the Brentwood Church was organized soon after, which subsequently became extinct, and in 1816 (September 12th) the "First Baptist Church of Deerfield" was organized.

The first house of worship occupied by the Baptists was built 1770, and located about one mile and a half southeast of the center of the town. In 1822 it was removed to the center and occupied in connection with the Free-Will Baptists, and was called the "Union Meeting-House." The Baptists completed and dedicated their sanctuary in October, 1834.

Among those who have occupied the pastoral office are mentioned Revs. James Barnaby, Isaac Merring, Bela Wilcox, Isaac Sanger, O. O. Stearns, Noah Hooper, James N. Chase, L. C. Stevens, Edward T. Lyford, Oliver Ayer, Henry O. Walker, etc.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1799. They worshiped many years in the Union meeting-house, which was burned in 1839, and rebuilt in 1840 by the Free-Will Baptist people alone, and is occupied by them now. This house is pleasantly located at the center of the town, midway between the Congregational and Calvin Baptist churches.

Among those who have labored as pastors of this church are John Kimball, S. B. Dyer, I. S. Davis, G. D. Garland, P. S. Burbank, C. S. Smith, Aaron Ayer, Ezra Turtle, G. S. Hill, Ira Emery and E. Blake.

The Deerfield Academy.—The families that settled here and on lands contiguous were to an unusual degree possessed of wealth and intellectual culture; and besides caring for the district school, they supported a high school, which for many years was known as the academy, founded about 1798 by Joseph Mills, Esq., Col. Joseph Hilton, Gen. Benjamin Butler, Maj. Isaac Shepard, and Andrew Freeze, Esq. It was a flourishing school in its day. Phineas Howe, a young lawyer at the Parade, was its first preceptor, and continued at its head until about 1812. Mr. Jewett, Nathan T. Hilton, and "Master James Husey" were the most prominent successors of Mr. Howe.

This academy building was ultimately sold to the Parade school district, and destroyed by fire about 1842.

Attorneys.—Among the attorneys who have practiced here were David Frank, Edmund Toppem, Phineas Howe, Moody Kent, Josiah Butler, Jason Merrill, N. P. Hoar, D. Steele, Jr., F. H. Davis, Josiah Houghton, Ira St. Clair, Nathaniel Dearborn and H. G. Cilley.

In addition to the above, Francis D. Randall, of Deerfield, was register of deeds from 1834 to 1840.

Richard Jenness was judge of Court of Common Pleas from 1809 to 1813.

Dudley Freese was judge of Court of Common Pleas from 1832 to 1842.

Benjamin Jenness was sheriff from 1830 to 1835. He was son of Judge Richard Jenness.

Peter Chadwick was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from 1817 to 1834, and clerk of the Superior Court from 1829 to 1837.

Peter Sanborn was for several years state treasurer.

Physicians.—The physicians of Deerfield have been Edmund Chadwick, Thomas Brown, Stephen Brown, John Hidden, Dr. Young, and Dr. G. H. Towle.

Early Families.—Among the early families are mentioned those of Batchelder, Bean, Brown, Butler, Cate, Chadwick, Chase, Churchill, Cilley, Collins, Cram, Currier, Dearborn, Eastman, Freese, French, Fernald, Gerish, Gilman, Griffin, Haines, Hilton, Hoag, James, Jenness, Maloon, Marston, Mills, Moore, Page, Prescott, Rand, Sanborn, Sawyer, Simpson, Smith, Stevens, G. H. Towle, Thompson, Tilton, True, Veasey, Weare, Whittier, White and Woodman.

Delegates to Provincial Congress.—The following is a list of delegates to Provincial Congress from 1774 to 1788, inclusive:

1774, January 25.—Capt. Daniel Moore, Moses Marshal, deputies to meet at Exeter to choose delegates to represent the province at Philadelphia.

1775, May 8.—Simon Marston, Timothy Upham, delegates to Provincial Congress at Exeter.

1775, December 12.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for parishes of Deerfield and Northwood to a Congress to be held at Exeter, December 21, 1775.

1776, December 2.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood, at Exeter, third Wednesday, December.

1777, December 11.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood, at Exeter.

1778, May 28.—Simon Marston, Richard Jenness, delegates at convention to be holden at Concord, June 10th next, to frame and lay a permanent form of government.

1778, December 1.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1779, November 30.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1780, December 5.—Simon Marston, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1781, December 4.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood.

1782, May 13.—Joseph —, Dr. Edmund Chadwick, delegates to Convention at Concord on the first Wednesday in June to frame a constitution.

1783, December 1.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative to General Assembly, Concord, first Wednesday in December next.

1784.—Jeremiah Easton, representative to General Assembly, Concord, third Wednesday in June.

1785.—Moses Barnard, representative to General Assembly, Concord.

1786.—Moses Barnard, representative to General Assembly, Concord.

1787.—Voted not to send.

1788, January 14.—Dr. Edmund Chadwick, delegate to Exeter, February 13th, agreeably to request of General Assembly.

1788, March 18.—Richard Jenness, representative General Assembly at Concord.

The Philbrick-James Library at Deerfield was established December 18, 1880. It is a free public library, although it did not receive state aid. It is located in the town house and has over four thousand volumes on its shelves. It is soon to move into a new building of its own to cost about eight thousand dollars. The first donors were Hon. Frederick P. James of New York, a native of the town and Hon. John D. Philbrick also a native of Deerfield who soon after left a large amount and the library was named the Philbrick-James. Carroll E. Legro is the librarian.

The Societies are the Jere E. Chadwick Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Union Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Silver Lake Rebekah Lodge; Deerfield Grange, P. of H.; Progressive Grange, P. of H. For eminent lawyers, see Bench and Bar Chapter.

CHAPTER XXIV

DERRY

*Geographical—The Academies—The Banks—Derry Fair—Military Record—
150th Anniversary—The Press—Public Library—Ecclesiastical History.*

As the territory of Derry formed a large and important part of "Nutfield," or Old Londonderry, its history, down to the time when division became a necessity, is to be found in connection with that town. Derry was incorporated July 2, 1827. Prior to that time the town-meetings had been held alternately at the East and West Parish Meeting-houses with equal division of the offices. It was found, however, that the large size of the town made it very inconvenient to attend the town-meetings. The East Parish therefore called for a division, the West opposed it; but after a short, sharp, but decisive, contest the New Hampshire Legislature divided the town. In the autumn of 1827 a meeting was held, officers were chosen, and the new town put upon its course. The basis of division gave to Derry three-fifths of the valuation of the old town and three-fifths of the population. The number of inhabitants in Derry at that time was about twenty-two hundred. The population by the 1910 census was 5,123. It is the largest town in Rockingham County.

It is an hour's ride by train from Boston and many of its residents commute daily. The distance from Manchester is twenty minutes. There are ten trains to Boston daily, and trolley connections are with East Derry, Beaver Lake, Chester, Londonderry, Manchester, Nashua, and by the two latter points with practically all New England.

The principal industry is the manufacture of shoes. For years, in fact, since the town first began to develop more than a generation ago, it has been a shoe town, known as such far and wide. At present there are five big shops with 1,800 employes and nearly seven acres of floor space.

There are turned out every working day more than twenty thousand pairs of shoes from the Derry shops. Assuming that every man, woman and child gets a new pair of shoes every three months, the shops of Derry would be able to keep shod four states the size of New Hampshire.

Street railway service is by the Derry and Chester Street Railway, which is one of the smallest independent railways in the country. It operates only between Derry Village, East Derry, Beaver Lake and terminates in Chester.

The public school system is strictly up to state standards. The schools were among the first to be graded years ago, and the development of the system recently has been under the careful supervision of a superintendent of schools. Instead of a high school the town has Pinkerton Academy, one

of the oldest and best known private institutions of higher education in the state.

While Pinkerton Academy is governed by private trustees, the town has an arrangement with the board whereby any graduate of the common schools of Derry may attend the academy just as soon as he or she would an ordinary high school. The tuition fees are paid by the town.

Pinkerton Academy.—Pinkerton Academy has been in successful operation since 1815, the year following its incorporation. It was named for Maj. John Pinkerton and Elder James Pinkerton, "old-time merchants of Londonderry," who gave an endowment sufficient to assure the permanence of the school during the first seventy years of its existence.

John M. Pinkerton, a son of one of the original founders, at his death in 1881 left a munificent bequest which became available in 1886 and enabled the trustees to increase the facilities in respect to buildings, apparatus and number of instructors, and to provide for an enlarged and advanced form of work.

The Pinkerton Memorial Tablets placed in 1906 in the outer vestibule of the main building were designed by Daniel Chester French and the inscriptions arranged by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University read as follows:

"In memory of Maj. John Pinkerton, 1736-1816, and Elder James Pinkerton, 1747-1829, old-time country merchants of Londonderry, whose far-sighted beneficence in 1814 made this institution.

"In memory of John Morrison Pinkerton, 1818-81, a native of Londonderry, Alumnus of Yale and lawyer in Boston, whose generous bequest in 1881 strengthened the good work begun here by his uncle and father."

The act of incorporation was secured by the name of the Pinkerton Academy in Londonderry. This name was afterward changed to Pinkerton Academy.

The trustees named and appointed by the act of incorporation were "the Rev. William Morrison, John Pinkerton, Jr., Esquire, John Burnham, Esquire, Isaac Thom, Esquire, Deacon James Pinkerton, Rev. Edward L. Parker, John Porter, Esquire, Alanson Tucker, Esquire, and Dr. Robert Bartley, all of said Londonderry."

The first president was Elder or Deacon (for he was called by both titles) James Pinkerton, the younger of the original founders. Then followed, in 1819, Rev. Edward L. Parker, the minister of the East Parish. In 1822, Rev. Daniel Dana, then minister of the West Parish, and afterwards president of Dartmouth College. Doctor Dana was succeeded in 1826 by Hon. William M. Richardson, of Chester, long the chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Rev. John H. Church, D. D., of Pelham, became president in 1838, and Rev. Edward L. Parker, the second time, in 1840. On the decease of Mr. Parker, in 1850, John Porter, Esq., of Derry, "an eminent jurist," was chosen his successor. In 1858, Samuel H. Taylor, LL. D., of Andover, Mass.; in 1871, John M. Pinkerton, Esq., of Boston; and in 1881, Rev. Ebenezer G. Parsons, of Derry, were successively elected to the office on the demise of their predecessors.

The first preceptor was Samuel Burnham, Esq., who had been teacher of

a classical school many years in the Upper or East Village. Mr. Burnham resigned in 1818. Mr. Weston B. Adams was preceptor one year, and was followed by the most renowned of the teachers who have successively filled this chair, Abel Fletcher Hildreth. Mr. Hildreth was born in 1793, fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1818. He entered upon his duties as preceptor of the academy in October, 1819, and resigned in 1846. He died in Somerville, Mass., October 6, 1864, aged seventy-one years.

Space is not allowed to give the honored names of gentlemen who have successively and nobly filled the offices of president, trustees and preceptor in this school, nor of the long list of students who have received their earlier education here. Several thousands is their number. Very many of them have been greatly useful in the different walks of life; a large proportion of them have been eminent in the professions or pursuits in which they have engaged. One hundred and thirty of them are included in the roll of honor reported at the semi-centennial anniversary, which gives the names of former members of the school who served in the late war, and of whom many laid down their lives for their country.

Pinkerton Academy was originally a mixed school. This arrangement continued until the opening of the Adams Female Academy in the Upper Village, now East Derry. It was then changed into a boys' school, and remained such till 1853, when it was again opened to both sexes.

The semi-centennial anniversary of this institution was celebrated September 12, 1866, by special services commemorative of its founding, history, and influence. The citizens of Derry and Londonderry engaged in it with zeal. A great crowd of the members and friends were present, including a number of those who were members of the school in its earliest years.

In 1881 a princely bequest of \$200,000 was made to the funds of the academy by John Morrison Pinkerton, Esq., of Boston, son of the younger of the original founders, a trustee since 1850, and president from 1871 until his death.

The academy has had a long and honorable record as a college preparatory school. It sends yearly a large number of its graduates directly to positions of usefulness in the world.

In September, 1909, several new courses have been added and old ones strengthened. While continuing to fit for any college, the academy now attempts to serve as well the needs of those pupils who cannot go to college by providing courses intimately related with the life of the home, the farm, the office and the shop. However, the necessity for a broad, general education is not forgotten in this more specialized work. The academy is not, and never will be, a trade school. Equal opportunities are provided for all students in the pursuit of knowledge of an essentially cultural nature, such as Latin, English literature, history and modern languages.

As set forth in the act of incorporation, the academy was established "for the purpose of promoting piety and virtue and for the education of the youth in the liberal arts and sciences of languages." While it is not sectarian, it is truly Christian. It is not forgotten that character is more than scholarship, that "life is the highest of arts," that education means knowing how to live so

as not to fail of life's great end. Daily chapel exercises are so conducted as to furnish an incentive to scholarly ideals, true manliness and to purity of character.

The present trustees are: Rev. Robert W. Haskins, Reading, Mass.; Rev. John P. Newell, Litchfield; George L. Clark, Esq., Worcester, Mass.; John C. Chase, Esq., Derry; Frank N. Parsons, LL. D., Franklin; Greenleaf K. Bartlett, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Perley L. Horne, A. M., Honolulu, T. H.; Rev. Charles L. Merriam, Newton, Mass.; Charles W. Abbott Esq., Derry.

Officers: Rev. John P. Newell, president; John C. Chase, secretary; Frederick J. Shepard, treasurer. John J. Marrinan, B. S., principal; George W. Bingham, A. M., principal emeritus.

The library is given more than the usual prominence in the school plan. It has been brought to a high state of efficiency as a working library, numbering over six thousand volumes of reference materials and general literature, to which additions are made systematically according to the needs of the school. It is kept open a large part of each day, and constant recourse is had to its shelves in every department of work. Under the instructor in charge, not only is reading encouraged, but direction and instruction are given in the right use of books. The library room, large and well lighted, has recently gained in attractiveness, together with the other rooms of the building, by numerous accessions in art, reproductions of famous paintings and casts from the antique.

The main building was opened for school use September 5, 1887. Its arrangements for lighting, heating and ventilation are first class and no pains are spared to secure the safety, convenience, health and comfort of students and teachers. In this building are the chapel, library, laboratories, office and five large, well-lighted and well-furnished recitation rooms. The basement contains the lavatories, coat rooms, heating apparatus, storage room and workshop.

The old building, dating back to 1815, having been repaired and re-arranged, is now devoted to the departments of domestic science and agriculture.

In Hildreth Hall, non-resident students are domiciled under the immediate charge of one of the faculty. It is named for Abel F. Hildreth, preceptor of the school from 1819 to 1846, a man of strong Christian character, who contributed much to the earlier successes of the school. Two hundred and eleven students were enrolled in 1913.

Adams Female Academy.—This is the first academy in New Hampshire that received incorporation from the Legislature as an institution for the education of young ladies alone. They had been allowed the privileges of the Pinkerton Academy for a few years after its establishment, but when a change was made allowing only males to attend the school the citizens thought best to have an academy where their daughters as well could get a suitable education. Hence the origin of the Adams Female Academy. A classical school had been taught for several years previous in a building erected about 1793, on the East Parish Meeting-house common, near the cemetery. The first teacher in this school was Z. S. Moor, subsequently president of Williams and Amherst colleges. His successor was Samuel Burnham, a noted teacher in his day, who held the position more than twenty years. In 1814 a new and larger academy was built on the site of the old one, then gone to decay.

In 1823, upon receiving a bequest of \$4,000 from the estate of Jacob Adams, the school was incorporated by the name of the "Adams Female Academy." The next year it went into operation under charge of Miss Zilpah P. Grant, assisted by Miss Mary Lyon. After three years' continuance with the school, during which it enjoyed great prosperity, they resigned. Following are the names of the successive teachers: Charles P. Gale, ten years; John Kelley, three years; Miss Laura W. Dwight, three years. In the winter of 1841-2 extensive repairs were made upon the building. The next teacher was Edward P. Parker, who had charge of the school four years. He was succeeded by Miss Mary E. Taylor, afterwards the wife of Governor H. Fairbanks, of Vermont; Rev. E. T. Rowe, Henry S. Parker, N. E. Gage, Miss E. C. Bubier, A. J. Marshall, Jennie M. Bartlett and Mary A. Hoyt.

In 1860, Miss Emma L. Taylor took charge of the school. She held the position seventeen years and was succeeded by Miss E. F. Billings, Miss Carrie Clark and Mrs. David S. Clark. The academy celebrated its semi-centennial on July 1, 1873. The academy is leased by the town of Derry for one of its district grammar schools. The building remains unchanged in outside appearance and the inside is practically the same as it has always been.

BANKS

In 1829 a bank was incorporated in the town by the name of *Derry Bank*. Alanson Tucker was chosen president, and James Thom, cashier. They were chiefly instrumental in its organization, and held their positions respectively as president and cashier until the expiration of the charter in 1849. Mr. Tucker was born in Bridgewater, Mass., January 25, 1777, and died at Derry, June 16, 1863. He was for about seventeen years a successful merchant in Boston, Mass. He retired from business at middle life, came to Derry, then Londonderry, with an ample fortune, and purchased the historic Livermore-Prentice-Derby estate, upon which he resided for a time. Subsequently he built the large mansion where he passed the closing years of his life. James Thom, born in Londonderry, August 14, 1785, was the son of Doctor Isaac and Persis (Sargent) Thom. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1805, studied law, and practiced his profession in his native town until chosen cashier of the bank. He served as captain for a short time of a company during the last war with England. He possessed fine conversational powers, a social disposition, and had large influence in town. He died November 27, 1852.

Derry National Bank was chartered in 1864 with \$60,000 capital. The first cashier was David Currier, from Chester, N. H., who was succeeded by his son, George C. Currier, John P. Newell, and Fred Johnston Shepard. The present officers are: F. J. Shepard, president; J. B. Bartlett, cashier. Directors: F. J. Sheppard, J. B. Bartlett, V. H. Moody, H. Alexander, G. K. Bartlett, W. H. Benson and Chas. Bartlett. The surplus and profits, \$15,870 and deposits, \$265,770.

The First National Bank was established in 1906. Its capital is \$25,000, surplus and profits \$4,100 and deposits \$63,460. President, F. N. Young; cashier, J. H. Weston; directors, C. G. Emerson, L. M. Packer, J. G. MacMurphy, E. N. Whitney, F. N. Young and E. L. Davis.

Derry Savings Bank was incorporated in 1903. It has total resources of \$142,252. Volney H. Moody is president and F. J. Sheppard, treasurer.

The Nutfield Savings Bank was incorporated in 1905. It has total resources of \$73,464. John C. Chase is president and J. G. MacMurphy is treasurer.

Cemetery.—The old part is on land laid out to Rev. James McGregor. It was the first land in the old town used for burial purposes, and has date very near the first settlement. There were deaths shortly after the settlers set foot upon the soil, and nothing is known of other places of burial. Three additions have been made, one in 1826 and another about 1845, and in 1852 a cemetery association was formed, and land purchased on the western side of the old yard. The new part occupies all the ground between the resting-place of the fathers and the highway. No more beautiful repose for the dead can anywhere be found. All that art, money, and taste can command has been summoned to the task of fitting a place

“Where the long concourse from the neighboring town,
With funeral pace, and slow, can enter in,
To lay the loved in tranquil silence down,
No more to suffer, and no more to sin.”

It is, however, to the middle part of this cemetery that the steps of the antiquary are directed. Here he will find much to gratify his taste and stimulate his peculiar lines of thought. The curiously-carved stones with the quaint inscriptions carry him back to the “good old times” so much celebrated in story and in song. Let us pause for a moment at the grave of John Wight, whose wit and skill as a maker of headstones for his contemporaries have survived the rough discipline of one hundred and seven years. His stone, a single one, with two heads for man and wife, with a dividing line down the middle, evidently the work of his own hands, stands very near the entrance of the cemetery, “Here lies the body of John Wight, who died December 3, 1775, aged seventy-two years.” He lived on what is now the Thomas Bradford place, where he plied his calling as a gravestone cutter. The traditions of the town delight to recall the sharp repartee he made to Dr. Matthew Thornton a few months after the doctor came to Londonderry. It is well known that Thornton had an endowment of wit that often cropped out. Riding up one morning on horseback to the shop of Wight, who was busily engaged on a stone, the doctor accosted him, “Good-morning, Mr. Wight, I suppose you quarry out your headstones, and finish them so far as to cut the words ‘In memory of,’ and then wait till some one dies, when you complete it with the appropriate name.” “Well,” replied Wight, “that used to be me practis till one Doctor Thornton come to town, but now when I hear that he has called upon any one I just keep right on.” Many of the grantees of the town are buried in this cemetery, and the first six ministers of the East Parish lie among the people to whom they ministered. Rev. David McGregor, the first minister of the West Parish, found also his last resting-place here. Very few of the stones furnish any history of the sleepers who lie beneath. The inscription on the stone placed to the memory of the wife of John Barr very nearly fixes the date of the emigration of the Barr family: “Here lies the body of Jean

Barr, who died November 11, 1737, in the sixty-sixth year of her age, who lived seventeen years in this land." On the east side of the old part of the cemetery is a stone inscribed as follows:

"Here lyeth the
Body of the Revend
Mr. James Morton
Minister of Glasg
ows daughter Gr
izel. She died June
22, 1746."

Postoffices.—The first postoffice was established September 30, 1795, and Dr. Isaac Thorn appointed postmaster. He kept the office in the house taken down by Hon. William H. Shepard, at the time he built his house; February 20, 1817, the office was removed to Derry Lower Village, on the turnpike and Daniel Wiltmore was appointed postmaster.

Postoffice at Derry Depot.—The first postoffice "set up" at this place was on the 18th of September, 1854, Samuel H. Quincy, postmaster. The office was discontinued February 6, 1855, but restored November 5, 1860, and the Hon. James Priest appointed postmaster. He kept the office at the depot of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. July 21, 1869, it was removed across the road to the store of Henry E. Eastman, who was postmaster until the appointment of George S. Rollins, June 2, 1876.

East Derry Postoffice.—This office was established, and Frank W. Parker appointed postmaster, April 7, 1870.

Derry Fair.—This in its day was a matter of great importance to the people, and until it fell into abuse was of much service before stores had been "set up" for the public accommodation. It had its origin in the charter, which granted the "privilege every Wednesday in the week forever to enjoy a market for the selling and buying of goods, etc." Also two fairs annually, one in the spring and the other in the autumn. It does not appear that much account was ever made of these privileges except the last, which was held on the 8th day of October annually, unless that day fell on Sunday, in which case the fair began on Monday, the 9th. Many are the sayings and doings told of Derry Fair. Beside the usual accompaniments of such gatherings, horse-racing was the favorite pastime. The fair was continued until about 1834 or 1835, when it was transferred to the tavern stand of Capt. Reuben White, in the north part of Londonderry, he claiming a right to hold a fair under the provisions of the charter. Nothing but evil resulting from it, the citizens of Londonderry procured a repeal of that part of the town's charter relating to the matter, and "Derry Fair" passed into history.

Derry East Village.—This place, for many years the most important part of the old township, has never lost the beauty of its immediate situation or its surroundings, although business has sought more convenient localities. From here the eye takes in a prospect that won the admiration of General Lafayette at his visit in 1824. The view extends from Kearsarge on the north, and sweeping over the vally of the Merrimac, includes the lesser summits of the

Unconoonocks in Goffstown, the historic Jo English hill in New Boston, and the loftier heights of the Temple and Peterborough Mountains, to the Wachusett, in Massachusetts, on the south. It is here we find the town hall, the Taylor Library, the first church on the hill, and the burial-place of the old and later generations; and around here cluster many of the memories and traditions of the fathers. The beauty of the place and the high character of the people invite the stranger from abroad during the summer months.

Derry Village.—There were but few houses in this village prior to the incorporation of the Londonderry turnpike in 1804, and but little business was transacted. The turnpike was built soon after the charter was granted, and immediately thereafter stores were erected and various kinds of business gravitated there, so that in a few years the village became a center of considerable importance. Jonathan Bell, son of Hon. John Bell, had some years before kept a store in a building which then stood in front of the Thornton house. In 1806, James and Peter Patterson, of the West Parish, built a store in which they traded a few years. They were succeeded by Peter Patterson and Capt. William Choate, and they again by the Nesmiths—Thomas, John and Colonel James. This store was the residence of Mrs. William Butterfield. No store in its day was better known than that of Adams & Redfield, built about 1810. A very large and profitable trade was carried on by them for several years. As an illustration how modern ways have supplanted the old, it may be stated that all of their heavy goods, such as salt, molasses and rum, were brought from Boston to Lowell by way of the Middlesex Canal, and thence up the Merrimac River by boat to a landing below Thornton's Ferry, and thence across the sands and through the woods of Litchfield ten miles to the store. Col. Samuel Adams was a man of note in his day. He was born in Newbury, Mass., April 2, 1779, came to Londonderry with his father when quite young, and died there September 12, 1861. The village has always enjoyed the services of the physician and the lawyer. In the past generations Dr. Matthew Thornton, a hundred years gone by, and in later years Dr. Luther V. Bell held high prominence. Dr. James H. Crombie and Dr. David S. Clark are now in successful practice. Hon. John Porter, born in Bridgewater, Mass., February 26, 1776, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1803, a resident of Derry from 1806 till his death, December 4, 1857, held high rank as a counselor-at-law. He was many years a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1827-8 he served on the commission that revised the laws of New Hampshire. Hon. David A. Gregg, nearly a lifelong resident of the village, was held in high esteem as a lawyer and a citizen.

Derry Depot.—Before the construction of the Londonderry turnpike the business center of the town was on the hill in the East Parish. There were the leading hotels and stores, and there the postoffice. If any of the townspeople were unfortunate enough to need a physician, a lawyer, or a sheriff, all these were to be found within the limits of what is now East Derry Village. But the turnpike changed all this, and the lower village became the center. In like manner measurably has business been diverted to Derry Depot by the building of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, which opened November 13, 1849. The land occupied by the western part of the village was laid out in 1722 "to John McClurg, Elizabeth Wilson, and Mary, her daughter";

other portions to William Ayres, James Alexander, and John Goffe. At the time the railroad went into operation there was but one house between the dwelling of Alfred Boyd, on the east, and that of Jonathan (now John) Holmes, on the west, near the brook.

In due time after the cars commenced running, Benjamin Eastman, a resident of East Derry, and a man of remarkable capacity for business, erected a hotel and the large store of L. H. & W. S. Pillsbury, which were destroyed by fire, August 19, 1882. Mr. Eastman also built the extensive shoe manufactory of Col. W. S. Pillsbury. August 19, 1882, a fire in the heart of the village destroyed property to the amount of about seventy-five thousand dollars. The buildings burned were the hotel of A. B. Smith, in which the fire began, the store owned by A. P. Hardy and W. S. Pillsbury, the store of Smith & Rollins, the depot of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and several other places of business. Several houses were burned, and fourteen families made homeless.

The Milk Business.—This is carried on by H. P. Hood & Sons, is extensive, and is the source of much prosperity to Derry, Londonderry, and Windham.

MILITARY

Mexican War.—There were two Derry men in this war: John G. Bond and Hiram Rowell. The former, whose health was broken down in the service, died at Concord, N. H., in 1876.

Derry in the Rebellion, 1861-65.—This town, like most New Hampshire towns, promptly responded to the call of the United States Government for troops, and all through the unhappy contest contributed its full share of means and men. The first year of the war about thirty men volunteered in the service of the United States. In August, 1862, the town sent ten men, paying each \$200 bounty. Under the draft of August 11, 1863, Derry paid each of the drafted men \$300. October 17, 1863, twenty-two men were enlisted, costing the town \$13,276. February, 1864, thirteen volunteers were paid \$2,502, and three were drafted, who received \$900. July 18, 1864, nineteen three years' men were "put in," at the cost of \$11,400, one two years' man, \$600, and thirteen one year men, at an expense of \$6,000. December 19, 1864, the town paid \$7,350 for seventeen enlisted men, making in all 114 men, at the aggregate cost of \$48,828.

Roll of men who enlisted: In the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, three months' men, Colonel Tappan, were Melvin Chase and Frank A. Flint, who were mustered in May 2, 1861, and mustered out August 9, 1861; Marlan P. Clark and William J. Bassett, mustered in May 3, 1861, and out August 9, 1861.

Fourth Regiment, Col. Louis Bell: Nathaniel H. Brown, captain, commissioned September 20, 1861; resigned October 6, 1862. John Christie, George W. Carr, Albion K. Goodwin, George S. Greenough, Joseph Johnson, Louis Londean, Horace Tilton, Horace F. Abbott, Joseph Anderson, Patrick Colbert, Thomas Grimes, James Kane, John G. Oates, Robert Wellington, John S. Lovering, Charles M. Ordway, and George E. Fitch, captured at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; A. D. W. Emerson.

Fifth Regiment, Colonel Cross: William W. Cook, major, commissioned September 24, 1861; resigned July 17, 1862. Edwin Brickett, died of disease June 2, 1864. Isaac L. Gardner, wounded June 17, 1864. John Otto. Nehemiah Robinson, wounded June 3, 1864.

Sixth Regiment, Colonel Griffin: Isaiah A. Dustin, honorably discharged May 17, 1864. George E. Upton, first lieutenant, killed near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Charles Bodwell. Benjamin D. Foster, killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862. Issachar O. Foster, wounded June 24, 1864. Dwight E. Hale, Charles Black, Daniel Drew, John W. Law, Charles Miller, and James Flanders.

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Abbott: William A. Hill, first lieutenant, wounded June 18, 1864. Thomas Simington.

Eighth Regiment, Colonel Fearing: Thomas S. Dustin, died at Baton Rouge, La., January 19, 1863. Stephen Mills, Warren P. Horne, George McKenny. James W. Novell, died at Baton Rouge, La., April 14, 1863. George F. Boyd, Matthew Senter, J. D. Morse.

Ninth Regiment, Colonel Fellows: George W. Randall, Charles Laroni, Alexander Morrison, Lafayette Deeker, John H. McGibbon, Nelson Foster.

Tenth Regiment, Colonel Donohoe: J. T. G. Dinsmore, Jr. David H. Adams, died at Falmouth, Va., January 18, 1863. Decatur McCarter.

Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Harriman: J. Charles Currier, captain; Henry G. Dillenback, Charles L. Reynolds, Charles R. Rogers, Edward Armond, James Blake, J. C. Barron, Thomas McGuire, J. McGovern, James Parker, Michael Sorhew.

Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Potter: Robert W. McMurphy, Adam Debas, F. Markhoff, Andrew J. Goodwin.

Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Stevens: Col. Aaron F. Stevens was born in Derry. He was commissioned colonel August 26, 1862, having served as major in the first N. H. Regiment. He was wounded June 1, 1864, and again, severely, September 29, 1864. Marcellus C. Shattuck, Tenny Major, John H. Parker.

Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Kent: George O. Everett.

Eighteenth Regiment: John Bowley, George E. Merrill, William Marshall, George Reed, Edgar H. Shepard. The last named was son of Hon. W. H. Shepard, of Derry. He died at Concord, N. H., March 6, 1865.

New Hampshire Battalion, First Regiment New England Cavalry, Major Nelson: William A. McMurphy, Charles B. Radcliff, E. L. Currier.

First Regiment New Hampshire Cavalry, Colonel Thompson: N. H. Brown, captain of Troop F; Henry Forger, Samuel Harvey, John Smith, Thomas Tyrie, Warren E. Clark, Alfred Clifton, Frederick Davis, James Evans, Frank A. Lincoln, John H. Low, Henry M. Moulton, John R. Moulton, Daniel Shattuck, George B. Tuttle, C. F. Whidden, and John E. Webster.

First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Colonel Long: Daniel Owens, Francis Owens, George Major, Jeremiah Garvin, Charles Aldrich, James E. Morrill, Nathan Morse, George R. Barker, Theodore Dinsmoore, W. K. Hayes, Charles A. Nowell, H. A. G. Storer, Kimball J. Wilson, Charles T. Wheeler.

There were several men from Derry who served in the war, but their names are unknown to the writer.

Enrollment of Derry, April 30, 1865, 155; total of quota under all calls for men from July, 1863, 95; total credits by enrollment and draft, 102; surplus, 7.

Mr. Daniel G. George, a resident of Derry, enjoys the honor of being the man who pulled the lanyard of the torpedo that destroyed the rebel boat "Albemarle" during the late war. He has received \$10,000 from the United States Government as a reward for his bravery. He has also a beautiful medal, the gift of Government, in acknowledgment of his services.

Londonderry Celebration.—June 10, 1869, 150 years from the settlement of the town, a vast concourse of people from all parts of the country assembled on the plains a few rods east of Derry Depot, and celebrated the occasion with feasting, speech and song. Many thousands of the citizens of Old Londonderry and other towns in the vicinity assembled in a large tent, raised for the purpose, and listened to speeches from some of the eminent men of the day. Hon. George W. Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y., a native of the town, presided, and Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., made the leading address. He was followed by Hon. James W. Patterson, of Hanover, N. H., Horace Greeley, Dr. S. H. Taylor, Hon. E. H. Derby, Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, Rev. C. M. Dinsmore, and Hon. A. H. Cragin.

A little after noon the vast assembly was provided with a generous entertainment by the ladies of Derry, Londonderry, and Windham.

It was an occasion of rare enjoyment to all who participated in the services of the day.

A compilation of the exercises was made by R. C. Mack in a volume of 124 pages.

Newspapers and Printing.—A printing office was "set up" many years ago by Isaiah Thomas or his brother on Doak's Plains, now Boyd's Plains, a little east of Derry Depot. How long he was there or just where his office was situated is not known. In the summer of 1876, Charles Bartlett opened a printing office in Derry village, and uniting with this the sale of books and stationery, he has carried on a successful business since. In connection with N. C. Bartlett, in 1880, he commenced the publication of the Derry News. At the end of the year Mr. N. C. Bartlett retired, leaving the control of the paper to Mr. Charles Bartlett, who in April, 1882, enlarged it to a twenty-four-column folio. The paper is a success, and is much appreciated by the citizens of Derry and Londonderry and former residents of both towns. E. P. Trowbridge is the present publisher of the Derry News and of the Enterprise, the weekly edition.

First Library.—A few of the leading people in town a little before 1800 established a library of several hundred volumes. It was kept at first at the house of Capt. James Aiken, otherwise known as Deacon Aiken, in the Aiken's Range, Derry. When the village began to assume importance the books were removed to the Thornton House, and Maj. Peter Patterson served as librarian. They were mostly of an historical and religious character, were well read, and were kept together till the division of the town in 1827, when they were divided among the stockholders. John Porter, Esq., for those who lived in the

new town, and Robert Mack, for Londonderry, made the division. The rule they adopted was to give the interested parties each a pile of books of about equal size. A few volumes of that old library are yet to be found in various families in both towns.

The Library.—Upon the death of Miss Harriet Taylor the town secured from her estate \$1,000 to found a library. It went into operation February 23, 1878, with about one thousand volumes. The library now contains 6,986 volumes. C. Louise Bachelder is the librarian. At a recent town meeting it was voted to rebuild the Adams Memorial buildings, which formerly housed it. This building of brick and stone was given to the town years ago, and this winter burned down. It will be reconstructed in 1914 fully as beautiful as it was before and suitable quarters will be arranged in it for the library, the court, the town offices and an auditorium.

Masonry.—St. Mark's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 44. This lodge was chartered June 14, 1826.

Odd-Fellowship.—Echo Lodge. April 17, 1879, a lodge of Odd-Fellows by the above name was instituted in Derry. The initial meeting numbered nineteen persons, eight being charter members and eleven by admission. The first officers were Henry S. Warner, noble grand; R. R. Merrick, vice grand; F. A. Cross, secretary; Charles L. Cutler, treasurer.

Grand Army.—George E. Upton Post, No. 45. This post is named after Lieut. George E. Upton, who enlisted as a private November 28, 1861, in Company G, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was promoted to first lieutenant October 30, 1863, and was killed near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. The post was chartered September 4, 1879. Following are the names of the charter members: David S. Clark, James H. Crombie, Charles H. Cummings, Isaiah A. Dustin, James Evans, Charles F. Fields, Isaac N. Hunt, Francis Owens, A. A. Pressey, George Richards, C. M. Tilton, George B. Tuttle, Henry C. Vining, Caleb F. Whidden, and Amos M. Young.

Nutfield Grange, No. 37.—The Patrons of Husbandry organized September 23, 1874, a grange, to which the appropriate name of "Nutfield" was given. The first Master was W. O. Noyes.

Societies: Derryfield Lodge, A. O. U. W. Beaver Colony Pilgrim Fathers; Rockingham Lodge, K. of P.; Rathbone Division, U. R. K. of P.; Mystic Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Mizpah Rebekah Lodge; Wesley B. Knight Post; Geo. E. Upton Post, G. A. R.; W. B. Knight and G. E. Upton Relief Corps; Ivanhoe Temple, No. 1; Molly Reid Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Bell Chapter, A. F. & A. M.; Ransford Chapter, O. E. S.; Derry W. C. T. U.; Honesty Lodge, N. E. O. P.; Court Nutfield, F. of A.; Golden Cross, Woman's Club; Nutfield Dramatic Co.; Red Men; West Derry Grange, P. of H.; Eagles; Knight's of Malta; Knight's of America; Noeskateta Council, Daughters of Pocahontas; Owls.

The physicians are: G. H. Berkley, C. E. Newell, T. B. Perkins, S. T. Cogswell and L. G. Dearborn.

Lawyers: G. K. & B. T. Bartlett, J. G. Crawford, E. B. Weston, H. L. Grinnell, Jr. See Bench and Bar chapter.

Public Requests in Derry.—This town has enjoyed a larger share of public bequests than falls to the lot of most towns. As early as 1722 the hard-

pressed settlers were generously aided by gentlemen of Portsmouth in the building of their church. In 1815, Maj. John Pinkerton endowed the Pinkerton Academy with a fund of \$12,000, and his brother, Deacon James Pinkerton, added \$1,500 to this amount. Mr. Jacob Adams, who died in 1823, by his will devised about four thousand dollars to the Adams Female Academy. Mr. Adams also donated \$800 to the East Church in Derry, to aid in purchasing a bell for that meeting house. The late Mrs. Abby C. McGregor left the sum of \$1,000 to the Adams Female Academy. In 1870, Richard Melvin gave the First Congregational Society a fund of \$1,000. Dr. Sylvanus Brown bequeathed about seven thousand dollars to the town, the yearly income of which is to be expended in the purchase of flannel for the destitute people of the town as the selectmen for the time being shall designate. Doctor Brown also left \$500, the annual interest to be used in "picking the small stones from the public highways." He devised likewise a small sum to remain at interest until 1919, at which time the whole shall be used in payment for "nuts and cider" for all persons present at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town's settlement. Hon. E. H. Derby, of Boston, an eloquent and sincere friend of the town, gave to Pinkerton Academy \$1,000 for a library. The academy also received about five hundred dollars from various persons at its semi-centennial in 1878. Miss Harriet Taylor, daughter of Deacon James Taylor, formerly an honored citizen of Derry, bequeathed in 1876 \$1,000 to found a public library in town. The elegant clock in the steeple of the East Derry Church, whose two broad faces may be seen far and wide, was placed there by her generous bounty. Mrs. Philip Nowell left \$2,000 to the town, to be expended in the erection of a town hall. She also gave \$500 to the Cemetery Association, and the same sum for the benefit of the old part of the cemetery, and also \$1,000 to the Adams Female Academy. The late David Bassett left \$3,000 to repair the East Derry Church. But the most munificent bequest is that of \$200,000 to the Pinkerton Academy by the late John M. Pinkerton.

RELIGIOUS

First Meeting House.—From the town records the initial steps towards the erection of a house of worship appear to have been in a vote taken in general town meeting, June 3, 1720: "The Town voated that there shall be a small house built that may be convenient for the inhabitants to meet in for the worship of God, & that it shall be built as sune as it can with conveniency; allso that the house shall be built as near the center of the one hundred & five lots as can be with convenience." A few days later a location was agreed upon. It was "voated that the meeting-house shall be built within seven rods of a black stake set up either upon or near unto Mr. McGregor's lott." The matter rested till the January following, when the town "voated that a meeting-house shall be built as speedily as may be, & that the said house shall be 50 feet in length, forty-five feet broad, and so high as may be conveneant for one set of galeryes." The galleries of this house were reached by steps or stairs built on the outside, at the side or end. 1728, "Voted that the stairs to go up to our galleries for the meeting-house shall be brought to the

inside, & that there shall be windows struke out in the north side, one on each side of the pulpit." It appears from this that steps to reach the galleries were on the north side of the house, and that the pulpit faced the south. The difficulty arising from inability to procure the necessary materials delayed the work, and two years elapsed before the house was finished and ready for occupancy. Its location was between the present church in East Derry and the leading highway through the village, a little nearer the church than the road. This house answered the purpose of the parish till 1769, when a new one, the present edifice, sixty-five by forty-five feet, was built. The high and massive steeple, with its immense timbers used at that time, made the erection of churches an affair of great importance, especially the raising. To accomplish this ropes and machinery were brought from afar, the most resolute and energetic men were summoned to the task, and often several days were needed to get the building ready for the boards. It is no wonder that "four 100 weight of cheas, 2000 Bisket, 3 barl of Rhum, & 5 barl of Syder" were used at the raising of the first church. Matthew Thornton, Moses Barnet, and James Wallace were the building committee.

This house was enlarged in 1824, by cutting it through the middle, moving the eastern end twenty-four feet, and finishing between the parts. "In 1845 it was thoroughly remodeled as to internal construction, and so arranged as to afford not only a large and spacious church, but also a Town Hall, a vestry, a room for the session, a room for the Parish Library, and other uses."

Ministers of the East Parish.—Rev. James McGregor. The character of most of our early New England towns was largely due to the influence of the clergy. With rare exceptions this influence was on the side of everything conducive to the spiritual and material interests of the people. In the long and arduous labors of the settlers in subduing the wilderness, and establishing their communities on a basis of order and good government; in their resolute and heroic conflicts with "principalities and powers, with things present and things to come," the clergy of New England were always at the front doing battle for the right. Pre-eminently may this be said of the McGregors, father and son, of Londonderry, the former the Rev. James McGregor, first minister of the East Parish, and Rev. David McGregor, first pastor of the West Parish. No people ever enjoyed wiser or better counselors. The former assumed charge of his society, as there was no Presbytery in New England to formally install him in office. He continued in charge till his death, March 5, 1729. Doctor Belknap gives him the character of a "wise, affectionate, and faithful guide to his people both in civil and religious matters."

Rev. Mr. Parker says, "From traditional remarks, as well as from some few manuscripts of his which have been preserved, we are led to consider him a man of distinguished talents both natural and acquired. He evidently possessed a vigorous mind, and was strictly evangelical in his doctrinal views."

Rev. Matthew Clark succeeded to the pastoral office in the First Church immediately after the death of Mr. McGregor. Although never installed over the people, he is usually enrolled among the ministers of that parish. He died January 25, 1735, aged seventy-six years, having had charge of the church about six years. Notwithstanding his brief term of service, more is known of him at the present day than is known of his predecessor and his first and

second successors, although their united pastorates amount to about sixty-five years. Scarcely a word of their sayings or a line of their writings have come down to us, but those of Matthew Clark still live in the memories of the people, and are common in the literature of the day. This is due partly to his wit and the eccentricity of his character, and partly to the military renown that attaches to his name as an officer in the famous siege of Londonderry 1688-9. So many anecdotes are credited to him that it is difficult to find a new one. Preaching one day he read the words of Peter with the subjoined commentary: "Master, we have forsaken all and followed thee." "Poor boasting Peter! ye left a' did ye? and what had ye to leave but a crazy auld boat and a wheen of rotten nets?"

Rev. Mr. Parker sums up his character as follows: "He was sound in the faith, decided and independent in his sentiments, and fearless in defense of what he judged to be correct in doctrine and practice."

Rev. Thomas Thompson.—The freeholders and inhabitants of Londonderry "Voted, November 3, 1732, that the Rev. Mr. McBride, of Bellemory, Ireland, and Mr. Robert Boyer, of Londonderry, are chosen commissioners to prefer our call for a minister in Ireland," and the same day "Voted to purchase Hugh Craige's half lot for said minister, and to bestow 100 acres of land upon him." Robert Boyer, Esq., went to Ireland, and returned in October, 1733, bringing with him Rev. Thomas Thompson, who was cheerfully received and accepted by the people. He died September 22, 1738, after a short but successful ministry of five years, leaving a widow and one son, for whose education the town voted a gratuity of seventy pounds.

Rev. William Davidson.—He was installed in 1739. Rev. Mr. Parker briefly sketches his life: "He was a man of very amiable character, possessing a peculiarly mild, friendly, and benevolent disposition. He did not excel as a theologian or as a public speaker. He was supposed to be inclined to Arminianism, yet as a pastor he was diligent and affectionate." He left two sons and two daughters. John, the eldest son, became a loyalist, and was proscribed and banished by the act of the New Hampshire Legislature, November 19, 1778. Both sons removed to Nova Scotia at the commencement of the Revolution. Mr. Davidson's daughter Ann married Rev. Solomon Moor, of New Boston, N. H.

Rev. Jonathan Brown.—After a vacancy of four years, Mr. Brown, in 1795, was installed by the London Presbytery over the East Parish. This action of the Presbytery proved unwise, as it led to dissension in the parish, which resulted in the formation of a Congregational society two or three years after. The seceding part maintained a feeble existence about twelve years, worshiping in the lower hall of Dr. Isaac Thorn's tavern. In 1809 it came back to the Presbyterian fold. Mr. Brown was dismissed in 1804, and died in February, 1808, aged eighty years.

Rev. Edward Lutwyche Parker was named for the loyalist, Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, of Merrimac, N. H., whose estate was confiscated and sold to Hon. Matthew Thornton. He was ordained September 12, 1810, and died suddenly while pastor of the church, July 14, 1850. Mr. Parker was the author of the valuable history of the town, published in 1851 by his son, Edward P. Parker. He was succeeded June 18, 1851, by Revs. J. W. Wellman,

E. N. Hidden, L. S. Parker, David Bremmer, E. S. Huntress, John G. Harris, and Frederick I. Kelley, the present pastor.

The Meeting House of the First Congregational Church was erected in 1837, on a fine eminence overlooking Derry village. It cost about thirty-five hundred dollars. In 1872 \$3,700 were expended in repairs. The society has a parsonage purchased in 1881 at a cost of \$2,300.

Ministers of the Central Congregational Church.—This church was constituted August 3, 1837, and consisted of forty members from the Presbyterian society in Derry and twenty-three from the Presbyterian Church in Londonderry.

Their first pastor was Rev. Pliny B. Day, a graduate of Amherst and Andover. He was ordained October 4, 1837, and dismissed June 9, 1851. His successors are as follows: Rev. Ebenezer G. Parsons, who graduated at Bowdoin and Bangor, was installed October 1, 1851, and dismissed October 7, 1869; Rev. Robert W. Haskins, a graduate of the New York University and Andover, ordained November 19, 1872, and dismissed October 15, 1878; Rev. Daniel W. Richardson, 1880-5; Rev. Hiram B. Putnam, 1885-1901; Rev. Charles L. Merriam, 1902-10; Rev. Charles F. Robinson, 1911-13.

During Rev. Mr. Merriam's pastorate new social rooms were acquired at an expense of \$4,000.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Central Congregational Church was commemorated August 4, 1912.

Methodist Church and Ministers.—A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Derry August 6, 1834. October 25, 1834, notice was published of the formal organization of a society. It was signed by Caleb Dustin, John Taylor, Gilman Dinsmore, and William S. Follansbee; Mr. Dinsmore, clerk. The society held services at first for a short time at the houses of its members, but soon occupied the "Brick Schoolhouse" at the lower end of the village. The church prospered, and more and better accommodations being needed in 1836 a meeting house was erected. Following is a partial roll of clergymen of this church and society: Philo Bronson, James McCane, Samuel Hoyt, William H. Brewster, Michael Quimby, Jonathan Hazelton, S. S. Matthews, James Adams, G. W. T. Rogers, F. Q. Barrows, James Palmer, Isaac S. Cushman, Charles Smith, — Hamlin, — Parkhurst, John W. Adams, Lorenzo Draper, Rufus Tilton, E. Lewis, N. G. Cheney, W. P. Ray, W. W. H. Pillsbury, James Noyes, Elihu Scott, W. B. Osgood, J. W. Dearborn, A. E. Higgins, A. B. Carter, S. C. Farnham, N. Alger, W. W. Smith, O. A. Farley, Frederic C. Pillsbury and C. W. Martin. The present pastor, Rev. G. W. Farmer, was assigned to Derry Village and St. Luke's at the April conference.

St. Luke's Methodist Church was established as a mission in 1885 and organized as a church February 12, 1888, with Rev. Wm. Ramsden, pastor, till April, 1889; C. W. Taylor, 1889-92; Daniel Onstott, 1892-4; W. A. Mayo, 1894-5; H. E. Allen, 1895-9; J. H. Trow, 1899-1900; D. C. Babcock, 1900-4; Wm. Thompson, 1904-6; H. F. Quimby, 1906-9; C. W. Martin, 1909-12; G. W. Farmer, 1912-14.

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church of Derry, N. H.—Mass was held for the first time in Derry at the home of John Duffy in 1869 by the Rev. John O'Brien. Rev. William McDonald afterwards visited the town occasionally

and held services. In 1885 it became a mission of the Cathedral parish. In 1888 it was organized as an independent parish by the Rev. William J. O'Connor. Father O'Connor was instrumental in building the church and it was dedicated by Bishop Bradley in November, 1889, under the patronage of St. Thomas Aquinas. Rev. Daniel J. Dunn, the present pastor, came to the church in 1896. He has been a very faithful and earnest priest for his parish. Under his care the church property has been greatly improved and the membership of the parish largely increased. Rev. E. N. Durette is the curate of the parish and proves an able assistant to Father Dunn. Rev. G. E. Haslem is the pastor of the Episcopal Mission.

First Baptist Church of Derry was organized October 10, 1880, with fourteen members, including Rev. A. S. Stowell and wife. Their place of worship was in Smith's hall until the great fire of August 19, 1882, afterwards in a schoolhouse, and then in a building erected for temporary use by three or four brethren. In the spring of 1884 their fine edifice on the corner of Broadway and Crystal Avenue was erected and dedicated. Rev. Alfred S. Stowell was ordained November 17, 1880, and was pastor for nine years. Rev. J. H. Nichols served from December, 1889, to April, 1910. Their present pastor, Rev. Irving J. Enslin, began in December, 1910.

Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal church in Derry was erected in 1905, and the Rectory two years later. The cost of the buildings was about \$8,000.00. In the year 1890 there were weekly afternoon services, consisting of evening prayer, sermon and music, maintained in a private house, from March 16th to October 12th, inclusive. These services were given by the Rev. Jesse G. MacMurphy, who was born in Derry and had returned to his native town after living in Wisconsin many years. In the year 1899, services were begun in this town that have continued every Sunday since without interruption. On the 6th day of August, 1899, the Rev. Edward M. Parker, the present bishop of New Hampshire, and the Rev. William Northey Jones, had canvassed the town and called together the scattering communicants of the church for that evening. And as that was a festival day in the calendar, the society soon adopted the name, "The Church of the Transfiguration." The Rev. Wendell Phillips Elkins had charge of the services for about a year, and was followed by the Rev. Donald Brown. Two services were now held each Sunday and the Rev. Jesse G. MacMurphy assisted and supplemented the work as warden and priest. The Rev. John Gregson followed in the charge of the church, being here one Sunday in each month, the Rev. Jesse G. MacMurphy officiating in his absence. These clergymen served Derry in this way for about two years each. Then the society came under the charge of the Rev. James C. Flanders, who also was assisted by the Rev. Jesse G. MacMurphy. During his time the church edifice was erected and the services transferred to the new quarters. The present rector, the Rev. George Haslam, came to the society in 1907. Rev. Jesse G. MacMurphy either officiated in the church at Derry, or went to one of the other towns for Sunday services. The organization of the church is as follows: Rev. George Haslam, rector; Rev. Jesse G. MacMurphy, assistant (also assistant warden); Louis M. Packer, junior warden; S. Howard Bell, treasurer; J. Frank Stewart, clerk.

There is a vested choir of men and boys; also an efficient Women's Guild, of which Mrs. George Haslam is president, Mrs. J. G. MacMurphy, secretary, and Miss Susie Dugan, treasurer. There is also a Junior Guild, of which Miss May Bond is president, Miss Ida Stewart, secretary and Miss I. Hanscom, treasurer. The Sunday school is also organized with officers and teachers. There is a Boys' Club, of which the Rector is president and the Assistant, vice president.

CHAPTER XXV

EAST KINGSTON

Early History—First Settlers—The Churches—Military Record—Public Library

Early History, etc.—The charter of Kingston was granted by the Provincial Assembly, under the administration of Lieut.-Gov. John Usher, August 6, 1694, embracing a tract of land commencing seven miles west of the meeting-house in Hampton, which is the line between East Kingston and Kensington and extending ten miles west and by north into the country. Its breadth was four miles north from Shapley's line, the present boundary between East Kingston and South Hampton. This line was represented in the charter as three miles north of Merrimac River, though it was really nearer five miles. This territory comprised what now constitutes East Kingston, Danville, Sandown, and the larger part of Kingston. In 1738 fifty-three persons in the Town of Kingston united in a petition to the General Assembly to be set off into a separate parish. The petitioners were Jeremy, Ebenezer, John, Thomas, and Andrew Webster, Nathan, Phinehas, Josiah, and Ebenezer Batchelder, Ichabod, Caleb, and Theophilus Clough, William and Abraham Smith, Jacob Gale, William Whickee, Benjamin Morrill, Joseph Greele, James Tappan, Isaac Godfrey, and Josiah Tilton.

Of the remaining thirty-two there is not one of whom anything is known, or whose known descendants live in the town. Of most of them their names are not recognized by the present generation. They prayed to be set off "into a separate parish, with their families and possessions, to enjoy all the rights and privileges that other parishes have and do by law enjoy." The reason they assigned for wishing to be incorporated into a distinct parish were "their great distance from the place of public worship in the said town of Kingston, and attending on the same; have built a meeting-house in that part of the town where they live convenient for themselves and their families, and being desirous of having a gospel ministry among them," they pray "to be exempted from paying taxes for the support of schools and the ministry to the said Town of Kingston after the year 1738, and to choose their own parish officers and assess and collect taxes." These privileges were all granted in their charter, "provided the said petitioners maintain an authorized minister of the gospel among them." The parish was incorporated November 17, 1738. Jeremy Webster was authorized to call the first meeting, which he did, and an organization was effected January 10, 1738-39. Joseph Greele was chosen moderator, and Jeremy Webster, clerk. A call was then extended to the Rev. Peter Coffin to settle with them as their minister, which was accepted August 31, 1739.

By an act of the Provincial Council in August, 1740, the boundaries between the East Parish of Kingston and the Town of Kingston were established as follows: "Midway between the meeting-houses of Kingston and the East Parish in a straight line a stone was set up on the highway called Salisbury road. . . .

"From said stone north by compass to Exeter line, and from the stone aforesaid south to the path going from Kingston to Amesbury by the way of Trickling Fall; there a beech-tree was marked, not knowing the bounds of Salisbury or Amesbury." The boundaries of East Kingston are north by Kingston and Exeter, east by Kensington, south by South Hampton and Newton, and west by Kingston. Whoever is inclined to look at the county map will see that the town is in the form of a parallelogram, the longest sides being from north to south. From the northwest angle is a large area taken off and attached to Kingston. This is known as "Exeter road." The question is raised how this portion came to remain as Kingston, as the boundary according to the act would be on the north by Brentwood, leaving this territory in the East Parish. In the act authorizing the running of the boundary line in 1740, any person so disposed was allowed to poll off to the Town of Kingston.

Forty-three persons availed themselves of this provision. Among these were a number of names of persons well known in the district at the present time, such as Eastman, French, Sanborn, Long, and Judkins. These persons not wishing to be included in the new parish, and having polled off to the Town of Kingston, the line was drawn as it now exists for general convenience.

Since that time a number of efforts have been made to restore the boundaries as originally enacted.

In 1795 it was proposed "to build a new meeting-house twenty rods north of Capt. John Currier's, on the road to Exeter." The town voted "they were willing to receive all who had polled off." Nothing came from it.

In 1826 the reannexation of Exeter road to this town, so as to restore the original parish lines, was again agitated, and the town voted "to receive the inhabitants of Kingston, on Exeter road, so called, into the Town of East Kingston, as by their petition, and the order of the Legislature thereon for a day of hearing." Many were anxious to be reannexed, and others in this town were desirous they should be; but some influential men were so decidedly, not to say violently, in opposition to the project that it failed, and the "day of hearing" had no favorable result. No propositions of the kind have since been made.

Misunderstandings arose between the two parishes in relation to the parsonage, maintaining the poor, and various other matters. The contentions were such as came near bringing on a lawsuit; but wiser counsels prevailed, and it was decided "that each parish must maintain their own poor and support their own schools." But such were their remaining and continued difficulties, and so far were they from a settlement, that the town voted, in 1750, "that we are willing the Rev. Mr. Coffin request the Rev. Mr. Secombe that the parsonage land be divided between them, and in case such division cannot be obtained peaceably, we will support the Rev. Mr. Secombe to obtain

such division." No lawsuit followed, but after long controversy and strife the whole matter of parsonage was settled in March, 1761, in articles of agreement, drawn up by committees from each of the towns of Kingston, East Kingston, Hawke, and Sandown. Thus it was twenty-two years before this controversy was concluded. Mr. Coffin continued here as the minister of the town thirty-three years. In 1772 he was dismissed after much contention. That there was *great fault* on both sides the impartial reader at this time, more than a century afterwards, can have no doubt.

The salary of Mr. Coffin for the first nine years after his settlement in 1739 was an average of forty-five pounds, New England currency, annually, or the equivalent of \$150. To this was added the use of the parsonage, twenty-five cords of wood, and other perquisites. In 1748 it was 320 pounds, old tenor, which at that time was worth not far from fifty cents on the pound silver money. In 1760 he received sixty pounds lawful money, or \$200. A pound lawful money was twenty shillings New England currency, equal to three and one-third dollars. At the close of his ministry in 1772 he was receiving seventy pounds. To these sums add an acre of land given him on which to build a house, one hundred pounds to aid him in building the house, assistance in building the barn, wood supplied by the parish from the parsonage wood lot, with some other gifts and allowances, and sixty pounds when he was dismissed in payment of constructive services, with various other allowances amounting to fifty pounds, and we have a pretty correct idea of his income for the thirty-three years he was their minister. These payments were generally made in paper money, but there seem to have been reasonable efforts to pay him in a fair circulating currency.

Soon after the dismissal of Mr. Coffin there was an effort to obtain a successor. The town voted in October, 1772, to call and settle a minister, with a salary of eighty pounds and the use of the parsonage. A number of candidates were tried, but upon none of them could there be an agreement for settlement.

With the opening scenes of the Revolution the attention of the people was turned somewhat from ecclesiastical to political duties. In patriotism East Kingston was not behind her sister towns. A committee was chosen to meet committees from other towns in Exeter, July 9, 1774, in convention, to choose delegates to represent this province in a congress proposed to be held by delegates from the several colonies and provinces in North America, and agreed "That they will pay their part of the expenses and charges in sending delegates, and will draw the money out of the Parish Treasury." 1775, May 8th, a committee was chosen to meet at Exeter on the 17th inst., with delegates from the several towns of this province, "who, when met with the other delegates shall be fully empowered and authorized to pursue such measures as may be judged most expedient to preserve and restore the rights of this and the other colonies, and that such deputies shall be empowered to act in behalf of themselves and their constituents." They also voted at this meeting "to raise thirteen men, called 'minute-men,' who shall be ready at any sufficient alarm for the defense of the colonies, each man when called for to join with the army of observation." They were to be provided with a "coat and blanket, arms, ammunition, and provisions, and paid for their services from



DERRY SHOE SHOPS, DERRY, N. H.



OLD AND NEW PINKERTON ACADEMY, DERRY, N. H.



HOOD'S FARM, DERRY, N. H.



SOLDIER'S MONUMENT AND CHURCH, EAST DERRY, N. H.

the town treasury." A "Committee of Safety" of nine persons was chosen, which was continued through the war, though its members were a number of times changed. It embraced during its existence most of the principal citizens.

1776. Eight men were raised for the expedition against Canada. Measures were taken to raise money to pay bounties to these men, and also to pay their expenses. 1777, May 21st, a vote was passed to enlist a sufficient number of men as cheap as they can to fill the quota, and tax the parish . . . to raise the money and pay the same. It was also voted "that every one in this parish must get himself ready and properly equipped for military service, both alarm and training-band, by next Monday, and then stand ready to march at a minute's warning." Also voted "supplies and preparations for an invasion."

1778. Voted supplies liberally and preparations in expectation of an invasion, as the "Committee of Safety have received advice, and for the men to be ready at a moment's warning."

1779. April 19th, voted "To give a bounty of \$1,500 each to three men to enlist in the service." This, of course, was in depreciated paper currency. Nearly as large sums were given afterwards in a number of instances.

1780. Great exertions were made to raise and pay soldiers, to whom large bounties were given in addition to their wages.

1781. The town voted "we are willing to raise our proportion of soldiers for the Continental army;" chose a "committee to raise men to fill the quota."

"The book containing the plan of government having been read and discussed, it was voted to receive it, under certain limitations."

1783. Approved of the plan of government and voted for its continuance.

We have now given extracts from the records of specimens of the spirit and action of the people. Through the war public meetings were held frequently, and at different hours of the day and evening. They often adjourned to a day not far distant without especial business, but looking for something to occur which would require concerted action and a vote of the town. The quotas were promptly filled, though sometimes at enormous prices.

Military preparations continued long after the close of the War of the Revolution, and soldiers styled "minute-men" were always in readiness.

1812. It was voted "To make up to each soldier \$15 per month, with what Government allows." At this date the war had broken out usually termed the War of 1812-14, or "last war with Great Britain," and our people were found prepared for it. In 1813-15 committees were chosen to look after the drafted men, to hire men to fill the quotas, to serve for the defense of the state. The calls of the Government were promptly answered and the quotas of the town always filled.

In 1818 it was "voted to sell the parsonage, invest the money, and lay out the interest annually in preaching."

The "Toleration Act," passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, July, 1819, provides that "no person shall be compelled to join or support any congregation, church, or religious society without his express consent first had and obtained." . . . "And any person may, if connected with a society,

by leaving a written notice with the clerk of the society, be exempted from any future expenses." This act ended all controversy in relation to taxing the people to support a ministry. Thereafter every society attended to their own affairs. There has occasionally, and of late, been a little agitation and a slight ripple of feeling in relation to the disposition of the parsonage money; but nothing has ever resulted from it, and probably never will.

1830. The meeting-house, which had stood ninety-two years, was torn down, and the town-house erected in its place. It was finished with pews. The house was completed, the pews sold at auction, and titles given May 2, 1831. It was to be occupied by the town whenever needed for town purposes; at all other times, and on Sabbaths, by the several religious societies such a proportion of the time as they owned pews. The selectmen decided annually what Sabbaths each society should occupy the house during the ensuing year.

1837. On a petition of twenty legal voters a town-meeting was held July 1st at the town-house, which was called to order by one of the selectmen, when John Philbrick was chosen clerk *pro tem.*, and Charles Sanborn was chosen moderator. It was then, on motion, "Voted, That no one has a right to hold abolition or anti-slavery meetings in the town hall or other public buildings belonging to said town." A division of the house being called for, seventeen were for opening the house and forty-seven were against it. Voted, "That the town authorize the selectmen, or any freeholder in the town, to clear the public buildings in said town of any person or persons delivering or attempting to deliver any abolition lectures or addresses, and at the expense of said town." We do not think any arrests were made under this town authority, and we do not know what attempts were made to hold meetings or lecture on slavery for a number of years thereafter in any of the public buildings. Still, the legality of this whole proceeding has been well doubted.

In 1847, March 9th, at the annual meeting it was voted, "That the vote passed July 1, 1837, relative to the using of the public buildings to hold abolition or anti-slavery lectures or addresses in, be reconsidered." Since that time the town-house has been open for public meetings without regard to the political complexion of the speakers or their friends.

1859. By votes of the town the rights of individuals to the pews in the town-house were purchased and taken away, and movable settees substituted.

When the Civil war broke out there was much party feeling, but no lack of patriotism.

At a town-meeting called May 9, 1861, it was voted to authorize the selectmen to hire \$1,000 to pay soldiers.

October 10th. Voted to adopt the act passed at the last June session of the Legislature, chapter 2480, entitled "An act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers, and for other purposes," and that the selectmen carry this vote into effect.

1862. August 18th, the selectmen were authorized to hire \$5,000 to pay volunteer citizens, \$300 each. August 21st, the selectmen were authorized "to pay the bounty of \$300 to as large a number of volunteers as may be sufficient to cover all quotas called for by the President."

1863. August 12th, voted, that the selectmen be authorized to hire such

sum of money as may be necessary to pay each drafted man the sum of \$300. August 15th, voted, "That the town raise and pay to every inhabitant thereof who have been or shall be drafted or conscripted to serve in the army of the United States under the present draft, or to the substitute of such drafted or conscripted inhabitant, the sum of \$300 bounty."

1864. June 13th, voted, that the selectmen be authorized to pay a bounty of \$100 to each person who has entered into the service of the United States, and has not been paid a town bounty since May, 1863. July 20th, the selectmen were authorized to borrow \$5,000, and from the same to pay each volunteer or substitute who may be accepted and mustered into the military service of the United States . . . such sums as they may find necessary or deem expedient, not exceeding the limit prescribed by law.

There went from this town forty-five volunteers and eleven substitutes, making the whole number fifty-six.

The surface of the town is moderately uneven. The soil is of a good quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of farm and garden products, and to grasses and all kinds of grain. It produces large crops of Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes, and esculent roots.

The Boston and Maine Railroad runs through the town from a point in Kingston near the southwest part of East Kingston to the extreme northeast, where it enters Exeter. From the station-house, near the center of the town:

Boston is distant forty-five and three fourths miles by the railroad, forty miles by the carriage-road as usually traveled, and thirty-five miles south five degrees west in a direct line.

Portland is distant sixty-nine and three-fourths miles by the railroad, eighty miles by the carriage-road, and sixty-two miles north thirty-seven degree east in a direct line.

Powow River flows through the southwest part of the town, having its source in the ponds of Kingston. The cutting of ice in the river is quite an item of business for the very cold weather. The making of brick is by the New England Brick Company.

First Settlers.—It has generally been supposed that William and Abraham Smith settled here when there were no others within the limits of the present town. Every gazetteer and history which refers to the subject states that they were the first settlers or among the earliest settlers. On the contrary, William Smith, the elder of the brothers, was born in 1703, and it is a tradition of the family that he came here to live in 1724, when he was twenty-one years old. We do not think any two men were first settlers. They came as colonists from Hampton to Kingston, in companies. So far as can now be ascertained, the earliest were Ebenezer Webster (1), Ebenezer Stevens (1), John Swett, Nathaniel Sanborn, and Capt. John Webster.

The south part of the town and a part of the main road emigrated from Salisbury and Amesbury. The Greeleys and the Frenches early made a settlement. Edward French and Abraham Brown located or purchased lands, but personally never settled on them. They were obtained for their children. The Curriers and Blaisdells secured lands at the Falls, and moved in as early as they thought it prudent to do so on account of the Indians. It is claimed that Ralph Blaisdell was the first who crossed Powow River from the south

for a settlement, and that the old cellar and well are yet to be seen where the road was straightened, near the Goodrich and Webster places. The mill-grant was laid out March 15, 1710. This is the earliest date of records we have found. The deed of the French place is dated June 16, 1710. Benoni Clough purchased the Caleb Webster place in 1715. A part of the Brown place, with improvements thereon, was purchased in 1716. The first land was laid off by the lot-layers, hence no person obtaining land by deed was the first settler or owner of that land.

Capt. John Webster was made a freeman in 1705, and some years later had land assigned him by the lot-layers on the north road, where his son, Jeremy Webster, lived.

The homestead of Ebenezer Webster (1), one of the grantees of Kingston, which was also the homestead of Ebenezer Webster (2), where Ebenezer Webster (3), who was the father of Hons. Daniel and Ezekiel Webster, was born, was located earlier than either we have named. This place is situated on a moderate eminence on the north side of the Salisbury road or highway leading to Kingston. It is less than a mile west of the railroad station, and half a mile east of the boundary line of Kingston. For a time it was owned by Capt. John Currier, and was set off to his widow as a part of her thirds. It is known by the family as Old Orchard.

Congregationalists.—We learn from the first church book "That the General Court of New Hampshire did, by their act of 17th November, 1738, erect a new parish in the easterly part of the Town of Kingstown, by the name of the East Parish in Kingstown."

The inhabitants of said parish, after solemn seeking to God for direction, . . . having the pastors of the neighboring churches join with them, and preach . . . according to the direction of the province law in such cases, assembled on the 17th July, 1739, in a parish meeting legally warned, to make choice of some person to be set over them in the work of the ministry, and voting as usual in such cases, they did with the utmost unanimity make choice of and call Peter Coffin, A. M., of Exeter, unto said ministerial employment among them, who after seasonable deliberation did, on the 31st of August following, return answer with acceptance of their call.

During the thirty-three years of Mr. Coffin's pastorate there were 691 baptisms, or an annual average of twenty-one. There was rarely over forty or less than four in any one year, generally somewhere midway between these extremes, decreasing in some measure towards the last of his pastorate.

1744, March 28th, it was voted, "That there shall be a tankard full of wine, that shall be left, given to the pastor after every sacrament."

These tankards of wine yielded bitter fruit in the end. It stung "as an adder."

In 1746, Ebenezer Sleeper and Obadiah Elkins and their wives were charged with absenting themselves from meetings and communions, and "going to Exeter and other places to Separate meetings," thus violating their church covenant. Susannah Morril, "Separatist," Sarah Sleeper, who found it more profitable to attend Separate meetings, and others were charged, examined, and suspended, but all these were eventually restored, and dismissed to more congenial church relations.

Their defense was, in the language of Sleeper, "That the preachers they heard preach at the Separate meetings at Exeter opened the Scriptures more to their understanding, and they profited more by their preaching than they could by the preaching at home; that God had met and blessed them, and they were not sensible of having done wrong." This was the character of the defense of all.

It is a fair supposition that the preaching of Whitefield was the occasion of the Separate meetings in Exeter and other places. The doctrines of the "New Lights" were more satisfactory to spiritual minds than the meetings at home.

"The failure to settle a minister after the dismissal of Mr. Coffin in 1772 was not entirely due to the low state of religion in the place, but to the same causes which unsettled many ministers and which prevented many from settling. The agitation produced by the political state of the country at the commencement of the Revolutionary war called off the attention of men from the subject of religion to other duties, and the drafts of men and of money for the prosecution of the war left the people in many parishes unable to contribute for the support of public worship, so that many preachers, dependent on their salaries for support, were obliged for the time to engage in other occupations.

For over a quarter of a century exertions were made to support and sustain Congregationalist sentiments, doctrines, and usages. The last of those who supplied the pulpit regularly was the Rev. Nathaniel Kennedy. He preached and resided in the town some time, we are unable to determine how long. He removed to Philadelphia about 1817.

Methodists.—The first preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England was Jesse Lee, a Virginian, who, in 1789, preached in the State of Connecticut, in Lynn, Mass., and on Boston Common.

The first sermon by a Methodist in New Hampshire was preached by him in Portsmouth, July, 1791. The first society was organized at Chesterfield, in the southwest part of the state, in the latter part of 1795. It is not easy to ascertain when the first sermon was preached here or the first class was formed. We are inclined to the opinion that there was preaching earlier than 1799, but that no society was formed before 1802. In that year Thomas Rawlin and Orin Fairbanks were stationed here and in Poplin. Then followed a long list of circuit preachers. In 1820 Eleazer Steele and in 1824 Amos Binney and others until 1842, when a commodious house was erected, and James M. Young was stationed preacher, and various preachers had short terms until 1857. Then for seventeen years the conference did not station preachers here.

In November, 1879, the church was reorganized. In 1880 and 1881 Rev. Fred E. White was in charge and in 1882 Rev. Alexander McGregor. Rev. E. May has been assigned as pastor for 1914.

The Baptists.—The Baptists were first known in this town some time between 1750 and 1776. The first Baptist Church in New Hampshire was organized in Newton in 1755, and it is probable that some of its members resided in East Kingston. Seven persons, viz.: Jonathan Blasdell, Henry Blasdell, Samuel Carter, Philip Rowell, Abraham Brown, Edmund Pillsbury,

and Sarah Graves, were freed from paying minister tax to the town for the year 1776 and thereafter, they being Quakers, churchmen, and Baptists.

In the winter of 1781, Abraham Brown took his family on an ox-sled to meeting at the old Philip Morrill house, beyond the Falls, where probably a portion of the worshipers were from South Hampton and Newton. Mr. Brown died in February, 1781. The Sabbath previously he attended meeting at Little River, in North Hampton. On his way homeward he was assaulted in the woods, causing a bruise which he carried to his grave the following week. He died on Thursday, at the age of thirty-five years. He evidently was a teacher among his brethren, though not an ordained preacher.

His widow kept open house for public worship and the hospitable entertainment of preachers and others.

Dr. Samuel Shepard, who was born in Salisbury, Mass., in 1739, was ordained at Stratham in 1771, and had settled in Brentwood, where a church was formed the same year, which a number of persons from East Kingston joined. Dr. Shepard often preached and baptized at East Kingston and neighboring towns accessible to the Baptists of this place. He had the care of the young and struggling churches in this vicinity, and fully earned the title of bishop among them. "In this town and South Hampton there were many converted during the summer of 1792."

Thomas Nichols, of Harvard, Mass., preached here and in various towns in the vicinity. "He was a faithful man, but of slender constitution, whose zeal went beyond his strength in his labors."

Rev. John Peak, a native of Walpole, N. H., removed to Deerfield in 1793, preaching not only there but in this and other towns. In 1795 Mr. Peak settled in Newton, and continued to preach frequently and baptize in East Kingston.

In 1797 the town "voted that the Baptists should have a portion of the parsonage money, and lay it out as they see fit, and have the meeting-house when not occupied." For many years from this there were contentions among the several denominations in regard to their rights in the meeting-house and to the parsonage, sometimes one and then another party prevailing. In 1812 the controversy was partially settled by "allowing the several denominations their proportionate share of the meeting-house and of the parsonage money, and refraining from raising money by tax to support preaching."

Benjamin Paul, a mulatto, preached for a time.

After the removal of Elder Peak from this vicinity, the death of Dr. Shepard and others, the Baptists had meetings less frequently.

Mrs. Corliss died January 13, 1858, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Mr. Corliss died April 5, 1859, aged eighty-one years. Since their time there has been little effort made to advance the Baptist cause. In 1876, Rev. James Graham came to this place; an interest was awakened, several persons were hopefully converted, and others reclaimed from a backsliding state under his ministry; but he and his friends thought it not profitable to the cause of God to build up a separate denominational interest.

Other ministers who have labored here, and of whom honorable mention should be made, are Revs. Ferdinand Ellis, Samuel Cook, John Newton Browne, Timothy P. Ropes, and James A. Boswell.

Adventists.—In the autumn of 1839, William Miller gave a course of lec-

tures in Exeter, which attracted unusual attention. Many from this place went to hear, and were interested. Other public speakers who had embraced Mr. Miller's views lectured in the place, among them the eloquent Rev. Charles Fitch. In 1841 a camp-meeting was held here, which attracted a large crowd.

Many exaggerated reports were circulated concerning this and other kindred gatherings. That this meeting did not partake of the obnoxious qualities charged against them appears by the following account, written by John G. Whittier, one of the most enlightened and impartial observers:

"On my way eastward," says Whittier, "I spent an hour or two at a campground of the Second Adventists in East Kingston. The spot was well chosen. A tall growth of pine and hemlock threw its melancholy shadow over the multitude, who were arranged on rough seats of boards and logs. Several hundreds, perhaps a thousand, people were present and more were rapidly coming. Drawn about in a circle, forming a background of snowy whiteness to the dark masses of men and foliage, were the white tents, and back of them the provision-stalls and cook-shops. When I reached the ground a hymn, the words of which I could not distinguish, was pealing through the dim aisles of the forest. I know nothing of music, having neither ear nor taste for it, but I could readily see that it had its effect upon the multitude before me, kindling to higher intensity their already excited enthusiasm. The preachers were placed in a rude pulpit of rough boards, carpeted only by the dead forest leaves and flowers, and tasseled not with silk and velvet, but with the green boughs of the sombre hemlocks around it. One of them followed the music in an earnest exhortation on the duty of preparing for the great event. Occasionally he was really eloquent, and his description of the last day had all the terrible distinctness of Ansell's painting of the 'End of the World.' Suspended from the front of the rude pulpit were two broad sheets of canvas, upon one of which was the figure of a man, the head of gold, the breast and arms of silver, the belly and sides of brass, the legs of iron, and feet of clay,—the dream of Nebuchadnezzar. On the other were depicted the wonders of the Apocalyptic vision,—the beasts, the dragons, the scarlet woman seen by the Seer of Patmos,—oriental types and figures and mystic symbols, translated into staring Yankee realities exhibited like the beasts of a traveling menagerie. One horrible image, with its hideous heads and scaly caudal extremity, reminded me of the tremendous line of Milton, who, in speaking of the same evil dragon, describes him as 'swingeing the scaly horrors of his folded tail.' To an imaginative mind the scene was full of novel interest. The white circle of tents, the dim wood arches, the upturned, earnest faces, the loud voices of the speakers, burdened with the awful symbolic language of the Bible, the smoke from the fires, rising like incense from forest altars, carried one back to the days of primitive worship, when the groves were God's first temples."

From this meeting an influence went out into all the surrounding country. It was a season of awakening and religious zeal, even with those who did not embrace these peculiar views. At this time the believers in Advent doctrines were numerous, and there were many conversions from the world, as well as proselytes from the churches.

From 1841 to 1846 there was a continued interest, and a large number of

persons professed to submit themselves to God. Not only in these years, but afterwards in 1847 and 1854, very many were earnest and sincere in looking for the coming of the Lord "in the clouds of heaven." They have as yet been disappointed, but still cling to the hope very firmly, with Scotland's fairest poet, that

"The morn will come, nay, He himself,
Brighter than morn's best ray,
Shall come to bid the night depart,
And bring at last the day."

In July, 1860, Rev. James White, of Portsmouth, preached here, and in the following November moved his family into the town. He stayed nearly two years, and in a letter said, "Forty persons were converted." "Most of the people were favorable."

The Universalists.—We cannot ascertain when the Universalists first came to this town. Revs. Sebastian L. Streeter and Hosea Ballou were early preachers here, and the earliest of which we have certain knowledge. Mr. Streeter commenced his pastorate in Portsmouth in 1815, and closed it in 1824. During this time he occasionally preached here. His "home" or stopping-place was with Esquire Edward Greeley, who died November 5, 1817. From the above and traditional accounts our conclusion is that it was not far from 1814.

A lady, born in 1806, remembers well Esquire Greeley and Mr. Streeter, and thinks we are as nearly correct in the time as can be ascertained, unless there are records somewhere to which we have not access.

Rev. E. H. Lake with his family resided in town a number of years, but preached here only a part of the time.

One-fourth of the inhabitants are strongly attached to Universalist doctrines and usages, and are not favorably disposed to what are usually termed "evangelical views," though they claim that theirs are the most evangelical of any that are promulgated.

There is now a singular apathy existing with them in relation to meetings. They have had but a few for a number of years last past. Several families attend service on the Sabbath in Kingston, where is a prosperous society. The ministers who preached here after Messrs. Streeter and Ballou were: Revs. Russell Streeter, Charles Spear, Thomas G. Farnsworth, Thomas Whittemore, James Shrigley, S. S. Fletcher, Calvin Damon, Willard Spaulding, Henry Jewell, Nathan R. Wright, J. P. Greenwood, J. J. Locke, and Edwin J. Lake. Most of these were men of ability and accomplishments, who were active and fervent in their labors. None of them preached for a great length of time. They have never had a permanent settled pastor.

The Christians have had for many years an influence and a few adherents. As early as 1792, Rev. Elias Smith, then a Baptist, preached here and baptized. Gradually he separated from the Baptists, and with others started a new party called Christians. After this he preached here and in other towns in this vicinity. He possessed superior talents and was a great favorite with his friends, but was unstable in his doctrinal views. Others who have preached here acceptably are: Revs. Henry Rottle, John Harriman, Elijah Shaw,

Julius C. Blodgett, Henry Plummer, Simeon Swett, Edwin Burnham, and Daniel P. Pike. But more than any other was Rev. Samuel E. Brown, whose home was here for many years, and who labored without fee or reward.

The Free-Will Baptists have had preaching here in past years, but no membership, as they at once coalesced with the Christians. The Rev. Benjamin Fernald, who had labored in places not very far distant, came here in 1856 and preached from two to three years, including the years 1857 and 1858, to good congregations and general acceptance. He preached to a Union congregation, and made no efforts to build up his or any other denomination. A number of other Free-Will Baptist preachers have officiated here.

Military Record.—The following is a list of the soldiers of East Kingston in the War of the Rebellion:

John A. James, Co. I, 2d Regiment; enlisted November 30, 1863; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; discharged December 19, 1865.

Daniel McNichols, Co. K, 2d Regiment; enlisted November 17, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. April 29, 1864.

George H. Myron, Co. I, 2d Regiment; enlisted December 2, 1863; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant May 1, 1865; discharged December 19, 1865.

Thomas H. Campbell, Co. H, 5th Regiment; enlisted December 10, 1863; transferred to U. S. N. April 22, 1864.

Henry Dodge, Co. K, 5th Regiment; enlisted December 7, 1863; missing June 3, 1864.

Edward Colcord, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted December 10, 1861; discharged June 24, 1862.

George H. Marsh, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; re-enlisted corporal December 26, 1863; promoted to sergeant; absent, sick, since June 3, 1864; no discharge furnished.

Elvin Marsh, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; killed August 29, 1862.

Ebenezer K. Mardin, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged June 24, 1862.

Daniel P. Pierce, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged August 29, 1862.

John A. Webster, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; re-enlisted December 23, 1863; captured May 28, 1864.

William Carter, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.

Thomas C. Goodrich, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged June 4, 1865.

John G. Colcord, Co. I, 6th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1863; promoted to corporal; discharged May 27, 1865.

Evander A. Goodrich, 6th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. January 20, 1865; discharged September 3, 1865.

Henry McCabe, Co. D, 7th Regiment; enlisted November 16, 1864.

Manuel Marks, Co. C, 7th Regiment; enlisted January 3, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865.

John San Francis, Co. D, 7th Regiment; enlisted November 16, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865.

Franklin Cass, Co. B, 7th Regiment; enlisted September 10, 1862; discharged June 26, 1865.

Sylvester W. Bartlett, Co. B, 8th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; promoted to corporal May 1, 1863; killed June 14, 1863.

David D. Lawrence, Co. B, 8th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; died May 27, 1863.

Alonzo L. Tappan, Co. B, 8th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged July 5, 1862.

Smith N. Welsh, Co. B, 8th Regiment; enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged October 28, 1865.

James M. Tappan, corporal Co. A, 9th Regiment; enlisted July 3, 1862; died November 1, 1862.

Benjamin D. James, Co. A, 9th Regiment; enlisted July 8, 1862; discharged April 30, 1863.

Charles H. Webster, Co. A, 9th Regiment; enlisted July 10, 1862.

John Hill, Co. I, 10th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863.

James McDonald, Co. I, 10th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; transferred to 2d Regiment June 21, 1865; discharged December 19, 1865.

Alexander McDonald, Co. K, 10th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; discharged February 22, 1864.

George W. Davis, Co. I, 10th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863.

Peter Frigwirg, Co. D, 10th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; transferred to 2d Regiment June 21, 1865.

Calvin B. Magoon, sergeant Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; died May 17, 1864.

Jacob M. Phillips, corporal Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; discharged April 22, 1864.

Charles M. Burleigh, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged June 4, 1865.

John W. Nichols, mustered Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 2, 1862; discharged in general hospital; authority and date unknown.

Gilman N. Dow, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; discharged January 13, 1863.

Kingsley L. Hale, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Nathaniel Swett, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; died January 11, 1863.

George Swett, Co. I, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Charles Crocker, 12th Regiment; enlisted December 8, 1863; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.

John Rossengrist, Co. C, 12th Regiment; enlisted December 12, 1863; transferred to 2d Regiment June 21, 1865.

Jacob Anderson, Co. I, 12th Regiment; enlisted December 8, 1863; transferred to U. S. navy April 29, 1864.

Philip Smith, Co. D, 13th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863.

Henry H. Titcomb, Co. D, 14th Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; promoted to corporal October 31, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865.

William Miller, Co. F, 14th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863.

Joseph Terry, Co. E, 14th Regiment; enlisted July 28, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865.

Charles E. Batchelder, sergeant Co. A, H. Artillery; promoted to 1st sergeant October 26, 1854; discharged September 11, 1865.

William F. Currier, Co. A, H. Artillery; enlisted July 18, 1863; discharged September 11, 1865.

Amos M. Batchelder, Co. A, H. Artillery; enlisted February 19, 1864; discharged September 11, 1865.

Charles C. Marsh, Co. A, H. Artillery; enlisted July 18, 1863; discharged September 11, 1865.

George W. Marden, Co. A, H. Artillery; enlisted February 19, 1864; discharged September 11, 1865.

Daniel P. Pierce, Co. A, H. Artillery; enlisted July 18, 1863; discharged August 7, 1865.

Charles T. C. Pierce, Co. A, H. Artillery; enlisted August 10, 1863; discharged September 11, 1865.

Andrew J. York, Co. A, H. Artillery; enlisted July 22, 1863; discharged September 11, 1865.

James R. Gray, sergeant Co. E, H. Artillery; enlisted September 5, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

Warren Balch, Co. E, H. Artillery; enlisted September 5, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

Adoniram J. Sawyer, sergeant Co. G, H. Artillery; enlisted September 6, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

George B. Kendall, Co. D, H. Artillery; enlisted September 4, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

Edwin S. Sweatt, Co. E, H. Artillery; enlisted September 5, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

Isaac H. Heath, Co. E, U. S. S. S.; enlisted September 9, 1861; discharged April 1, 1863.

Lewis B. Morrill, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; drowned at Big Black River, Miss., July 22, 1863.

Edward Colcord, Veteran Reserve Corps; enlisted December 2, 1863; date of discharge unknown now.

Charles Freeman, U. S. C. T.; enlisted January 3, 1865; date of discharge unknown now.

Edward Davis, U. S. C. T.; enlisted December 30, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Henry H. Titcomb.

Amos F. Varney, sergeant Co. G, 18th Regiment; enlisted November 16, 1864; reduced to ranks March 13, 1865; discharged July 29, 1865.

Frank Clark, enlisted July 28, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

David Roberts, enlisted July 29, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

Abel Gale, enlisted August 2, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

John Smith, enlisted November 17, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

James R. Grey, corporal Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged January 22, 1864.

The East Kingston Public Library was established July 11, 1894, under the library law. Its 1,418 volumes are located in the town hall. Annie M. Buswell is the librarian.

CHAPTER XXVI

EPPING

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for a Parish—Petition of the Inhabitants of Epping for Men to Protect Them, 1747—Parish Taxes, 1748—War of the Revolution—The Lottery Bridge—Military Record—Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion—Ecclesiastical—Native Ministers—Physicians—Public Officials—Attorneys-at-Law—Banking—Origin of the Name of the Town—Public Library.

The town of Epping lies in the northeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Nottingham and Lee; on the east by New Market, South New Market, and Exeter; on the south by Brentwood and Fremont; and on the west by Raymond and Nottingham.

The surface of the town is rolling and the soil generally fertile. Epping originally formed a portion of Exeter, and the first settlements were among the earliest in the state.

Petition for Parish.—In 1741 the population and taxable property had increased to such an extent that the settlement considered itself of sufficient importance for incorporation into a separate parish, and on the 15th of January, 1741, the following petition for a parish was presented to the General Court:

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governor & Commander in Chief in & over His Majestys Province of New Hampshire in New England.
The Honble His Majesty's Council & House of Representatives in General Court Convened:

The Humble Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the North Westerly Part of the Town of Exeter in said Province Shews.

That your Petitioners being Settled in the aforesaid part the said Town Labour under Great Difficulties in attending the Public Worship of God by Reason of the Distance & badness of the Way to the Meeting House Most of em living More than seven miles from it, & some above nine, so that many Persons in their Families can attend the Public Worship but seldom.

That being most of them new Settlers (tho' upon good land) are not able to maintain a Minister among themselves while they are Subjected to & actually pay their proportion to the maintenance of the Gospel & other Charges in the Town.

That a considerable Parish might be set off from the said Town by the following Metes & Bounds v'z. Beginning at the North West Corner of Exeter & from thence running South 29 Deg. W. partly by Nottingham and partly by Chester line four miles and an half & from thence to extend carrying

that breadth of four miles and an half East & by South till it comes to the head line of New Market Parish being bounded North'ly partly by Nottingham & partly by Dover Line and Easterly partly by New Market & partly by Exeter the said four miles & an half being something Broader than New Market & so extending a little beyond it upon Exeter which would Comprehend your Petitioners Estates & yet leave a Large and able Parish at the Town below 'em (which would hardly miss 'em) And tho' they are but few & Poor in Comparison of the rest of the Town yet they would Gladly bear the charge of Supporting the Gospel among themselves were they Exonerated from that & other Town Charges & duties in the other part of the Town—But as the aforesaid Bounds Comprehends a Tract of very Good Land they have reason to think from that as well as by experience that they shall Increase in number every year & Especially when accommodated better with respect to the Public Worship.

That a Parish Incorporated by the aforesaid Boundaries with the usual Privileges & Immunities would be a Considerable means of Cultivating & Improving a large Tract of Land which is now unsubdued, inasmuch as People will be thereby Encouraged to go out & Settle there, & the Public in General as well as the said Town in Particular Benefited thereby.

Wherefore your Petitioners Pray This Honble Court would Please to take the Premises under Consideration and Grant that they may be Incorporated into a Parish with the usual Parish powers & Privileges by the Metes and bounds aforesaid & Exonerated from paying to the Support of the Minister of the Town & other Town charges & duties that so they may support & Maintain the Gospel a school &c, among themselves with more conveniency for themselves & Families—Or in such other manner as this Honble Court in their Great Wisdom & Goodness shall think proper & your Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray-&c.

Jacob Smith
David Laurens
James Norris Jun.
Samuel Elkins Jun.
Elias Smith
John Elkins
Daniel Elkins
Jonathan Morris Jun.
James Rundlet
John Rowell
Joseph Avery
Joseph Norris
Jonathan Rundlet
Joel Judkins
Nathan Samborn
Samuel Smith
Jonathan Smith
Ithiel Clifford
Joseph Gorden

John Carty ?
Timothy Morgen
Jeremiah Prescut
Richard Sanborn
Simon Garlon
Job Rowell
James Norris
Jonathan Gidden
John Hall
Theophilus Wodley
Jeremiah Blacke
Joseph Blake
Benjamin Rolings
George Been
Nathan Hought
Samuel Norris
Samuel Elkins
Elezar Elkins
Jeremiah Elkins

Caleb Gillman
Israel Gillman
Jacob Sanborn
John Sear
Israel Shaperd
Hezakiah Swain
James Chase
Daniel Lad
Joseph Malom
Benjamin Poter
Jonathan Foulsham
Ebenezer Marden
John Norris
Jonathan Norris
John Folintown
Jeremiah Prescut Jun.
Joseph Edgley
Moses Rolings.

In the House of Representatives Jan 15th 1741 The within Petition Read and Voted That the Petitioners forthwith Serve the Select Men of Exeter with a Coppy of the Petition and the Votes thereon—That the Town of Exeter may appeare at the Genal Court or Assembly next Tuesday fortnight to Shew Cause (if any they have) why the prayer of the Petition may not be granted—And if the General Court or Assm Shall not be then sitting, Then to appeare the Third day of the Sitting of the next Sessions of Genl Assembly.

James Jeffry Cle Assm

In Council Jan 21 1741-2

Read & Concurr'd

Richd Waldron Sec

Jan 21 1741-2.

Assented to

B. WENTWORTH

In the House of Representatives Feb. the 2d 1741 The within Petitioners were heard and the dellegates from the Town of Exeter and they agreed that the Bound shall be as followeth viz. to begin at Durham Line at the North West corner of the p'ish of New Market and from thence Bounding on the head Line of said New Market to the South west Corner of the same, and from thence to run South abt twenty nine degrees West parallel with the head Line of the Town of Exeter Extending to half the breadth of the Township of Exeter from Durham Line aforesaid and from thence to run West & by north to the Midle of the head Line of the Town of Exeter and from thence to bound upon Chester and Nottingham to the North West corner of Exeter and from thence bounding East & by South on Nottingham & Durham to the first bounds.

Therefore Voted that the prayer of the Petition be granted & that they be set off by the Bounds aforesaid and have all powers within themselves as any Town within this Province Keeping & supporting an Orthodox Minister to preach among them (excepting the Choice of Representves) and untill they shall have liberty to have one among themsele they have liberty to Joyn with the Town of Exeter in the choice of Men to Represent the Town as usuall and that they pay their Proportion of the charge of such Representatives and that they be not Exempted from paying any charge of the Town of Exeter that has already been assest upon them and that they have Liberty to bring in a Bill Accordingly.

James Jeffrey Cler. Assm

In Council Feb. 3, 1741-2

Read and concurred

Richd Waldron Secy.

Feb. 3, 1741-2

Assented to

B WENTWORTH

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Exeter holden at the town house in sd Exeter Feby 1st 1741-2

1 Voted Samuel Gilman Esqr Moderator of sd Meeting

2 Voted That two men be chosen to make answer to the Petition preferr'd to the General Court or assembly by the Northwesterly part of the town with power to act before sd Court on behalf of the town as they shall think proper.

3 Voted That Samuel Gilman Esqr & Lieut Theophilus Smith be thee two men for the End aforesd

A true Copy Attest Elisha Odlin town Clerk

Petition of the Inhabitants of Epping for men to protect them.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire and the Honble His Majesties Council and House of Representatives for said Province in General Assembly Convened

Humbly Sheweth the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Epping in sd Province that your Petitioners are Sensible of the weak and Defenceless State of the Town of Nottingham which Lies on our Border—That the Inhabitants there Seem very much Discouraged Insomuch that Some are Removed and others are about Removing out of Town. That if that Settlement should Break up this Parish with Part of New Market and Durham will become Frontiers which we of ourselves Shall not we fear be able to Defend and the Enemy who will be much Incouraged will have near access to the very Bowells of the Province which may Possibly have very Fatal Consequences.

We Do therefore by these Presents Humbly Request your Excellency and Honours to take the Premises with other Reasons that may occur into your wise Consideration and if it appear Proper make Provision for and send to said Town of Nottingham to be Kept there for their Safeguard and Defence—Such a number of Men as may be needful for that Purpose and as that Town is very much Exposed we Humbly Presume that a much Larger number will be necessary for that End than has been allowed them in years Past, and as the Common Road between Red Oak Hill so called and Nottingham is very Dangerous to Pass we Would Request that a Small Scout of Men May be sent to the named Gareson on Pantuckaway road to scout from thence to Sanborns Garrison when not wanted for that to Guard the People at sd Garrisons. May it Pleas Your Excellency and Honours it appears to us that our Safety in a Great Measure Depends upon the safety of Nottingham which we Hope you will Effectually Provide for and we shall Esteem it as an Instance of your Paternal Care not only of Nottingham but of your Petitioners also who as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray &c.

Edward Stevens
Jonathan Foulson
Benjamin Rawlings
David Page
Richard Samborn
Nathan Samborn
Jonathan Keesey
Joseph Goodhue
Onisiphereous Hage
Joseph Edgerly
John Elkins
Daniel Elkins
Samuel Elkins
Robert Hinkson

James Chase
Jacob Freese
John Prescut
William Eaton
Jonathan Gliden
Joseph Noris
Moses Noris
John Noris
Elias Smith
Jeremiah Prescut
William Prescut
Abraham Brown
John Rowell
John Page

Ezekiel Brown
Abraham Folsom
Jonathan Smith
Jonathan Rundlet
Eleazer Elkins
Jeremiah Elkins
Is'el Blak
Joseph Blak
Jediah Blake
Jeremiah Prescot
John Manten
Daniel Manten
Ebenezer Manten
Caleb Gillman

John Hinkson
John Dudley
Moses Hoyt

James Whidden
Joseph Emory
Joseph Cass

Israel Gillman
John Morison

Epping March 5th 1747

In Council March 8th 1747

read & ordered to be sent down to ye Honble House

Theod Atkinson Secr

Parish Taxes for 1748.—

Pro of New Hampshire } To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Commander
in chiefe in & over his Majesties province of the New Hamp-
shire & his Honourable Counsell and House of Representatives now mett,
whereas there was an act past in this his Majesties Court in the year 1747 that
all the Lands in the parish of Epping should be taxed in order to Enable the
Inhabitants to Build a Meeting House, purchase a parsonage, and Build a
house for the minister of ye Gospel, and Likewise By Said act the Select men
are obliged to Lay an account of the Disposall of Said money Before your
Honrs annually or Forfeit Said Money, wee therefore the Subscribers would
Lett your Honours Know that there was no money Raised upon Said Lands
in ye year 1747 By Reason of the War that Summer which was a hindrance
to Runing Lines Between other towns and measuring grants, which was Neces-
sary in order to make Said Rate, But in the year 1748 wee the Subscribers have
made Said Rate and Disposed of the Same as followeth,

Money Raised Two Hundrid & fifty Seven pounds four Shillins

	257, 4,0
Copies out of the propriators Records.....	11, 1,0
Running the Lines Betwext other towns and Said parish.....	47, 11,2
Making Rates	4,03,0
Advertiseing	12,03,0
Collecting	15, 0,0
Expencc and makeing up accounts with ye Constable.....	14,07,0

The Remainder of the money By a Vote of the parish paid toward Building
a house for our Revnd Minister.

Dated at Epping this Eighteenth day of June Anno Domini 1749

Ezekiel Brown	} Select Men.
Nathan Samborn	
Benja Baker	
John Page	

Trouble in the Enlistment of Men for the War of the Revolution.—

State of New Hampshire To the Honourable Counsel and House of Rep-
Rockingham ss resentatives Now Setting in Exeter in the
County of Rockingham in the State of New Hampshire may it Please your
Honors your Humble Petitioners Humbly Shews that the Honourable Nicho-
las Gilman Esqr Collonel of the 4th Rigement of milities in the County of
Rockingham has Sent forth his orders to the Several Captains of the Com-

panys in Eppin in said County under his Command Requireing them forth with to Inlist or Draft ten Able Bodies and Effective men out of their Companys being their Proportion of Six hundred men &c and Pursuance to said orders the Said Captains exerted themselves in the Best way and manner they Posabley Could in order to Procure Said ten men but Could not engage them—by Reason that the Said Captains has been very much obstructed by one Capt Ezekiel Worthing of Eppin aforesaid for that whereas the said Worthing have entered the next State and have undertaken to Inlis a Number of men in their Service and accordingly have returned back to Eppin and have Inlisted twelve men all belonging to Eppin aforesaid and the said Worthing Says that it is now in his Power to hurt Eppin and that he means to do it if it is to the Value of a hundred thousand dollars and will Inlist as many men as he Can in Eppin for the use and Service of another State and many other Injeries and hard Speeches the said Worthing have uttered against the town of Eppin and against the Government of this State which is to the great damage of the town of Eppin in Supporting Common Cause that we are now ingaged in and in Consideration of the ill treatment that the town of Eppin have Received from the Said Worthing—we the Subscribers Humbly pray your Honours will be Pleased to take this our Petition under your wise Consideration and examine into the facts Set forth in this our Humble Petition against the Said Ezekiel Worthing—as we are in duty Bound and ever Pray—Epping June ye 23rd A.D. 1780

William Coffin } Selectmen
Abraham Perkins } of Eppin

The Lottery Bridge.—

State of New } To the Honbl Council and House of Representatives for
Hampshire } Said State in General assembly Conven'd A.D 1780 at Portsmouth 21st october

Humbly Shew We the Subscribers freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Epping in Sd State, that Newmarkett and Stratham Lottery Bridge So Called is now become ruinous and almost impassable and unless Speedily Repaired the great Expencc of building it, and great Benefit & Convenience the Public Might Still Receive therefrom, will be entirely Lost, As the Bridge was Built by Lottery for the Public advantage and as no particular Towns are chargeable with the Repairs thereof your Petitioners humbly conceive that a Lottery for the Repair of Said Bridge would be found the most eligible way Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Honours would as in Some cases you have, granted a Lottery for that purpose or that the Same bridge may be Supported in future at the Charge of the County of Rockingham or in Such other Manner as your Wisdom may dictate and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray

Jonth Eliot
Jeremiah Sanborn
Jonathan Meloon
Samuel Veazey
David Jewett

Josiah Tilton
Bradr Gilman
Samuel Gilman
Benjn Johnson
Daniel Sanborn

Moses Dalton
John Barker
Thomas Harley
Simon Derborn
Phinehas Blake

Timothy Jones	Zebulon Edgerly	Thomas Rawlins
Tristram Samborn	John Folsom	Joseph Hodgdon
James Johnson	Nathaniel Mansfield	Jonathan Rawlins
Simon Drake	William Gill	Joseph Witcher
Moses Coffin	Samuel Jewett	

In 1779 a committee was chosen to "Receive & Adjust the amount as services that each inhabitant of said Epping hath Done in Caring on the present war with Great Britain." This committee consisted of Josiah Norris, Seth Fogg, Enoch Coffin, Lieut. Simon Dearborn, and Daniel Folsom.

The names of 209 signers of the association test in Epping are on record and names of eleven that refused to sign.

The "American Gazetteer," published in Boston in 1804, contains the following concerning Epping:

"Epping, a post town in Rockingham Co., N. Hampshire, taken from the N. W. part of Exeter, and incorporated in 1741. It contains 1121 inhabitants, 6 miles N. W. from Exeter, and 23 W. of Portsmouth." It had the distinction of being a "post town." This was a common phrase in these old gazetteers, and indicated that the privilege of a postoffice was enjoyed by the citizens, which was not the case with those of every town.

In the life of the late Governor and United States Senator William Plumer, of this town, by his son, the late Hon. William Plumer, Jr., we find the following paragraph in a letter to Judge Jeremiah Smith, giving an account of his (Mr. Plumer's) election as Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, June 11, 1797: "The mail going from this place (Concord) but once a week is a sufficient excuse for my not writing to you sooner." In a footnote by the author we find the following statement: "My father's letters were usually ten or twelve days in reaching him from Philadelphia. There was then no Post Office in Epping, and he sent nine miles to Exeter for his letters and papers, which at a later period were brought to him by a post rider once a week."

The "Gazetteer" above referred to gives Epping, from the census of 1800, 1121 inhabitants. But if we examine the census reports farther back we shall find there had been a considerable loss. In 1767, thirty years before the date of Governor Plumer's letter above referred to, the town had 1410 people in it, and six years later, 1773, there were 1648, making it the fourth town in population in Rockingham County—Exeter then 1741, Londonderry, 2399, and Portsmouth, 4466. There was a loss from this time till the census of 1800, after which there was a gain during each decade till 1850, when we had a population of 1663, which was the largest we have ever had. In 1870 we receded again to 1270, a loss in two decades of 398. This embraces the war period, and was a time of general decrease in farming towns, and rapid growth in manufacturing centers. The population by the census of 1880 was 1536 and showed a gain during the previous ten years, which was owing to the introduction of the shoe manufacturing business, and increased railroad facilities by the construction of the Nashua and Rochester line. And yet the town had less population than at a period some time previous to the date of Governor

Plumer's letter, when there was no postoffice nearer than Exeter, with a mail once a week. The population by the census of 1910 was 1649.

At present there are approximately twenty-three million brick made in Epping yearly, and 500,000 cans of corn canned each year.

Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M.—Columbian Lodge, No. 2, of which this lodge is the successor, was instituted in Lee, probably not far from 1800. It went down, and in 1807 Sullivan Lodge was instituted at Deerfield, with Joseph Mills, Michael McClary, Seth Fogg, John Butler, James H. McClary, Daniel Cilley, Benjamin Moody, William Gordon, Benjamin Butler, John T. Coffin, Samuel Locke, and Simon A. Heath as members. The lodge was subsequently removed to Lee, and in 1869 to Epping.

Societies.—Rockingham Grange, P. of H.; Albert M. Perkins Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Geneva Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Fern Rebekah Lodge; Queen Esther Chapter, O. E. S.; Paul Revere Council, No. 15, Jr. O. U. A. M.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65.

George W. Kendall, Company H, First Regiment; enlisted May 3, 1861; discharged August 9, 1861.

George Clough, Company H, First Regiment; enlisted May 3, 1861; discharged August 9, 1861.

John F. Mudgitt, Company H, First Regiment; enlisted May 3, 1861; discharged August 9, 1861.

Marcus M. Tuttle, Company C, Second Regiment; enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged August 24, 1861.

Van Buren G. Blye, Company K, Second Regiment; enlisted June 8, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; promoted to sergeant December 1, 1864; discharged December 19, 1865.

William B. Perkins, Company B, Third Regiment; enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to corporal; promoted to sergeant July 4, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865.

Daniel H. Wiggin, Company B, Third Regiment; enlisted February 24, 1864; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge.

Richard Thomas, Company K, Third Regiment; enlisted January 1, 1864; absent, sick, since May 7, 1864; no discharge.

George A. Tarbox, Company K, Third Regiment; enlisted February 11, 1864.

Woodbury C. Blye, Company K, Third Regiment; enlisted February 11, 1864; promoted to sergeant August 26, 1864; absent on furlough July 20, 1865; no discharge.

John Grady, Fourth Regiment; enlisted December 27, 1864; discharged August 23, 1865.

Andy Nolan, Company E, Fifth Regiment; enlisted September 10, 1864.

George Smith, Company H, Fifth Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

John Doherty, Company B, Fifth Regiment; enlisted September 1, 1864.

Stephen L. Hicks, Company C, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; promoted to corporal January 10, 1865; discharged June 14, 1865.

William Sullivan, Company E, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 8, 1864.
Dudley W. Miles, Company H, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; discharged April 21, 1864.

Thomas H. Lutheran, Company I, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; transferred to U. S. Navy September 19, 1864.

James Hoffman, Company I, Sixth Regiment; enlisted December 30, 1863; absent, sick, since July 17, 1865; no discharge.

John Howard, musician, Company A, Sixth Regiment; enlisted January 5, 1864; discharged July 17, 1865.

George Pierce, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted January 5, 1864.

George Clark, Company D, Sixth Regiment; enlisted January 5, 1864.

Isaac Graham, Sixth Regiment; enlisted January 5, 1864.

Moses Anderson, Company I, Sixth Regiment; enlisted December 31, 1863.

William H. Muzzy, Company I, Sixth Regiment; enlisted December 31, 1864; absent, sick, July 17, 1865; no discharge.

James O'Neil, Sixth Regiment; enlisted December 31, 1863.

Philip Decowen, Company E, Seventh Regiment; enlisted September 22, 1864.

Dennis Johnson, Company D, Seventh Regiment; enlisted September 8, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865.

Darius Johnson, Company D, Seventh Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865.

Donald Campbell, Company E, Seventh Regiment; enlisted September 22, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865.

George H. Fogg, Company K, Seventh Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; died April 3, 1864.

Almon M. Davis, Company B, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged July 5, 1862.

Darius D. Johnson, wagoner, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged April 22, 1864.

Newell O. Carr, corporal, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; promoted to sergeant April 22, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant December 16, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant April 1, 1864; not mustered; discharged as second lieutenant May 22, 1864.

Lyman F. Cate, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged January 18, 1865.

Oliver B. Hobbs, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged July 5, 1862.

Harland P. Higley, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; died November 29, 1862.

George W. Kendall, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; Company A, Veteran Battalion; discharged October 28, 1865.

Charles A. Roberts, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; died November 2, 1862.

Charles E. Rogers, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; died June 26, 1862.

David Stickney, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged January 18, 1865.

Augustus H. Smith, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 26, 1861; died September 15, 1862.

George B. Willey, Company D, Eighth Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; died November 6, 1862.

David G. Kelley, sergeant, Company B, Eighth Regiment Veteran Battalion; enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged October 8, 1865.

Charles J. Simonds, second lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Regiment; enlisted November 1, 1864; promoted first lieutenant, Company A, February 1, 1865; discharged June 10, 1865.

Benjamin H. Perkins, Company A, Ninth Regiment; enlisted July 3, 1862; promoted to corporal; absent, sick, at Manchester, N. H., June 10, 1865; no discharge furnished.

John F. Tuttle, Company A, Ninth Regiment; enlisted July 3, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged with loss of all pay May 15, 1865.

James Sinclair, Company A, Ninth Regiment; enlisted July 3, 1862; died October 27, 1863.

Horace C. Bacon, captain, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted September 4, 1862; discharged June 11, 1864.

George N. Shepard, first lieutenant, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted September 4, 1862; promoted to captain May 6, 1864, Company I; discharged June 4, 1865.

Gilman B. Johnson, second lieutenant, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted September 4, 1862; promoted to quarter master April 22, 1864; discharged June 4, 1864.

Charles E. Bartlett, sergeant, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant July 25, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant February 17, 1865; discharged June 4, 1865.

James S. Plumer, sergeant, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died of wounds December 16, 1862.

Charles E. Durant, sergeant, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died November 17, 1862.

Willard Wilson, corporal, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged May 20, 1865.

Thomas F. Caswell, corporal, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to sergeant; died October 30, 1864.

John C. Harvey, corporal, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, January 15, 1864.

Andrew J. Coffin, musician, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to principal musician December 26, 1863; discharged June 4, 1865.

Henry S. Durgin, musician, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died August 15, 1863.

Ezekiel B. Brown, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died December 18, 1862.

Frank A. Bartlett, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.



ROBINSON SEMINARY, EXETER, N. H.



MAIN BUILDING, PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY



DAVIS LIBRARY, PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY



PUBLIC LIBRARY, EXETER, N. H.

David A. Burnham, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died June 9, 1863.

William F. Caswell, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. March 15, 1864; discharged August 11, 1865.

George E. Caswell, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged June 4, 1865.

John F. Gear, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged March 6, 1863.

Nelson Gillingham, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

George A. Ham, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

John H. Ham, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

George W. Hopkinson, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, September 30, 1863.

Albert Knight, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

John H. Kennard, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died November 22, 1862.

Jay P. Little, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

James H. Locke, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. September 1, 1863; discharged August 27, 1865.

David N. Merden, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

George A. Miles, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. March 31, 1864; discharged August 28, 1865.

John S. Osgood, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged June 4, 1865.

Enoch Parks, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Charles E. Parks, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Charles F. Purrington, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged February 4, 1865.

Joshua W. Purrington, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. September 30, 1863; discharged August 28, 1865.

John D. Purrington, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died December 14, 1862.

Charles A. Shepard, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Samuel T. Shepard, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. March 31, 1864; discharged August 28, 1865.

James M. Sleeper, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died December 14, 1862.

Chandler Spinney, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Charles F. Stickney, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to corporal; killed July 12, 1863.

William C. Tarbox, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862.

Joseph P. Titcomb, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died March 21, 1864.

Samuel D. Thurston, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died February 28, 1863.

Henry J. Thurston, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died October 12, 1863.

James Thurston, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. September 30, 1863; discharged August 28, 1865.

William H. Towle, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged February 16, 1863.

George W. Tuttle, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died January 12, 1864.

Thos. F. Webb, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died December 11, 1864.

John Willey, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged May 17, 1865.

Samuel J. Willey, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged June 4, 1865.

John McDonald, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863; transferred to Sixth Regiment June 1, 1865.

Joseph Witham, Company A, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted March 17, 1865; transferred to Sixth Regiment June 1, 1865.

George H. Chesley, Company B, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted December 7, 1863; died July 2, 1864.

Dennis Coleman, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted July 28, 1864.

William Johnson, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863.

William Lowring, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted July 26, 1864.

Walter S. Kelley, sergeant, Company E, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Horace C. Paige, corporal, Company E, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Joseph Hennel, Company E, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 10, 1862.

James Richards, Company E, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 10, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Alphonzo Caswell, Company C, Eighteenth Regiment; enlisted September 14, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

Ralph Carr, Company D, First Cavalry; enlisted April 22, 1864; died May 15, 1865.

John Carr, First Cavalry; enlisted April 22, 1864.

Peter Foster, First Cavalry; enlisted February 1, 1864.

Stephen Durgin, Company F, Second Regiment U. S. S. S.; enlisted November 26, 1861.

John W. E. Robinson, Company F, Second Regiment U. S. S. S.; enlisted November 26, 1861.

Orrin West, Company F, Second Regiment U. S. S. S.; enlisted November 26, 1861; re-enlisted March 22, 1864; transferred to Fifth Regiment January 30, 1865; absent, sick, June 28, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Lewis T. Clark, Company F, U. S. S. S.; enlisted January 5, 1864; transferred to Fifth Regiment January 30, 1865; discharged May 12, 1865.

Charles Fox, Company F, U. S. S. S.; enlisted January 5, 1864; transferred to Fifth Regiment January 30, 1865; discharged June 9, 1865.

Matthew Burns, V. R. C.; enlisted April 24, 1864; no further record given.

Jeremiah Mack, Company K, Fifth Regiment; enlisted October 12, 1861; discharged March 7, 1863.

James Peacock, Company H, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted December 5, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. April 17, 1865; discharged June 7, 1865.

Jacob Aul, enlisted September 2, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Henry Catgrover, enlisted September 23, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Alexander Seaver, enlisted September 13, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Frank S. Tebbetts, enlisted September 2, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

James Wardell, enlisted August 11, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Barnard Marble, enlisted September 2, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Theodore Gressner, enlisted September 1, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

True W. McCoy, enlisted September 3, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Timothy G. Davis, enlisted August 19, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Isaiah W. Purinton, enlisted September 2, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Elijah L. Purinton, enlisted October 4, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John Valley, enlisted September 6, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

James Seaver, enlisted October 26, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Thomas Moran, enlisted September 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Michael McGuire, enlisted September 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Elbridge G. Bean, marine; enlisted September 3, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John F. Gear, marine; enlisted September 3, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

James A. Johnson, marine; enlisted September 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John Connors, marine; enlisted September 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

George Coy, U. S. C. T.; enlisted August 11, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John Thomas, U. S. C. T.; enlisted October 17, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Congregational Church.—When Epping, originally a part of Exeter, was incorporated, February 12, 1741, the parish and the town were virtually the same, and all legal business respecting the institutions of religion was transacted in regular town-meetings. According to the town records, volume i., among the votes passed at the first town meeting was one whereby Jonathan Norris and others "were chosen to be a committee to agree with a minister or ministers for the ensuing year." Votes are also on record "respecting the erection of a meeting house."

On the 3rd of September, 1744, it was voted that "Ensign Jonathan Rundlett" and others "be a committee to agree with a minister to preach with us."

The town voted, March 11, 1745, that David Lawrence and others "should be a committee to agree with a minister."

Mr. Lawrence was grandfather of Hon. David L. Morrill, a native of this town, who was once pastor of the Congregational Church in Goffstown, afterwards U. S. senator, and in the years 1824-26 governor of the state of New Hampshire.

Similar votes were passed in succeeding years, showing that the early inhabitants of this town viewed the preaching of the word as indispensable.

The following "Copy of an Epping paper," sent the writer by the "Depy Secy State, as requested by ex-Gov. B. F. Prescott," is equally expressive of the same interesting point:

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesties Province of New Hampshire and the Honble His Majesties Council and House of Representatives for sd Province the Humble Petition of the Free Holders and inhabitants of the parish of Epping in said Province Humbly Sheweth

"That your Petitioners Having with Great Labour and Expense Surmounted many Difficulties that Have Attended our first Settlement in this Place, are yet very Likely to be much Burdened by Charges Necessarily Coming on the Parish in order to the Settlement and Support of a Minister of the Gospel Buying Land for a Parsonage Building a Parsonage House and a House for the Publick Worship of God all which we apprehend very Necessary to be Done but our own Inability together with some other Difficulties have Caused these things (Necessary and Desirable as they are) to be yet unaccomplished. That there is Scarce one Fifth Part of the Land in the Parish Improved the owners of many Large tracts Living out of the Parish who are not Obligated by any Law in Force to bear any part of the Public Charges So that the Improvers and Settlers alone have Hitherto been obliged to bear

not only the Burden of Taxes but to Clear and Repair the Highways and to Maintain Several very Chargable Bridges and all this under the Troubles and Hardships of the War. That the value of the Non-Residents Lands is much Increased by the Settlements which we are making amongst them in almost all Parts of the Parish. And that the Building a Meeting House and Settlement of a Minister being Designed for the Good of the Whole Parish it is Likely that many of those owners of Lands Here who are not at Present Inhabitants may be Equal Sharers with us in the Benefits accruing therefrom.

"We do therefore Humbly Petition your Excellency and Honors to take the Premises into your Consideration and if it shall appear Just and Reasonable by a Law to Impower the Select Men of the Parish Aforesd to Rate all the Owners of Lands in Said Parish who are not Inhabitants in it or to Charge their Said Lands in Such Proportion and for So Long a time as to your Excellency and Honours Shall Seem Proper for the Ends aforesaid and your Petitioners Shall as in Duty bound Ever Pray ac:

"Epping March ye 30th 1747"

Signed by "Jacob Freeze Joseph Edgerly Jonathan folsom David Ladd Israel Blake Jonathan Rundlett Jeremiah Prescut Thomas Burley" and thirty-five others.

"In H. of Rep. May 21st 1747 Voted—That in answer to the preceding petition all ye Lands in said Epping be subjected by an act to a Tax of two pennys a acre per annum for four years next ensuing for & towards ye Building a Meeting House & Settling a minister & that ye Inhabitants of sd Epping make it appear by an account to be rendered annually to ye Genl Assembly that ye money has been applyd for ye uses aforesaid on pain of refunding ye same.
D. Pierce Clk"

Our regular church records commence as follows:

"Decmr ye 9th 1747

"The Rev. Robert Cutler was ordained to be pastor of the chh of Christ in Epping

—and the first pastor—"

The church is supposed to have been organized about this time. The next record is:

"The first Church meeting—

"May ye 6th 1748. The Chh met according to de sire to choose a deacon or Deacons and to consult other affairs that might be thot: necessary."

"After serious and earnest prayer to God for direction, Jacob Freese was chosen sole Deacon."

Other business was transacted, among which was the adoption of a covenant, and, according to the custom of those days, a half-way covenant, being for the accommodation of persons who wished to be baptized and have their children baptized, though they were not ready to be received into full fellowship.

Agreeably with the advice of a council, December 9, 1755, Mr. Cutler asked for "a dismissal from his people," which was granted December 23, 1755.

At the organization of the church and during Mr. Cutler's pastorate of

8 years 240 were baptized, 34 owned the covenant, and 67 became members of the church in full fellowship.

Rev. Mr. Cutler was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1741. He was settled over the church in Greenwich, Mass., February 16, 1760, where he died February 24, 1786, aged about sixty-eight years.

After the dismissal of Mr. Cutler the ordinances of the gospel were administered by several ministers for more than two years. Thirty-six were baptized.

Pastorate of Rev. Josiah Stearns, thirty years and four months. A paper was drawn up, May 18, 1757, addressed to Mr. Josiah Stearns, of Billerica, Mass., and signed by "freeholders and inhabitants of the parish of Epping, with the members of the church," in all 166 men, urging the importance of his becoming their minister, and assuring him that they would vote him an "honorable support," and "do anything" for his "comfort and support during his ministry." As the result, Mr. Stearns "was ordained pastor of the church March 8, 1758."

The people were true to their engagement, and after his death, which occurred when he was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, after a pastorate of thirty years and four months, July 25, 1788, "the parish of Epping generously assumed all funeral charges, and voted to continue his salary to his widow for the eight remaining months of the year." (See town records.) During his ministry 1,060 were baptized, 259 owned the covenant, and 68 joined in full.

During the four and a half years between the death of the last pastor and the settlement of another the pulpit was supplied by thirteen candidates. Pastorate of Rev. Peter Holt, twenty-eight years and two months, Rev. Peter Holt, born in Andover, Mass., June 12, 1763, and graduated at Harvard College, 1790, was ordained and installed pastor of this church February 27, 1793. In 1803 the parish of Epping erected the most commodious and finely-finished meeting house which has ever adorned this town.

Col. Seth Fogg, who died November 20, 1806, left a bequest of \$100 to the selectmen of this town, the interest of which he evidently intended to be used annually towards the support of the ministry of this church.

During Mr. Holt's ministry the laws of New Hampshire were so altered as to leave it optional with each citizen to contribute towards the support of public worship or not. The old "parish of Epping" ceased and the "Congregational Society" took its place. Other denominations offered ministerial services for less pay, while on the part of very many there was a growing disregard of all religious observances. As a natural consequence the attendants and supporters of public worship here decreased. Under these discouragements Mr. Holt resolved to leave this field of labor. At his urgent request his remaining people, though ardently attached to him, united with him in calling a council, which resulted in his dismissal April 25, 1821. By him eighty-nine were baptized and sixty-four received into the church.

After Mr. Holt left, the people were much disheartened. No move being made to employ a preacher, Deacon Stearns gave notice that he would go to the meeting house and read a sermon. He pursued the usual order of worship.

At his request neighboring pastors came and administered the Lord's Supper. Journeying ministers occasionally spent the Sabbath with said deacon and preached. At length he wrote to the New Hampshire Missionary Society, and they sent a minister for several weeks. Then the people raised some money and employed one minister after another.

Rev. Forest Jefferds' pastorate covered five years. He was born in Wells, Maine, August 4, 1794, educated at Bangor Theological Seminary, and ordained and installed pastor of this church October 25, 1826. When settled, the contract between him and the society "ran for five years," at the close of which time he was regularly dismissed.

Some time after Mr. Jefferds left, Rev. Samuel Utley was employed as stated supply; after him Rev. John Le Bosquet in like manner.

In the summer of 1842 the former meeting house was abandoned and a new one was built in the most compact part of the town.

Rev. Calvin Chapman, born in Bethel, Maine, November 8, 1814, graduated at Bowdoin College 1839, Andover Theological Seminary 1842, was ordained and installed pastor of this church December 8, 1842. He was regularly dismissed April 10, 1845.

After the dismissal of Mr. Chapman the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Enoch Corser, a sound and able preacher. During his ministry, in 1846, Capt. Joseph Blake, not a member of the church, but of the society, died, leaving by will to the society about one and three-quarters acres of valuable mowing land, the income of which is to be annually appropriated towards the support of preaching in this church.

Rev. Lyman White's ministry, five years and six months. Mr. White was a native of Roxbury, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1846, of Andover Seminary, 1849. He was employed here as stated supply September 9, 1849; was soon ordained as an evangelist, and January 4, 1854, was installed pastor of this church. He was regularly dismissed May 2, 1855.

Though the last ministry was prosperous, at its close the people were not ready for immediate, united, efficient action. They had some preaching, however.

The ministry of Rev. Josiah H. Stearns was from June 16, 1857. He, born in Epping, October 1, 1812, a son of a former deacon of this church and grandson of a former pastor, became a member of said church September 3, 1830. He graduated at Dartmouth College 1840, Andover Theological Seminary 1843. Being under engagement with the Congregational Church in Dennysville, Maine, he went immediately to labor with them, and was ordained and installed pastor November 6, 1844. He was regularly dismissed, by advice of council, that he might labor with this church, and arrived here June 16, 1857. Having preached to his former people on the previous Sabbath, he preached to this people on the next following. His long pastorate continued to the year of his death in 1882. His successors have been: Rev. W. P. Clancy, 1887-93; Rev. E. G. Smith, 1893-1901; Rev. T. G. Langdale, 1901-6; Rev. C. W. Fisher, 1907-9; Rev. E. T. Pitts, 1910-14.

The church edifice was thought to be unfavorably located, and during the summer and fall of 1875 an eligible site was purchased by the society, the house was moved upon it, enlarged, and greatly improved at a cost of

\$6,717.63. This sum covers improvements on the surroundings of the house, and some finished work done soon after.

By the efforts of our own people, in which our ladies have acted a noble part, aided by the generosity of a few family friends, among whom stand prominently Mr. D. B. Fitts and family, of Newport, R. I., the premises were free of debt. In October, 1882, the church was destroyed by fire and rebuilt the following year. The parsonage was burned in 1891 and rebuilt a year or two later.

Brother Dudley Norris died March 1, 1860, leaving to this church \$525, the income of which is to be appropriated to the support of preaching.

One thousand dollars, raised by subscription, was paid for a pipe organ, which was built here for the church, and ready for use August 21, 1866.

August 21, 1865, this church received from Brother Isaac B. Morrill, deceased, a bequest of five shares in a railroad company, the income of which is to be appropriated to the support of preaching. September 1, 1867, a beautiful church service was received as a present from Deacon Jacob E. Prescott.

The records of this society, which no doubt were meagre enough in those earlier days, have unfortunately been lost, and we have no written evidence of what transpired up to 1846. We can, therefore, give in this sketch only such items relating to this period as we have been able to glean from Stevens' "Memorials of Methodism," and such minutes of the Conference as we have had access to, and the uncertain recollections of some of the oldest of our people now living. Epping was no doubt connected with neighboring towns in those days, forming part of a circuit, as was the custom of the time. In 1805 and 1806, Nathan Fox was the preacher on a circuit embracing Epping, Poplin (now Fremont), and Sandown. Mr. Fox was followed in 1806 and 1807 by Rev. Henry Martin. In 1808, Rev. Wm. Stevens was the "preacher in charge." In 1809 and 1810, Revs. Asa Kent, Daniel Hyde and Daniel Wentworth were the preachers. In 1810, Salisbury, Mass., Poplin (Fremont), and Salem were connected with Epping in a circuit. Revs. Asa Kent, Benjamin Sabin, and John Jewett were the preachers. In 1811, Revs. John Williamson and Orlando Hinds were the preachers. In 1812 the circuit embracing Epping, Poplin, and Salem, Revs. B. F. Lombard and Orlando Hinds preachers. In 1814, Revs. Ebenezer Blake and Elias Marble, preachers.

We have no more record till 1826, when Rev. O. Hinds and Rev. John Brodhead were the ministers. Members reported 207 white and one "colored." In 1830, Rev. Warren Wilber preached in Epping. In 1812, Rev. S. Green and Rev. J. Woorster were the preachers. In 1833, Rev. Jared Perkins preached in Epping, and Rev. Samuel Hoyt was his associate.

Rev. Mr. Perkins was one of the most prominent ministers of the church in New Hampshire. He was for many years a presiding elder. He represented the Third New Hampshire District in Congress. In 1835 Rev. Silas Green was pastor in Epping, which appears disconnected with any other towns. Sixty-seven church members were reported. In 1836, Rev. C. Fales was the pastor, and Rev. S. A. Cushing in 1837. Members, sixty-six.

In 1838, Rev. Samuel Hoyt was the preacher on the Epping charge. Revs. Sam'l Prescott, 1840; John Smith, 1842-3; Matthew Newell, 1844; Caleb

Dustin, 1845; H. N. Taplin, 1846-7; A. C. Manson, 1848; C. H. Chase, 1849; John Gould, 1851; J. N. Hartwell, 1852; Elihu Scott, 1853; Lorenzo Draper, 1854; Kimbal Hadley, 1855; Ebenezer Smith, 1856. From 1857 to 1863 the church was supplied by students.

Rev. A. Folsom came to the church in 1863, and served two years with great acceptance and success. He lived at his home in Raymond, and walked back and forth, and all over his field of labor, holding numerous meetings and visiting the people. A good revival was enjoyed, and several persons were added to the church. It was during Mr. Folsom's ministry that the proposition to purchase the Universalist meeting-house began to be agitated. Mrs. Gardner Tilton offered to give \$200 towards the fund for that purpose. It was principally through the friendly agency of Dr. Nathaniel Batchelder that the proprietors of the house were induced to sell out their rights to this church. Mr. Folsom aided this enterprise by his best efforts, and it became a certainty before his term expired, but was not taken possession of till May, 1866.

Rev. C. E. Hall came in 1866, having just been received on probation in the conference. In 1867 Rev. James Noyes served and he was followed by various ministers serving one or two years each until 1879 when Rev. J. Thurston was appointed. He compiled during his three years' pastorate an historical sketch of the church. He was succeeded by able pastors to date. Rev. L. D. Braggs has been assigned to succeed Rev. G. A. Jones, the recent pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Congregational Church was the only ecclesiastical organization in the town (if we may except a Society of Friends) till the introduction of Methodism, which event came to pass near the beginning of the 19th century.

As nearly as can now be learned, the first sermon preached here by a Methodist minister was by Rev. Epaphras Kibby in 1799. He was sent by Rev. George Pickering, presiding elder, to preach to a vacant Congregational Church in Kingston, as was sometimes done in those days, and making frequent evangelizing tours into the neighboring towns, he came to Epping and was invited by Rev. Mr. Holt, the Congregational pastor, to preach in his church, which he did, greatly to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Holt was not aware at the time that Mr. Kibby was a Methodist, and when he learned that he was of the sect "everywhere spoken against" he very naturally refused him admission to his pulpit on his subsequent occasional visits to the town.

In a sketch of the church Rev. James Thurston in 1882 wrote as follows: "We should not be too severe on these old Puritan pastors for their frequent refusals to countenance these early itinerants. They felt that they were constitutional guardians of the flocks, and they were honest in their suspicions and prejudices towards these strangers, who came, as they thought, in a disorderly and irregular way, and brought doctrines they had been trained to regard as dangerous heresies, and proclaimed them with a zeal which seemed to them the fruit of ignorance and fanaticism. Nothing but the good sense and true piety of these early pioneers could have enabled them to finally win their way among the people, and even to the respect and fellowship of these honest but mistaken pastors, as they did after no very long time."

When Mr. Kibby was denied the use of the regular pulpit, he was invited by the late Capt. Jonathan Fogg to hold his services in his hospitable home, near the center of the town.

Mr. Kibby appears to have been a young man, and is represented as a "traveling preacher on trial." He was a man of marked abilities as a preacher, and was afterwards distinguished as a leading minister in New England Methodism.

During the years 1800, 1801, 1802 there was no regular Methodist preaching in this town, but occasional services by Mr. Kibby, Daniel Webb, and probably some others. In 1803, William Gookins' name is mentioned in connection with Epping, and he probably also preached in Hawke, now Danville, and Poplin, now Fremont, and some other towns. Of this man we have no further information.

Rev. George Pickering preached, mostly in the house of Captain Fogg, in 1804.

The interest in the Methodist meetings continued and increased, and it was felt that some permanent place of worship was needed, but the friends of the cause were few and not rich in this world's goods. Captain Fogg was moved to build a house of worship for the Methodists, and proceeded to construct a small chapel.

Hedding Camp-Meeting Association.—Camp-meetings were held in Fowler's Grove, in South Newmarket, annually from 1857 to 1862, inclusive. At the meeting in 1862 arrangements were made for a permanent camp-meeting establishment, and a committee of ministers and laymen was appointed to secure a suitable location, purchase land, and make preparations for a meeting in the autumn of the next year.

The ground now occupied at East Epping was bought of Daniel and Ezra F. Barber and cleared and otherwise prepared, and the first meeting was held in 1863, under the direction of Rev. A. C. Manson, presiding elder of the Dover District. Reverend Calvin had acted as agent of the committee in the purchase and preparation of the ground. An act of incorporation was secured from the Legislature of 1863, the organization taking the name of the "Hedding Camp-Meeting Association," in honor of the late Bishop Hedding.

The charter declares that the corporators, "their associates and successors to be made a body politic and corporate for such religious, moral, and charitable, and benevolent purposes as said corporation may from time to time designate."

The association consists of all the pastors within the bounds of the New Hampshire Conference who may be in attendance, all "tent-masters," and owners of cottages on the grounds. The Executive Committee, consisting of the president of the association (who is chairman), secretary and treasurer, and eight committee-men, all chosen annually by the association except the president, who holds his office by virtue of his presidency for the time being. Additional land has been purchased from time to time, and the association now own 350 acres, are out of debt and in good financial condition.

Society of Friends.—Friends, commonly called Quakers, first settled and formed church organization in Hampton and Dover, N. H., prior to 1680, and

about the same time set up Monthly Meetings, each of which were composed of several particular meetings lying contiguous. These Monthly Meetings were held monthly for religious worship and for the transaction of the varied concerns which interested them as a church and society, and kept record thereof.

The first Friends' meeting-house built in Rockingham County was at Hampton (now Seabrook) in 1702, at or near the spot where the meeting house now stands. The earliest record which has been preserved by Hampton Monthly Meeting bears date 6th mo. 15, 1701. An unbroken record has been preserved.

Hampton Monthly Meeting was changed to that of Seabrook in 1793, because Seabrook was taken from Hampton and incorporated a separate town some time before. Since its organization the Monthly Meeting has been held a portion of the time at various other places within its limits, namely, at Amesbury, West Newbury, Epping, Pittsfield, and Weare.

Weare was separated from Seabrook Monthly Meeting in 1795, and was constituted a separate Monthly Meeting, called Weare Monthly Meeting of Friends.

The next Friends' meeting-house built in this county and within the limits of Hampton Monthly Meeting was at Newtown (now Newton), where a Friends' meeting-house was built prior to 1810 by some Friends living there. A meeting was set up by the Monthly Meeting, and continued for about eighty years; many of its members bore the name of Peasley. Their history dates back to the earliest settlements in Massachusetts, as Joseph Peasley died in Haverhill in 1662, the father from whom descended the Peasley family.

The descendants of the Newton Peasleys are scattered from Maine to California, some of whom are yet connected and in fellowship with the society of Friends.

The Friends' Meeting at Newton was discontinued in 1804.

A few Friends resided in Brentwood as early as 1738, held religious meetings around at their houses at first, and built a house for worship in 1740. James Bean was a preacher among them. Samuel Dudley and Jonathan Beede were prominent members for a time. Hampton Monthly Meeting approved of this organization in 1746, but some of the individuals composing this meeting, including James Bean, did not conduct the meeting or otherwise behave to the satisfaction of the Monthly Meeting, and it was discontinued in 1748. James Bean still continued his disorganizing course, and in a few years the meeting was entirely broken up, and those constituting it moved to other localities or ceased to be members of the Society of Friends.

A few Friends resided in Epping prior to 1746, and attended meeting with their friends in Brentwood until the disorganizing course pursued by some of its members. The Friends at Epping withdrew from them, and held meetings for religious worship at their houses until 1788, when Friends at Epping built their first meeting-house on the ground near the present post-office at West Epping.

A new house was built by Friends of West Epping for religious worship, near the old one, in 1851.

Seabrook Monthly Meeting of Friends was held three times each year at West Epping.

Universalist Society.—Between 1835 and 1840 a movement was made to organize a Universalist Society. A liberal religious sentiment had strongly developed itself here as elsewhere. It finally resulted in the associating together of several gentlemen of wealth and social influence, who purchased a site and erected the edifice occupied by the Methodist Society. This structure was built in about 1837. The first pastor was James H. Shrigley, who preached here one-half of the time and the other half in Exeter. He was a gentleman of pleasing address, and a forcible speaker. He was followed by a Mr. Moore, who remained only about one year. The Revs. Hosea and Moses Ballou, Henry Jewell, Thomas Whittmore, and other eminent ministers of this denomination preached occasionally, and the Rev. Nathaniel Goldsmith occupied the pulpit for several years. The interest which first brought the society into existence soon began to abate. Men died or moved to other places, so that it was found impracticable to sustain preaching and keep the church in repair. The result was the Methodist Society abandoned their old house of worship and purchased this, and refitted it to meet the wants of this society. The Universalist Society occupied this church, and kept up their organization for about twenty-five years.

The St. Joseph Catholic Church of Epping was erected in 1897. Before then there was a little chapel, which was sold to P. C. Roy and converted into a store. Before 1898 the congregation was attended to by the pastor of Derry, Father O'Connor, who had charge of the mission for about eight years. Before 1890, the mission was attended from Exeter, N. H. The mission was made a parish January 1, 1898, Rev. H. J. Bellefleur being the first pastor. He remained three years and was succeeded by Rev. L. J. A. Doucet, who remained six years. He was succeeded by Rev. F. G. Dashoies, who remained one and one-half years. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Roy, who was appointed to the place in August, 1908. The majority of the parishioners are French, twenty-five Irish people only. There is a parochial school attached to the church attended by seventy-five children. The church is a wooden structure worth about \$4,000, having 250 seats.

Native Ministers.—Many gentlemen from this town have chosen the profession of ministers of the gospel, and among them may be mentioned Rev. Nicholas Dudley, David L. Morrill, Samuel Stearns, and Josiah H. Stearns, who were members of the Congregational Church; Revs. Caleb Fogg, Jacob Stevens, Daniel W. Barker, Nathaniel Ladd, George Barker, and John W. Sanborn were members of the Methodist Church; Benjamin F. Shepard was an Episcopalian, and Norris Hodgdon was a Universalist. These gentlemen made honorable record in their profession.

Physicians.—Of the physicians who were natives of the town, mention may be made of Theodore and George W. Kittridge, both of whom became eminent.

Nathaniel Bachelder practiced medicine for a long period, following his father, Dr. Nathan Bachelder, who practiced long before him. They were both eminent and had a large practice. Among those physicians who were not native of the town may be mentioned Ebenezer Fisk, Eliphalet How, O.

Williams, George Kittredge, John Ladd, Ebenezer Moore, William Gilman, L. H. Angell, Locero J. Gibbs, Doctor Eastman, J. Chesley, and others. The physicians now present in town are A. W. Mitchell and A. C. Buswell.

Public Officials.—This town has occupied a prominent position in the state for one of its size, and many of its citizens who have remained within its limits, as well as those who have gone elsewhere, have occupied conspicuous positions in the county, state, and national governments. The following, though an incomplete list, will give the positions some have held, and all to the satisfaction of those who appointed or elected them to their places of trust:

Governors of the State.—William Plumer, from 1812 to 1813, and from 1816 to 1819; David Lawrence Morrill, from 1824 to 1827; Benjamin F. Prescott, from 1877 to 1879. Governor Morrill resided in Goffstown at the time he occupied the chair, but he was born in Epping, June 10, 1772, and died February 4, 1849. He was a student at Phillips' Academy in Exeter in 1790. He studied medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in Epsom, N. H., in 1793. He then studied theology, and was ordained a pastor, but relinquished that profession to resume the practice of medicine. He was a representative to the general court of the state in 1811, 1812, and in 1816. He was United States senator for six years. He was chosen state senator, and served as its president in 1823. He was a gentleman of varied learning, and wrote much on religious and secular topics. He was one of the prominent men of the state. During his administration as governor, General Lafayette visited this country and was given a public reception at Concord.

Col. Joseph Towle, of Epping, was then in command of a portion of the militia of the state, and was present on this memorable occasion. Colonel Towle subsequently became major-general of the forces of the state.

United States Senators.—William Plumer, from 1802 to 1807; David L. Morrill, from 1817 to 1823; John Chandler, from 1820 to 1829. Mr. Chandler was a native of this town, and was born of humble parentage on what is known as "Red Oak Hill." He removed when young to the province of Maine, and there by industry became prominent in the affairs of that state, and when the province was a part of Massachusetts he represented it in the State Senate from 1803 to 1805, and in the Congress of the United States in the lower house from 1805 to 1808, and for three years was sheriff of Kennebec County. In 1812 he was appointed a brigadier-general, and took a conspicuous part in the Canadian campaign. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Stony Creek, and in that engagement had his horse shot from under him. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1820, being one of the first two senators from the state of Maine after its separation from Massachusetts. He served in this position two terms, until 1829. In 1829 he was appointed collector of the port of Portland, serving till 1837. He died at Augusta few years later.

Representatives in Congress.—William Plumer, Jr., from 1819 to 1825; George W. Kittredge from 1853 to 1855. Dr. Kittredge resided in Newmarket at the time he was chosen. John Chandler, of Maine, an account of whom is given under the head of United States senators.

Presidents of the New Hampshire Senate.—William Plumer, 1810; David L. Morrill, 1823.

Speakers of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.—William Plumer, 1791, 1799; David L. Morrill, 1816; George W. Kittredge, 1852.

Secretary of State.—Benjamin F. Prescott, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876.

Electors of President and Vice-President.—William Plumer was one of the electors in 1820. He cast his vote for John Quincy Adams, while the others voted for James Monroe. But for this vote Mr. Monroe would have had a unanimous election. The favorite of Mr. Plumer was the next president.

State Councilor.—Samuel P. Dow in 1872, 1873.

State Senators.—William Plumer, 1810-11 and 1811-12; Joseph Shepard, 1816-17; Samuel P. Dow, 1858-59. Mr. Dow was a citizen of Newmarket when he was elected senator.

Attorneys at Law.—There have been many prominent and successful lawyers in town, especially in its early history, before it became the practice for members of the bar to locate in places more densely populated. Among this number can be mentioned Jotham Lawrence, William Plumer, Sr. and Jr., Samuel Butterfield, Amos A. Parker, Hiram Osgood, Silas Betton, Daniel Clark, James McMurphy, John S. H. Frink, Horace C. Bacon, Enoch Bartlett, Joseph F. Wiggin, J. Warren Towle, George Stickney, George W. Stevens, H. F. Hopkins, Elijah B. Hazen, W. H. Drury, and others, who remained for a short period. Epping for many years was a business center, and the practice of the law was quite prominent in town. For other lawyers see Bench and Bar chapter.

Banking.—There has never been in town but one bank of discount, and that was incorporated under the state law, and closed before the present national banking system went into operation. The name of this bank was "Pawtuckaway." It was chartered in 1854, with a capital of \$50,000. John H. Pearson, of Concord, was its president, and Charles W. Sargent, of Epping, cashier. It was a successful and well-managed institution. The larger portion of the stock was owned in Concord. This bank surrendered its charter in 1864, after ten years of successful business.

Origin of the Name of the Town.—Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL. D., of London, England, a native of Connecticut, but now lately deceased, the leading antiquarian of England, in reply to an inquiry of Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, in January, 1876, in reference to the origin of the name of Epping, in the United States (and there is no other town of that name except Epping in Rockingham County), says, in a letter dated February 12, 1876, "Epping is a nice little town in Essex, about seventeen miles from London. The parish is called Epping-Upland, and Epping is a market town in the parish. The town is in about the middle of the forest called 'Epping Forest,' but the town gives the name to the forest and not vice versa. Epping was originally a royal manor, and the forest a royal chase. It now belongs to the nation, and the forest is free to the public. We are very proud of having so large a bit of woods so near London, and the forest has always been a great resort for holiday-makers. No doubt some of the early settlers of your place came from Epping or its vicinity. Epping, according to writers on such subjects, is derived from Gippan, the possession of Gippa, a man's name in the old Anglo-

Saxon times,—i. e., Gippa's Forest, Epping Forest. The forest was probably the possession of one Gippa at the period when there were no surnames."

Epping Public Library.—At the March election in 1892 the town voted to accept the provisions of the library act passed at the previous session of the Legislature and organized with G. N. Shepard as chairman and Mrs. L. H. Buswell as librarian. In 1906 the volumes numbered 1452. Mrs. Fannie Osgood is librarian. The following are the societies: Rockingham Grange, P. of H.; Albert M. Perkins Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Geneva Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Fern Rebecca Lodge; Sullivan Lodge A. F. & A. M.; Queen Esther Chapter, O. E. S.; Paul Revere Council No. 15, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Sally Plumer Chapter, D. A. R.

CHAPTER XXVII

EXETER

Geographical—The First Settlement—John Wheelwright and Others—The Exeter "Combination" of 1634—Indian Hostilities—Edward Cranfield's Despotism—War of the Revolution—The Industries—Prominent Residents—Firmness of Sullivan—Washington Visit.

The town of Exeter lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by South Newmarket, on the east by Stratham, on the south by Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, East Kingston, and Kingston, and on the west by Brentwood. It is forty miles southeast of Concord and fourteen miles west of Portsmouth. There are stages to Kensington and East Brentwood, and electric railroad to Amesbury and via Hampton Beach and Rye to Portsmouth. The surface of the town is generally level and the soil fertile. The population in 1910 was 4897.

The earliest permanent settlement of New Hampshire by Europeans was made at Little Harbor, now within the limits of Rye, and at Dover Point, in 1623. How soon afterwards the more adventurous of the "fishermen and traders," who constituted the early population there, explored the river as far upward as the Falls of Squamscott we have no record. There is a distinct tradition, however, that there were residents in Exeter before the arrival of Wheelwright and his followers from Massachusetts in 1638. Whether they were occupying under the deed of the Indian sagamores of 1629 to Wheelwright, or whether the alleged deed of that date is spurious, are questions which need not be discussed here.

Rev. John Wheelwright, a friend and fellow-collegian of Oliver Cromwell, who had been vicar of Bilsby, in Lincolnshire, England, brought his family to this country in 1636, landing in Boston. The next year he was banished from the colony of Massachusetts on account of alleged "antinomian and familistic" religious opinions, and in the spring of 1638 established himself, with several persons who were driven from Massachusetts for the same cause, with a number of his former friends and parishioners from England, and with others of whom we have no definite previous knowledge, at the Falls of Squamscott, to which he gave the name of Exeter. Mr. Wheelwright at once gathered a church here and became its minister. He also drew up a form of civil government, which was essential for the peace and good order of the infant settlement, as the laws of Massachusetts were not in force here, and New Hampshire had as yet no laws. The instrument drawn by Wheelwright was styled a "combination," and was signed by the heads of families and inhabitants. The following is a copy of the combination:

Combination at Exeter, 1639.—Whereas it hath pleased the Lord to move the heart of our dread sovereign Charles, by the grace of God king, etc., to grant license and liberty to sundry of his subjects to plant themselves in the western parts America, we, his loyal subjects, brethren in the church in Exeter, situate and lying upon the river Pascataquacke, with other inhabitants there, considering with ourselves the holy will of God and our own necessity, that we should not live without wholesome laws and government among us, of which we are altogether destitute, do in the name of Christ and in the sight of God combine ourselves together to erect and set up amongst us such government as shall be to our best discerning agreeable to the will of God, professing ourselves subjects to our sovereign lord King Charles, according to the liberties of our English colony of the Massachusetts, and binding ourselves solemnly by the grace and help of Christ and in his name and fear to submit ourselves to such godly and Christian laws as are here established in the realm of England to our best knowledge, and to all other such laws which shall upon good grounds be made and enacted amongst us according to God, that we may live quietly and peaceably together in all godliness and honesty.

Mo. 5, 4, 1639.

John Wheelwright.
Augustine Storer.
Thomas Wright.
William Wentworth.
Henry Elkins.
George Walton.
Samuel Walker.
Thomas Petit.
Henry Roby.
William Winborne.
Thomas Crawley.
Christopher Helme.
Darby Field.
Robert Read.
Edward Rishworth.
Francis Matthews.
Godfrey Dearborne.

William Wardhall.
Robert Smith.
Robert Seward.
Richard Bulger.
Christopher Lawson.
George Barlow.
Richard Morris.
Nicholas Needham.
Thomas Wilson.
George Rawbone.
William Cole.
Jenness Wall.
Thomas Leavitt.
Edmund Littlefield.
John Cramme.
Philemon Purmot.
Thomas Wardhall.

It was modified after a time, and readopted in its primary form in 1640, as appears by the original instrument of that date, in the handwriting of Wheelwright, and signed by him and thirty-four others, now preserved in the town clerk's office.

Wheelwright's Church, which was of course a primitive structure and of small dimensions, was situated on the hill north of the Bliss house, and near the brick and tile manufactory. It was the fashion of that day to make a burial-ground of the yard which surrounded the church, and for many years it has been common to find the bones of the early settlers of Exeter in the clay excavated for the manufactory. Wheelwright's house is located by tradition

a little southwest of the church, in the field in rear of the house formerly occupied by the Misses Rowland. The first minister of Exeter remained here but about four years, when, upon the extension of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over the settlements of New Hampshire, he removed, with some of his warmest supporters, to Wells, in Maine.

The people of New Hampshire remained under the government of Massachusetts until 1680. During that period Exeter was a place of little political importance, not being once represented in the "great and general court," as were Dover, Portsmouth, and Hampton nearly every year. Yet the material interests of the people were steadily on the increase here, and there were valuable accessions to the population.

When John Cutt was appointed the first governor of the province, Exeter furnished him one of his ablest councilors in the person of John Gilman. Then came the eventful period of the Indian hostilities, in which Exeter, being on the frontier, was for a series of years greatly exposed to the incursions of the savages. Many of her citizens lost their lives and others were carried into captivity during this trying period of her history.

Exeter partook largely of the popular indignation that was aroused in the province by the tyrannical conduct of Governor Cranfield, and at a later date was the scene of a rather serious outbreak against the crown officials for attempting with a high hand to enforce the laws against persons charged with trespassing upon the forest pines marked for masts for his majesty's navy. In 1682, Edward Cranfield came to New Hampshire as governor. He soon exhibited himself in his true colors as a grasping, unprincipled despot. The people of the province feared and hated him, and when his arbitrary conduct became intolerable, some of them were so enraged that they actually entered into a combination for the avowed purpose of overturning the government.

On the 21st of January, 1683, the little village of Exeter witnessed a striking spectacle. A dozen horsemen, armed with swords, pistols, and guns, with a trumpeter, and headed by Edward Gove, a member of the Provincial Assembly from Hampton, with a drawn sword, rode through the snowy street of Exeter towards Hampton. A son of Gove and the brothers Wadleigh, Joseph, John, and Robert, Thomas Rawlins, Mark Baker, and John Sleeper were undoubtedly of the party, and probably Nathaniel Ladd, Edward Smith, William Healy, and John Young also. All of them were well known in Exeter, and the greater part of them were residents, and they made no secret of their purpose to rise in arms against the tyrannical government of Cranfield. But it was yet too early for a successful resistance to the arbitrary measures of a royal government, and when next the good people of Exeter saw their insurgent townsmen it was after they had been tried and convicted as accomplices in the crime of high treason and had been, by direction of the crown, respited and pardoned.

Though this lesson failed to teach Cranfield moderation, it showed the people of Exeter that they must adopt a less hazardous mode of resistance to the unwarranted acts of the authorities. In the course of the year the governor, being disappointed in his designs of making great gains from his office, resorted to the illegal expedient of taxing the people without the consent of the Assembly. To John Folsom, constable, was committed the tax against the

inhabitants of Exeter for collection, but he reported to the governor that the people refused to pay, on account of the illegality of the assessment. Thereupon the warrant was delivered to the provost-marshal of the province, who was ordered to collect the taxes or imprison the delinquents. But he found the duty no sinecure. He first went to the house of Edward Gilman, where he was met by the wife of Councilor John Gilman, who informed him that "she had provided a kettle of scalding water for him if he came to her house to demand any rates." He received at the same time a like hospitable assurance from the wife of Moses Gilman, and other women took pains to let him know that they were preparing red-hot spits, so as to give him a warm reception. Some half a score of the sturdy yeomanry of Hampton, on horseback and armed with clubs, then made their appearance on the scene, in order to insure that the marshal and his deputy should receive all due attention; and, to cap the climax, the Rev. John Cotton, at that time probably officiating as the clergyman of Exeter, joined the company, "with a club in the hand," the emergency seeming to justify a resort to carnal weapons. The assembled party then began good-humoredly but systematically to hustle the marshal and his deputy up and down the house, and laughingly inquired of them, "What did they wear at their sides?" alluding to their swords, which were indeed rather ridiculous appendages on such an occasion. The unfortunate officers soon betook themselves to the Widow Sewell's hostelry, ostensibly for refreshment; but their tormenters followed them there, and pushed them about, called them rogues, took the bridles off their horses, and then turned them loose, and in short made the place in a thousand ways too hot to hold them. The marshal at length found that he had brought his wares to a poor market, and in despair abandoned the attempt to collect illegal taxes in Exeter, which, it is believed, was never resumed.

A half-century again elapsed before Exeter witnessed another outbreak of popular feeling. The sovereigns of England depended much upon their American colonies for ship timber for the royal navy, and very stringent laws were enacted against the felling of any pine trees suitable for masts which stood upon common lands. The surveyor-general of the woods kept a sharp eye upon all such timber, and marked it with the broad arrow, which denoted that it pertained to the crown. It may naturally be supposed, however, that the lumbermen of the frontiers would pay but scanty heed to the regulations which forbade them to touch the finest growth of the forests. When the surveyor's back was turned, it is probable that the woodman's axe spared few of the monarch pines, whether they bore the king's mark or not. The surveyors could not help suspecting, if they did not know, that the laws were disregarded, and jealousy and bitter feeling necessarily sprung up on this account between the king's officers and the inland inhabitants of the province.

In 1734 David Dunbar was lieutenant-governor and surveyor-general of New Hampshire. He was arbitrary, having been a soldier, needy and jealous. He became convinced that the lumbermen of Exeter were cutting about the mill at Copyhold, now in Brentwood, trees which belonged by law to his royal master, and determined that he would put a stop to it. Accordingly he paid a visit to the mill in person, but while he was looking about for evidence of the violation of the law, he was greatly terrified by shouts and shrieks from the

surrounding woods, and the discharge of fire-arms nearer than was agreeable. Dunbar therefore determined that discretion was the better part of valor, and beat a retreat.

A few days after, however, he dispatched ten men in a barge up the river from Portsmouth, with directions to seize and bring off the suspected timber. The men arrived at the village in the evening, and put up for the night at the public house kept by Capt. Samuel Gilman on Water Street next to the town hall. After a part of them were in bed, and while the others were carousing there at ten o'clock at night, they were suddenly set upon by a party of men in disguise, who threw some of them out of the windows, and drove the others out at the doors. The party assailed made for the river in all haste, but in the mean time the bottom of their barge had been bored through, the sails cut to pieces or carried away, and the mast hacked down. They undertook to make their escape in her, but were obliged to return to the shore and hide until the next day, when they found means to return ignominiously to Portsmouth; but a part of them having lost their clothes, were in a particularly woeful plight.

The party who were engaged in this act of defiance of the surveyor-general's authority were from the outskirts of Exeter, then a very large township, but included men of respectability and standing. Thomas and Nathaniel Webster, Jonathan, Samuel, and Philip Conner, Trueworthy Dudley, and Ezekiel Gilman are said to have been among the assailants. They assembled at the public house kept by Zebulon Giddings, known as the Rowland House, and there painted their faces and altered their dress so as to defy recognition before setting off on their expedition. Dunbar believed that a part of them were Natick Indians; so it is probable that they adopted a disguise calculated to give that idea. We do not learn that any further attempt was made to enforce the mast-tree laws, nor that any punishment was inflicted upon the parties concerned in this breach of the peace; but Dunbar was so mortified and enraged that he caused the courts to be taken away from Exeter, and bore a bitter grudge against the inhabitants so long as he remained in the province.

The earlier half of the eighteenth century was a severe test of the pluck and endurance of the inhabitants of New Hampshire. We learn that the winters were often of unusual length and severity. The labors of the husbandmen met with but scanty returns, and the domestic animals were terribly reduced in numbers by the extreme cold and the want of food. Exeter must have suffered greatly in these years, though, as the business of her people was not exclusively agricultural, she probably escaped with less injury than some of the neighboring towns.

After the extension of the settlements of New Hampshire which followed the close of the French war, there was a time of greater prosperity. Exeter, during the administration of the last royal governor, was a thriving and important town. Governor Wentworth, who was fond of parade, encouraged the formation of a battalion of cadets here, officered by the leading citizens, and armed and uniformed in the handsomest style, according to the governor's taste. Some of his Excellency's warmest and most trusted friends were residents here. But when the first mutterings of the storm that led to revolution and independence were heard, the men of Exeter ranged themselves at once

on the side of the colonists; and throughout the times that tried men's souls this town was the headquarters of the state, in both civil and military matters.

Revolutionary.—The feeling inspired in the breasts of the people of Exeter by the oppressive acts of the British Parliament, which led to the American Revolution, found utterance in a series of patriotic resolutions, adopted "almost unanimously" at a town meeting in January, 1774. After specifying, in indignant terms the grievances of the colonists, the town concentrated their views into the resolve, "That we are ready on all necessary occasions to risk our lives and fortunes in defence of our rights and liberties." These were bold words, but they were supported by acts of equal boldness, as we shall see. The two most obnoxious of the British ministers, Lords North and Bute, were burnt in effigy in front of the old jail. We can imagine the exultation of the Liberty Boys at a demonstration so expressive and decisive.

In September, 1774, when the inhabitants of Boston were reduced to sore straits by the operation of the Boston Port Bill, our town imposed a tax, assessed in regular form upon the citizens, and to be enforced by distraint, to raise money to relieve them. But in December of the same year the men of Exeter were called upon to put to the proof their principles of resistance to tyranny, and were found equal to the occasion. A plan was devised among the bolder leading patriots of the province to seize the arms and ammunition of Fort William and Mary, at the entrance of the harbor of Portsmouth, which was then slenderly garrisoned, but which was soon to be fully manned.

It was arranged that the party which was to proceed down the river, under the leadership of John Sullivan, John Langdon, and others to make the seizure, should be supported by a stronger body of men from Exeter, who were to make their appearance in Portsmouth in season to secure the withdrawal of the warlike stores in spite of all opposition. Accordingly, a detachment of about twenty-five armed horsemen, under Nathaniel Folsom, Nicholas Gilman, and Doctor Giddings, left Exeter in the night fixed for the undertaking, and rode into Portsmouth about daybreak in the morning. They ordered coffee at the inn of James Stoodley, who looked with no small astonishment on their martial array. But they made no allusion to the business which brought them there. About eight o'clock in the morning, James Hackett, with fifty or sixty of the bold Exeter boys, on foot, marched into town and took their station at the haymarket in Portsmouth, where they waited for orders.

This, of course, created great astonishment, but little information could be elicited by any inquiries. At nine o'clock Langdon made his appearance at Stoodley's, and acquainted the party there that the raid was completely successful, and that Sullivan was then passing up the river in the boats loaded with the munitions which had but lately been the dependence of one of His Majesty's forts, but were ere long to be used against his authority by the oppressed and indignant colonists.

Thus, in this first overt armed resistance of America to the British authority, the men of Exeter took a part. The principal citizens of the town were open and decided in their determination to oppose the parliamentary measures. John Phillips, the founder of the academy, a man of learning, wealth, and cultivation, though little fitted by habit or inclination for strife, was firm and outspoken for the liberties of America. Nathaniel Folsom, who

had been distinguished as an officer in the French and Indian wars, and who was a member of the first Continental Congress, was ready to take up arms in his country's cause at a moment's notice, and did afterwards render valuable service as a provincial major-general until he was, by reason of the unworthy jealousies of others, allowed to be dropped.

Nicholas Gilman, the trusted friend of the royal governor, was no less firmly devoted to the defense of popular rights, and with his active and efficient sons, then just come upon the stage, was a most important and indispensable aid to the cause. He was afterwards the successful manager of the finances of the infant state, and the stay and staff of President Weare; and his sons became in their turn favorite and important officers of New Hampshire.

Enoch Poor had been for some years engaged in ship building in the town, and, accustomed in the management of men, was ready to tender his best services in aid of America's cause. His appointment in the army was peculiarly fortunate for the country. He became a general of light infantry; was greatly esteemed by Lafayette and by Washington, and his early death was deeply lamented.

James Hackett was also a ship builder, and as such labored for his country faithfully and well. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments, but his services could not be spared from the coast defenses. He did, however, serve in Rhode Island on one occasion as an officer in John Langdon's company of light horse. Such were a few of the leading spirits of the town as the alarm of war was about to be sounded.

The Lexington Alarm.—The famous expedition of the British troops from Boston to Lexington and Concord took place on the 19th of April, 1775. Early in the evening of that day a flying report of the affair reached Exeter, which was soon after confirmed by news received from Haverhill that the enemy was at Lexington, that the country was in arms, and a severe action had commenced, which was raging when the messenger left to alarm the inland towns. Our streets were filled with excited men until a late hour at night. About daybreak an express arrived in town with further and more authentic intelligence. The bells were immediately rung, and the drums beat to arms. It happened that three of the leading patriots of the town—N. Folsom, N. Gilman, and E. Poor—were absent at Dover, but there were enough others to determine what part Exeter should take in the emergency. The unanimous voice was for every man who could possibly be spared to march at once to the help of our suffering brethren. John T. Gilman, then twenty-one years of age, was peculiarly active in forwarding the preparations of the Exeter volunteers. Bullets were cast and cartridges made with all speed, and every one lent a helping hand. The women encouraged their brothers and sons to offer their services, and contributed their aid to fit them out for their hurried campaign.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, no less than 108 of the brave boys of Exeter were paraded at the courthouse (nearly opposite the lower church), armed and equipped, and ready to march.

"What road shall we take?" "By Haverhill." "Who shall lead us?" "Captain Hackett." "Are you all ready?" asked Hackett. "Yes," was the unanimous response. "March!" was the laconic order.

One who was of that extemporized band of soldiers has left an account of their march. He says that the men wore sad countenances while taking leave of their wives and friends at home, but there was no flinching. Once fairly upon the way, however, their spirits rose, and they soon resumed their cheerfulness. They had a drum and fife, but no flag, for the Stars and Stripes were yet in the future. But they were well armed, especially those who had the bright muskets which Governor Wentworth had taken pains to provide for his "cadets," little suspecting that they were so soon to be used in rebellion against his royal master. The Exeter company marched through Haverhill to the ferry, but found that town in great distress. A destructive fire had raged there only forty-eight hours before, consuming the finest part of the village; this, in addition to the intelligence of the commencement of hostilities, was particularly depressing to the inhabitants. At nightfall they reached Bragg's Tavern in Andover, and passed the night in that town.

Resuming their march at an early hour the next morning, they reached Menotomy at noon, and halted upon the common at Cambridge about 2 o'clock. Here they were taken charge of by some officers; their alarm-post was assigned them, and two or three rooms in one of the college buildings were given them for quarters. There they passed the first night of their military service, without even knapsacks for pillows, and the college floors, as one of their number quaintly remarked, "as hard as any other floors!" The next morning the company made choice of officers. James Hackett was elected captain; John W. Gilman and Nathaniel Gookin, lieutenants; and John T. Gilman, Gideon Lamson, and Noah Emery, sergeants.

The company soon after went through their exercises on the common, and evidently attracted no little attention. The next day a report came that the British were landing at Chelsea. Captain Hackett had the honor of being the first to receive marching orders; the company from Londonderry followed. They marched as far as Medford, where they were met by the information that the British had reembarked. At Medford they found N. Folsom and E. Poor, who were going to the headquarters of the army. General Heath reviewed the New Hampshire troops, and on Sunday Doctor MacClintock, of Greenland, and Doctor Belknap, of Dover, preached to them. The Exeter company remained at Cambridge not far from a fortnight, and were highly complimented by General Heath. Then, the emergency having passed, and arrangements being in progress for forming a permanent military establishment, they were permitted to return home.

Exeter had also its committee of correspondence, charged with looking after the interests of the patriotic cause. An example of the work which fell to their share may be found in a dingy letter, which is still preserved, dated at Portsmouth, April 21, 1775, and signed by H. Wentworth, chairman, by which the committee of Exeter are informed of "the attack upon the people of *Ipswich*," and of the expectation of the arrival of two ships of war in Portsmouth, and containing a request for "four or five barrels of powder." On the back of the letter is a receipt by the messenger for four barrels of powder, which were delivered by N. Gilman and Doctor Giddings, together with a memorandum of sixty-eight barrels more in the possession of the friends of liberty in Exeter and the neighboring towns. This powder

was undoubtedly a part of that which was seized at Fort William and Mary in December, 1774.

Highways.—The change in the character of the public highways since 1776 is worthy of special notice. For many years before the Revolution the lumber trade was the chief business of the town. Vast quantities of the choicest spoils of the forest were brought each year from inland points to the Exeter landing, a part to be used for the construction of ships here, and the remainder to be rafted or otherwise transported down the river. The greater share of the money raised for the repair of the highways was expended on the roads towards Brentwood and Epping, over which the staple commodity in which our citizens were so deeply interested was hauled to tide-water and a market. The result of it was that the other ways were sadly neglected. Fortunately this was of less consequence from the fact that most of the travel at that period was upon horseback. The river, too, served admirably as a public highway in former times between the settlements upon its banks. So long as people could do their business by means of boats, they were not so particular about the condition of the roads.

Navigation.—The basin of the Salt River sixscore years ago presented a far busier scene than it does today. The channel was then capable of affording a passage to vessels of considerable size, and ships of from 200 to 500 tons burden were built here, six or eight of them each season, it is said. Several vessels were owned here, and made voyages along the coast, and to the West Indies and Europe. With ships unloading their cargoes at our wharves, with carpenters and calkers plying their busy trades in our shipyards, and with long lines of teams dragging the mighty pines to the riverside, the spectacle must have been full of life and animation. Perhaps something of the same sort may again be realized when the obstructions to the navigation of the Squamscot shall be removed. As the Revolution drew nigh the lumber trade declined, and the business activity of the place diminished. The breaking out of hostilities sent some of the most enterprising citizens into the army; commerce was suspended and shipbuilding was no longer lucrative. The mechanics became soldiers or sought employment elsewhere, and Exeter, its limited resources drawn upon to the utmost to sustain the war, looked forward with anxious hope to the issue that was to bring peace and restore prosperity.

In 1776 Exeter could boast but two churches, and those both Congregational; nor was there either academy or seminary then. But in the article of public houses a hundred years have probably given us no increase. There were then two taverns on the east side of the river, and the whole number was no doubt greater than it is now. This is to be explained by the different habits of the earlier generation. Auction sales and many kinds of public business were formerly transacted at the inns, as they were usually called. They were places where the citizens of all classes used to meet, especially in the evenings, and the convivial habits of the past age contributed essentially to their being well patronized.

Exeter during the period of the Revolution was a place of great resort, and as those were not days when men could whirl into town from their homes by the train in the morning, and whirl back again to their own firesides



LANE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HAMPTON, N. H.



OLD GENERAL MOULTON HOUSE, HAMPTON, N. H.



GOV. WEARE HOUSE (THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)
HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.



HOUSE WHERE WHITTIER DIED, HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

in the evening, nearly every visitor here had to pass a night or two under the roof of one or another of our hospitable landlords.

At the close of the Revolution Exeter had but just assumed the position in the province to which its size and importance entitled it. Forty years before, the town had become an object of jealousy and dislike to some of the dignitaries under the crown at Portsmouth, and in consequence thereof had been tabooed and "left out in the cold," so far as it was in their power to accomplish it. The last royal governor, John Wentworth, however, was too sensible and politic to allow his conduct to be influenced by an old grudge. He took particular pains to conciliate the inhabitants of Exeter, visited the town repeatedly in much state, formed and commissioned a company of cadets here, embracing many leading men, as a kind of bodyguard to the occupant of the gubernatorial office, and established relations of intimacy with several of the prominent citizens. He labored zealously and conscientiously for the good of the province, and at the same time to uphold the power of Britain over it. He hoped no doubt that his special friends in Exeter might adhere to the cause of the crown, as so many of his connections and dependents in Portsmouth did. But he reckoned without his host. When the tocsin of war was sounded Exeter might be said to be a unit on the side of liberty, and the men whom Governor Wentworth had delighted to honor were the first to declare in favor of their oppressed country.

Exeter then became, and remained for many years, the capital of the province and state. The Legislature held its sessions here, and during its adjournments the committee of safety took its place, and exercised its functions. The courts were again established here, and the town became practically the headquarters of all military undertakings in which New Hampshire was concerned. And here on the 5th day of January, 1776, was adopted and put in operation the first written Constitution for popular government of the Revolutionary period. The honor of taking the lead of her sister colonies in this momentous "new departure" belongs to New Hampshire, and Exeter may well be proud to have been the scene of an occurrence so interesting and so memorable.

The Old Powder-House.—The structure in our town which has perhaps retained its old-time appearance most perfectly for the past century is the powder-house, situated on the point near the river on the east side. It was built about 1760, and has apparently undergone little repair since that time. It probably first held military stores destined for the French and Indian war, which, however, terminated before they could have been much needed. A few years later it was opened, no doubt, to receive a part of the powder captured by the provincials in the raid, under Sullivan, upon Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth Harbor in December, 1774. But as powder without ball hardly met the requirements of the times, the selectmen of Exeter purchased lead for the "town stock" from John Emery, and sent for a further supply to Portsmouth by Theodore Carlton; employed Thomas Gilman to "run it into bullets," and finally stored the leaden missiles in a chest, which Peter Folsom made for the purpose, at a cost of three and sixpence. The ammunition was dealt out from time to time to other places which stood in greater need, very sparingly though; for notwithstanding Exeter had a pow-

der-mill in 1776, the explosive dust was too precious to be wasted through a large part of the Revolutionary war. The old powder-house is now somewhat weather-beaten and dilapidated, and perhaps past its usefulness; but we hope it may be spared, on account of the good service it has done in former days. May no vandal hand be laid upon it, but may it remain a landmark for many years to come!

The Old Jail.—Another prominent object on the east side, which survived until a recent date, was the jail, on the spot occupied by the house of Mr. N. K. Leavitt. It is supposed to have been built about the year 1770, when the province was divided into counties. It was a wooden structure, of limited capacity, and at first was surrounded by no exterior fence or wall. It could not have been a very secure place of confinement for a person of ingenuity and resources; and indeed more than one prisoner made his escape from it. The notorious Henry Tufts, who published his memoirs thirty years afterwards, tells us that he was incarcerated there before the Revolution, and made his way out without much difficulty. After 1775 the jail became crowded; not only were the persons in this province suspected of disaffection to the American cause committed there, but Tories from other jurisdictions, counterfeiters of the colonial paper money, and deserters and skulkers from the Continental army. So much apprehension was then felt that the building was not strong enough to contain its inmates that armed guards were constantly stationed at the door.

The courthouse, known also as the townhouse and statehouse, stood at what is now the easterly corner of Front and Court streets, on the site of the dwelling of the late Mr. Joseph Boardman. The building had formerly been the meeting-house of the first parish. When it was moved across the street and devoted to judicial purposes, it was flanked by the stocks and the whipping-post. Possibly the former instrument of discipline may have disappeared before 1776, but the latter undoubtedly lasted till then. The horse-thief Tufts was flogged there shortly before that date, unfortunately without eradicating his inborn propensity to appropriate unlawfully the property of other people to his own use.

One of the town schools (for the excellence of which Exeter was early noted) was long kept in this townhouse. A "grammar school" was likewise maintained at the expense of the town in 1775-76, under the charge of Clement Weeks, a room being hired of Samuel Davis for the purpose.

The town and courthouse was the place of assembly for the Legislature of New Hampshire, whence it received the additional name of statehouse. Its halls in the "times that tried men's souls" continually echoed to the tread of the wisest and bravest of the dwellers among our granite hills. Sullivan and Folsom, Stark and Poor, Cilley and Scammell, Dearborn and Reid, in their military attire of blue and buff, often trailed their swords along its corridors; while Weare and Langdon, Gilman and Bartlett, Thornton and Whipple, and a host of other patriots in civil life assembled periodically within its walls to devise the ways and means for keeping an army in the field, until the power of Britain was at length broken, and peace crowned the independence of America.

The meeting-house of the first parish occupied nearly the same spot which

its successor, the present church, does now. But the yard which surrounded it was then of greater extent, and was filled with substantial stone monuments, bearing inscriptions in memory of the dead who were interred beneath. A number of years ago those monuments were carefully leveled with the ground, placed above the bodies they were intended to commemorate, and thinly covered with earth. The rank grass soon sprang up and obliterated all traces of the burying-ground. Subsequently the street was widened in front, and it is understood that the present sidewalk passes over a portion of what was formerly the churchyard. The good taste and propriety of these alterations has been questioned by some of the present generation, we believe; but there is a consolation in the reflection that the memorial stones were neither destroyed nor removed from their proper locations, so that should occasion require, the information they contain can at any time hereafter be made available. A portion of the main floor of the old meeting-house was left open to all worshipers indiscriminately, except that the men and women occupied different sides.

Comparatively few persons had private seats. The privilege of erecting a pew was highly prized it would appear, for in 1775 the rights to build three of them in the meeting-house were sold at auction to the highest bidders, and realized handsome premiums. The services in the religious meetings at that period were conducted in most respects as in our own day. We no longer have tithingmen, however, to look after the sleepers and the uneasy youngsters in sermon time. And we do have church-organs and an abundance of hymn-books, which our predecessors did not, by reason of which there has been an essential change in the style and manner of the sacred music. The "pitch pipe" alone was formerly employed to "set the tune," and in good old Deacon Brooks' day the hymn in the first church was "deaconed" out, a line at a time, before it was sung by the choir.

In 1776 the meeting-house was opened on two occasions of peculiar interest to the society. The first was on the 14th of March, when funeral services were performed over the remains of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, who had been the pastor of the church for many years. We learn from a contemporary record that a great congregation assembled to witness the solemn ceremony, for the deceased clergyman was highly esteemed. The other occasion was on the 9th of October, when the Rev. Isaac Mansfield, of Marblehead, Mass., was ordained as the successor of Mr. Odlin. The Rev. Messrs. Thayer, of Hampton, Fogg, of Kensington, and Webster and Noyes, of Salisbury, were present and took part in the exercises.

Ordinations were great events in the last century, and we read of one in a town in Massachusetts during the Revolution where the Council during their session disposed of no less than thirty-eight mugs of flip, twenty-four mugs of cider, eleven gills of rum bitters, and two mugs of sling! But we have no reason to suppose that the good clergymen and brethren who assisted on the occasion referred to in our town found it such thirsty work. On the contrary, it seems to have been accomplished with all due decorum. It may be necessary to remind readers of the present day that houses of worship a hundred years ago contained neither fireplaces, stoves, nor other heating apparatus. The congregation, so far as temperature was concerned, were

not much more comfortable in the winter season in-doors than out. But the generation of that day was brought up to bear hardships without complaint. The good mother used to rely upon a few coals in a foot-stove to keep up the vital heat, and perhaps the youngest child was bundled up so as to be kept comfortable; but the big boys had to take the severity of the weather seated on the bare boards, with little protection in the way of extra clothing. It is a question how large the attendance in our churches would be if the old fashion of cold rooms were to be resumed. Luckily for the enjoyment as well as for the size of the congregation, in the matter of conveniences and comforts there is no retrogression. Improvements once introduced become necessities; and New England will never go back to cold churches.

The meeting-house of the first parish had long been provided with a bell, and the town books inform us that in 1776 it was daily rung by Pompey Peters at 1 and 9 o'clock P. M., according to ancient custom, which has also been continued down to our own day. The present church was not built till more than twenty years after that date. It has been much admired for its architectural proportions, and is undoubtedly a fine specimen of the ecclesiastical edifices of the last century. Having fortunately escaped destruction by fire, which threatened to consume it, it is to be hoped it may now safely survive its centennial in perfect strength and condition.

The other meeting-house in the Exeter of 1776 was that of the second parish, and stood on the lot now occupied by the house of W. N. Dow. It was a building of ample size, and had resounded to the voice of the eloquent Whitefield in former years. The church in the academy yard is its lineal successor. No other place of religious worship existed in the town a century ago, unless the few Quakers who lived here and in the vicinity may still have occasionally held meetings. Twenty years before, they are said to have used a building which stood upon Front Street, where now the residence of Doctor Day is, as the place for the dumb devotions. No doubt they here received occasional visits from itinerant brethren of their sect, who in "good old colony times" perambulated the whole country, and kept up communication and interest between the families and communities of Friends in every section. In the Revolutionary times, however, the peaceful principles of the Quakers became unpopular, and their numbers here had probably dwindled, so that it may be doubtful if the small remainder did any acts to attract public attention.

The residence of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin was in Front Street, on or near the spot where the house of Mr. B. L. Merrill now stands. Mr. Odlin's father, the Rev. John Odlin, lived there before him, and the Rev. John Clark occupied the same premises at a still earlier date, and as the Rev. Dr. Isaac Hurd subsequently passed some forty years of his life in the same place, it would be difficult, probably, to find another lot of land in New England which has been the home of successive clergymen for so long a period. The Rev. Woodbridge Odlin is described as portly in person, and a perfect gentleman in his conduct and deportment. He was outspoken in his patriotic sentiments.

The Rev. Daniel Rogers, the pastor of the second parish, was a very estimable man, and possessed much learning. During the long term of his

residence here he kept a daily journal of occurrences, which our local antiquaries, a generation ago, greatly relied on as containing materials for the history of the town that somebody has been always going to write. What has now become of that journal we know not. Mr. Rogers lived in a house that formerly stood about where the entrance to Franklin Street now is. It faced towards Water Street, and was long ago removed to another situation.

The "great bridge," perhaps the grandfather of the present one, spanned the river in 1776, as at present. Of course it did not receive its designation from its abstract magnitude, but by way of distinction from its neighbor, the "string bridge," which, much less than a century ago, consisted of merely a single string-piece of timber flanked by a hand-rail, over which only pedestrians could pass.

The next house to the Rev. Mr. Rogers', probably on the west, was that of "Brigadier" Peter Gilman, as he was universally called. It is still standing. It was built by Councilor John Gilman, if we may credit tradition, near two centuries ago, and is undoubtedly the oldest structure in the town. The main body, which was the original edifice, has its walls composed of squared logs, making it what was called a garrison house, for protection against the attacks of the Indians. It was formerly much more quaint in its external appearance than now; but the interior is still worthy of inspection, as an example of the primitive domestic architecture of the country. The front wing is an addition of later date, made by the brigadier.

Peter Gilman's career extended back to an early period in the history of Exeter, he having been born in 1703, and as he lived to the good old age of eighty-five, he witnessed many changes, and in the end very great improvements, in his native town. He was for a long period a leading citizen. He had the command of a regiment in the French war and served with much credit, receiving subsequently the honor of a brigadier-general's commission. For twelve successive years he was speaker of the Assembly of the Province, and in 1772 and 1773 he was a member of the Governor's Council. He was undoubtedly inclined to question the expediency of resisting the royal authority, and in 1775 was required by the Provincial Congress to confine himself to the town of Exeter, and not depart thence without the consent of the proper authorities. But he was evidently not looked upon as a dangerous foe to liberty, and his scruples appear to have been respected by those who took the opposite side. His fellow-citizens chose him moderator in 1775, which could hardly have been done if he had been a Tory in the worst sense of the term. Brigadier Gilman was a great admirer of Whitefield, and an amusing story is told of the power of the great preacher's eloquence upon him and others, causing them to roll upon the floor in an agony of penitence. Another tradition represents him as sending off a press gang, which had come from Portsmouth to Exeter to seize men for the king's service, by admonishing them that every individual they took would be rescued from their hands before they reached Stratham. The brigadier appears to have stood up manfully for his townsmen, and hence they naturally stood by him. He was about the only Exeter man of note whose fidelity to the American cause came early under suspicion.

At a later period, however, another person who had previously held himself out as a zealous Whig was found guilty of the blackest defection. This

was Robert Luist Fowle, the printer, whose office in 1776, as he advertised, was "on the grand country road, near the State House,"—probably on Water Street not far from the present Court Square. Fowle had been employed to print the paper money of New Hampshire, and was afterwards suspected, on very good grounds, of using his press for issuing counterfeits of the same to be put in circulation by disaffected persons; it being considered a legitimate way of opposing the popular government to discredit its circulating medium. Fowle was arrested and held in durance for a time, and apparently undertook to secure his own safety by betraying his accomplices. Perhaps he was thought to be playing false in this; for we are informed that he owed his escape at last to the unfaithfulness of his jailor, whose carriage was believed one stormy night to have conveyed him away, and he sought refuge within the British lines.

The inhabitants of Exeter were almost to a man in favor of resistance to the oppressive measures of the British Parliament. Conspicuous among the patriots was Col. Nicholas Gilman, the father of Governor Gilman. At the commencement of the Revolution he was forty-four years of age, in the very prime of his powers, a man of resolution, firmness, and sound judgment. He was largely engaged in business, and was commanding officer of a regiment of militia. He was a great favorite with Governor Wentworth, who undoubtedly used all his influence to keep him on the side of his royal master, and it is said never ceased to retain his attachment for him. But Colonel Gilman occupied no doubtful ground. Early declaring himself on the side of his country, his counsel and services were eagerly sought for in her behalf and cheerfully rendered. Money, the sinews of war, was the thing most needful, and he was placed at the head of the fiscal department of the state, where he accomplished almost as much for New Hampshire as Robert Morris did for the country. But his efforts were not limited to any narrow sphere. No plan for the public security or advantage was adopted until it received the sanction of his approval. President Weare held the chief executive office, and Nicholas Gilman was his premier. The two sons of Colonel Gilman who were old enough for the military service took up arms at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle. John Taylor, the elder, served in the company of volunteers who marched to Cambridge on the morning after the first effusion of blood at Lexington and Concord. Afterwards he became an assistant to his father at home, and rendered invaluable aid to the patriot cause throughout the war in various capacities. The second son, Nicholas, entered the army early, and served in it six years and three months. He was assistant adjutant-general during the latter part of his service, and as such returned an account of the prisoners captured on the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Nathaniel, the third son of Col. Nicholas Gilman, was but sixteen when the war began, and did not take part in the fighting, though very desirous to do so; but he was useful to his father in his manifold employments, and succeeded him at an early age in his official positions.

Detachments from Colonel Gilman's regiment were from time to time called into the field for active duty, and there is no doubt that they received his supervision there. But it is not known that he served in person during any campaign, though it is likely that he was from time to time at the front.

It is related that he visited Gates' headquarters in 1777 for the purpose of doing his devoir in aiding to arrest the invading march of Burgoyne, but that the decisive battle had been fought before his arrival. He probably enjoyed there the opportunity of witnessing the surrender of an entire British army to the power of united America, which must have yielded him heartfelt satisfaction. Colonel Gilman resided, in 1776, in the house afterwards long occupied by Col. Peter Chadwick.

Gen. Nathaniel Folsom acted an important part in the Revolutionary drama. A native of Exeter, and descended from one of its most ancient families, he had been a soldier long before that time. In 1755, at the age of twenty, he was entrusted with the command of a company in a New Hampshire regiment, raised to serve under Sir William Johnson against Crown Point, and distinguished himself greatly by his gallantry and good conduct. He afterwards received promotion in the militia, and in 1774 was in the commission of the peace, which was then no small honor. He had also been for several years a member of the Assembly of the Province, and was regarded as one of the leaders of the popular cause. In 1774 he was chosen one of the members to represent New Hampshire in the General Congress at Philadelphia. Apparently Governor Wentworth hoped to the last that Folsom might be brought to repent and renew his fealty to the king, for it was not till the 22d of February, 1776, that he cast him off. On that day Folsom had the honor of receiving a letter of the following tenor:

"SIR:—I am commanded by his Excellency to acquaint you that he has, with advice of his Majesty's Council, ordered your name to be erased from the commission of the peace for the County of Rockingham—that it is done accordingly, and that you act no more as a justice of the peace for said county.

"By his Excellency's command,

IS. RINDGE,

"Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Rockingham."

The ex-justice did not make himself unhappy over the loss of his commission, but was undoubtedly glad to be freed from the very semblance of holding office under the king, or rather, as the phrase then was, under the king's ministers, for the Americans commonly believed that his gracious majesty was at heart very friendly to them, and that his advisers were solely responsible for every tyrannical act visited upon the colonies. At a later period the publication of the letters of George III. to Lord North showed that this idea was totally erroneous, and that the American Revolution was due to the obstinacy, folly, and despotic notions of the king himself. Colonel Folsom (for that was his title in the beginning of 1775) was evidently held in the highest estimation as a military commander, for on the 24th day of May, in that year, a month after Lexington, and a month before Bunker Hill, he received the appointment of major-general of "all the forces raised (by New Hampshire) for this and the other American colonies." The province had then three regiments in the field—Stark's, Poor's, and Reed's.

General Folsom at once repaired to Cambridge to take the command of the brigade. Stark complained (without reason) at Folsom being put over him, and was inclined to despise the authority of this colony, till his native good sense taught him to act more wisely. The misunderstanding and rivalry

between Folsom and Stark, however, prevented the nomination of either as a general officer on the Continental establishment, and Sullivan was selected as brigadier from New Hampshire. General Folsom remained in command of the New Hampshire troops at Cambridge until the adoption of the army, and the appointment of its commanders by Congress. He then returned home, but though not again called actively to the field, he was allowed no respite from military or civil employment. He was retained in command of the militia, who were continually kept in readiness for active service in emergencies, and frequently called forth. In the course of the war he was four years a member of the Committee of Safety; was repeatedly chosen to the Legislature, and in 1777, and again in 1779, elected a delegate to the Continental Congress; and in addition to all the rest, was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. There was evidently an incompatibility, or at least an impropriety, in a single person exercising such diverse functions at the same time, and some exception was taken to it in the Legislature; but a majority were of the opinion that the occasion justified a departure from ordinary rules, and the perfect confidence reposed in General Folsom's honesty and patriotism silenced all criticism. General Folsom lived in a house which formerly stood where Mr. George Sullivan's residence (now the Squamscot House) was afterwards built.

Enoch Poor was one of the most active business men of Exeter when the war began. He had come here some ten years before from Andover, Mass., his native town, and had engaged in trade and ship-building. He showed himself to be decided, bold, and fitted for command, and as he was an ardent friend of liberty, he was regarded at an early period as a leader in organizing resistance to the British authority. He was absent from home when the first shot was fired at Lexington, but in a very short time was found at Cambridge marshaling the sons of New Hampshire, who at the first note of alarm had quitted the plow to take up arms in behalf of their imperiled brethren of Massachusetts Bay. He was at once made colonel of the Second Regiment of New Hampshire troops, and thence forward until his death shared the fortunes of the American army. He was in command of his regiment on the Canada expedition, and was appointed a brigadier-general in 1777, in which capacity he did excellent service in Gates' army in the battles which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne. In Valley Forge he bore his part in the privations and sufferings of the troops, and at Monmouth he won distinction by his efforts in retrieving the fortunes of the day, at first imperiled by Lee's "ill-timed retreat." He accompanied Sullivan in 1779 in his expedition against the Indians; and in 1780 was put in command of a brigade of light infantry under the orders of Lafayette, who had a high opinion of him. He died at Paramus, N. J., on the 8th of September in that year, of fever, after a short illness.

General Poor was much esteemed by his brother-officers. Washington wrote of him in terms of high commendation; and when Lafayette visited this country, half a century ago, he paid a graceful tribute to his merit, as well as to that of another distinguished New Hampshire officer, by giving as a sentiment on a public occasion, "The memory of Light-infantry Poor and Yorktown Scammell." The residence of General Poor was in the house

formerly at the easterly corner of Centre and Water Streets, where his widow continued to live during the fifty years that she survived him. We have, unfortunately, no portraits of many of the principal citizens of Exeter one hundred years ago. But a likeness of General Poor is still extant. The tradition is that it was drawn by the accomplished Polish engineer in the American service, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, upon the fly-leaf of a hymn-book in church. It represents the general in the Continental uniform, with a cocked-hat and epaulets. The features are bold and prominent, and we can easily believe that the original must have been a man of mark.

Another of the foremost men of that time was Col. John Phillips, the location of whose dwelling has already been described. Though he wore a military title, he was noted not so much for his warlike as for his civic achievements. He was, however, the commanding officer of the Exeter Cadets, and a very well drilled and disciplined corps it was said to be. He was also a decided friend of his country, it is understood, notwithstanding he took no active part in public affairs in the Revolution. He was bred to the ministry, though he was engaged in business as a merchant for the greater part of his working life. He employed his large accumulations wisely and generously in promoting the cause of education in this and other states.

In the house formerly occupied by Mr. John W. Getchell lived Col. James Hackett in 1776. He had been for some time engaged in ship-building here, and was a man of enterprise and determination. He was no laggard in evincing his willingness to enlist in his country's cause, for he was one of the first to march to the scene of hostilities on the morning after the Concord fight. The unanimous voice of his fellow-volunteers made him the commander of the extemporized company, and he acquitted himself well of the trust. Repeatedly afterwards during the war he was chosen to important military commands, but his contriving head and skillful hands were so constantly needed in constructing ships-of-war and flotilla for offensive and defensive purposes on our coast that he is not known to have served as a soldier in any campaign, except in Rhode Island, under General Sullivan, in 1778, where he held the post of lieutenant of a company of light horse, of which no less a person than John Langdon was captain. Colonel Hackett appears to have passed much of his time, at a later period, in Portsmouth, where he pursued the business of ship-building, and on the occasion of Washington's visit to New Hampshire in 1789 commanded a battalion of artillery, which received his excellency on his arrival in Portsmouth with a grand salute.

The same house was years afterwards tenanted by another person, who filled during the Revolution a still more conspicuous public position. This was Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, who was in 1774 a physician in Plaistow, practicing his profession with great success. He was popular and aspiring. He denounced the usurpations of Britain at the outset, and is said to have been the first man in the province to resign the king's commission from political motives. He was repeatedly chosen to the Legislature, and upon the Committee of Safety, and was in 1779 and 1780 a delegate to Congress. Besides these, he held numerous other offices, civil and military, of dignity and importance. As adjutant-general of the state his only active service, by a singular coincidence, was in the same Rhode Island campaign in which his

predecessor in the habitation, Colonel Hackett, first heard the sounds of actual conflict. After the war, General Peabody's popularity was undiminished, and he received frequent testimony of the confidence of his fellow-citizens in the shape of elections to office. He afterwards removed his residence to Exeter, where he passed the remainder of his life. Towards the close of his career he was annoyed by pecuniary troubles, and is said to have become petulant and rough in his manners. Many stories are yet current of his sharp speeches and harsh conduct. They furnish an exemplification of the truth of the oft-quoted words of Shakespeare:

"The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

General Peabody was undoubtedly possessed of ability far above the average, and rendered valuable service as a legislator to his state and country, and in his professional capacity to the sick and suffering. We can make allowance for faults of temper, and even for more serious defects in one who so staunchly defended the rights of his country in the hour of her sorest trial, and bore so important a part in laying the foundations of the nation's prosperity and greatness.

Where the town-house now is, Joseph Gilman lived in 1776, in the gambrel-roofed house which, having been reduced one story in height, now occupies a place on the north side of Franklin Street. Mr. Gilman was bred to mercantile pursuits, and for several years before the Revolution was a member of the firm of Folsom, Gilman & Gilman, which did a large business in Exeter, in trade, in ship-building, and in ventures at sea. A printed shop-bill of the concern has been preserved, which shows that almost as great a variety of merchandise found a sale among the good people of the place three or four generations ago as now. "Crimson, scarlet, and various other color'd Broad Cloths; scarlet and green Ratteens; scarlet, blue, and green Plushes; crimson, cloth color'd and black figur'd cotton waistcoat Shapes; Velvet of most colors for capes; crimson, scarlet, black, blue, green, and cloth color'd Shaloons," are all articles which indicate the prevailing taste of that day for bright colored clothing; a taste which must have rendered an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen a spectacle much more imposing and pleasing to the eye than a company attired in the sombre hues, or the white and black, which are prescribed by more recent fashions.

Folsom, Gilman & Gilman dealt in hardware also, and in their enumeration of merchandise of this description, we find almost identically the tools and iron utensils which are advertised by their successors in the same line of business in 1876. Of course there are more or less Yankee inventions of modern date, however, which have superseded the older contrivances. The almost universal use of cooking-stoves, for example, has rendered much of the apparatus of the old-fashioned fireplaces obsolete; gun-flints are little in demand since percussion locks were invented; hour-glasses are now mere matters of curiosity, and "H and HL hinges," thumb-latches, warming-pans, and shoe and knee-buckles are certainly no longer articles of common use. Some of the goods are described by names that sound strangely to our modern

ears. Tammys and Durants, Dungereens, Tandems, Romalls, and Snail Trim-mings would be inquired for in vain, we fear, at our dry goods stores; and it is doubtful whether Firmers, Jobents, Splinter Locks, or Cuttoes would be recognized under those designations among our dealers in ironmongery.

In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that another printed Exeter shop-bill of the ante-Revolutionary period is still extant. It contains a brief list of the articles to be sold by William Elliott, "at his shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Coffin, and opposite Peter Gilman, Esq'rs." It indicates that Mr. Elliott's stock in trade was also quite miscellaneous, comprising dry goods, hardware, and groceries.

Indeed, there was one article under the last head that was then kept by every trader,—spirituous liquor. Its use was all but universal. We have already related an incident to show that good men, engaged in a religious duty, sometimes partook of the enticing cup with freedom. In fact, there was no occasion of unusual interest, from a christening to a funeral, but must be observed by a plentiful oblation. The selectmen when they met to transact the town business repaired to a tavern, where it was convenient to obtain the means to moisten their clay; and the landlord duly scored the mugs and bowls of fragrant beverages which they consumed to the account of the town, and his bill was promptly met at the close of the year. The judges on their circuit were unable to hold the courts without spirituous refreshment. We have seen a bill of the "Courts' Expences," of somewhat earlier date than the era we have been referring to, in which the dinners each day were supplemented by a liberal number of "Bottels of wine" and "Boules of punch."

Mr. William Elliott left his business when the country called for armed defenders and joined the army. He was adjutant in the regiment of Col. Nathan Hale in 1777, and at the disastrous fight at Hubbardtown was taken prisoner. He was probably exchanged subsequently.

The house of Mr. Joseph Gilman was the place where most of the meetings of the Committee of Safety were held during the war. The Legislature was in session more than one-third part of the year 1776, and the committee nearly the entire residue of the year. It would seem to be a hazardous thing to delegate to a dozen men the power to arrest, imprison, and release at their pleasure any of their fellow-citizens of the province. If they had been vindictive, here was ample opportunity to wreak their vengeance; if they had been rapacious, here were plenty of chances to fill their pockets. Many who were apprehended by their authority made bitter complaints, of course; but the action of the Committee of Safety is believed, on the whole, to have been characterized by much prudence and moderation. They had a great variety to deal with. Not a few of the men of wealth and position were opposed to resistance to the British authority. They feared the result of an organized insurrection against the power and warlike resources of England, and they preferred to submit to what they considered the small evil of taxation without representation rather than to incur the hazards of rapine and confiscation which might come in the train of a rebellion suppressed by force of arms. These timid souls were treated tenderly, and after a taste of jail-life were

allowed to go at large upon giving security for their good behavior. It may have been one of these who wrote to the committee the following letter:

"Prison in Exeter, 24th Apl. 1776.

"may it Please your Honors,

"Gratitude being a Duty Incumbent on those who have Receiv'd Favors, begg Leave to Return your Honors most sincere thanks for the Very Great Favor you have Done me in admitting me to Bail for the Liberty of this house and the Yard thereto adjoining, & am with the utmost Respect, Sincerity & Esteem

"yr Honors most obedient Servant,

"John Patten.

"The Honorable Committee of Safety."

As the "liberty of the yard" is alluded to in this letter, a word on the subject of that ancient legal fiction, as it may be termed, will perhaps not be void of interest to the people of this age, to whom imprisonment for debt is happily unknown. In former times, when a man who could not pay what he owed was liable to compensate for his inability by the loss of his personal liberty, debtors in many cases could enjoy the privilege of living outside the jail walls, provided they did not exceed certain limits, which were fixed at a convenient distance—for a long time 200 rods—from the building in every direction. In order to secure this advantage, which was obviously a great relief from actual incarceration, the debtor was obliged to give a bond, with good sureties, that he would keep within the prison "yard," as the limits were called. And if he overstepped the line, even for a single inch, his bond was forfeited, and his sureties were liable to pay the debt.

A story is told of a debtor in Exeter in the olden times who, being under bond to confine himself to the jail yard, saw a child who had fallen into the river struggling for its life at a point just beyond the line which he was bound not to transcend. His humanity outweighed all other considerations, and he broke bounds without hesitation and saved the child. It is pleasant to record that though the creditor might have extorted his debt from the bondsmen, for this act of mercy on the part of their principal, he never made the attempt. If he had forgiven his debtor in full it would have been better still.

But some of the Tories who came under the cognizance of the Committee of Safety were not to be handled with too much tenderness. They were sullen and vindictive, and ready to do anything to obstruct the progress of popular government. One of the men concerned with Fowle, the printer, in emitting counterfeit paper money was of this description. He had occupied a position of some distinction in the province. It was a bitter humiliation for him to lie in the jail with common malefactors, but he was too proud and obstinate to recant the opinions he had often expressed; and so he chafed in confinement, until by the aid of friends without he was enabled to make his escape. This was the well-known Col. Stephen Holland, of Londonderry. His influence on those about him must have been rated high, since it was deemed necessary to imprison his negro man Cato as well as his master. After the colonel's flight, the committee appear to have issued hand-bills for his apprehension, and employed Benjamin Boardman to go express to Boston, "to carry

advertisements after the Col. Holland." They turned out to be "after" him indeed, for he was so far in advance of them that he reached the enemy's lines in safety. He was banished by a formal act of the General Court, and his property confiscated.

Mr. Joseph Gilman was himself chairman of the Committee of Safety at one period, and held various public trusts during and after the war. His wife was a woman of thorough education and many accomplishments. His house appears to have been repeatedly visited by strangers of distinction during the Revolution. Some of the high-bred French officers who drew their swords in behalf of America are said to have expressed their admiration for the culture and esprit of Mrs. Gilman, as beyond anything they had witnessed elsewhere in the country. Samuel Adams passed a night at Mr. Gilman's house in the latter part of 1776, just before the victories at Princeton and Trenton had relieved the feeling of despondency caused by the prior disasters to our arms; and all Mrs. Gilman's powers of pleasing were said to have been exerted to cheer the drooping spirits of the patriot without effect. A military success was then the only cure for the gloom of the stern king-hater.

The dwelling-place of Maj. Jonathan Cass, one of the veterans of the Revolution, was where the house of Mr. Henry W. Anderson now is. At the outbreak of the war he was twenty-two years of age, and according to description was an erect, handsome man, with keen black eyes. He enlisted in the army as a private soldier, and served until peace was established, having taken part in most of the principal battles. As early as 1777 his merits procured him promotion to an ensigncy, and at the close of the war he was a captain. He then resumed his residence in Exeter for a few years, and his distinguished son, Lewis Cass, was born here in 1782. About 1790 the father re-entered the army in command of a company raised for the defense of the western frontier, and subsequently received the commission of major. He was so much pleased with the appearance of the western country that he established his home in Ohio, where he died in 1830.

Lewis Cass remained in Exeter till he finished his studies at the academy, and received a diploma, signed by the principal and president of the board of trustees, certifying his proficiency and good conduct, a copy of which, in his own youthful handwriting, is still preserved. His career after he quitted the home of his youth is a matter of familiar history.

Col. Samuel Folsom, a brother of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, was a well-known and respected citizen in 1776. His house was at the easterly corner of Court Square and Water Street, and is now occupied by the Hon. John Scammon. It is believed to have been built a year or two before the date mentioned, probably to replace a former edifice removed or destroyed. Colonel Folsom kept a public-house, as his widow continued to do many years after his death. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Exeter Corps of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. John Phillips. He was intrusted with much important business during the Revolution, requiring sound and tried capacity and devotion to his country's interests.

After John Langdon, in the midst of the apprehensions excited by the triumphant incursion of Burgoyne, inspired the people of New Hampshire, by the offer of his private property to organize an expedition under General

Stark, with the purpose of turning back the invader, Colonel Folsom was delegated by President Weare, chairman of the Committee of Safety, to visit General Stark, to convey him money for contingent expenses, to learn how his expedition was progressing, what articles it stood in need of, and to "advise with all persons in the service of this state on such things as he thought needful to forward the business they are engaged in." His confidential and discretionary mission appears to have been executed to the satisfaction of all parties; and we know how thoroughly Stark was enabled to perform the part required of him when he met the enemy at Bennington. A couple of years afterwards Colonel Folsom was selected by the General Court to discharge the agreeable duty of presenting in behalf of the state of Col. Joseph Cilley a pair of pistols which had been the property of Col. Stephen Holland, the Tory absentee; and the receipt of Colonel Cilley remains to testify that the commission was duly accomplished. It was at the house of Colonel Folsom that President George Washington stopped and partook of a collation when he visited Exeter in his tour through the Eastern States, in the autumn of 1789.

If time would permit, information could be obtained, no doubt, which would enable us to fix the residences, and give some account of the services, of many others of our former townsmen who responded to the call of the country in the struggle for independence. But the brief space allowed for the completion of these sketches forbids extended inquiry and research, and we must be content with recording such fragments of personal history of that character as are to be collected at short notice.

Peter Coffin, the predecessor of William Elliot in his store, near the western extremity of the great bridge, was a major in Col. David Gilman's regiment. His family name was once familiar here, and his ancestors are said to have lived in what is now the yard of the academy. An orchard which belonged to them then bore its fruit on the ground now covered by the academy.

The old Exeter family of Robinson was well represented in the Continental service, two of its members holding commissions therein; the one, Caleb Robinson, as captain, and the other, Noah, as ensign.

Noah Emery, a name handed down for generations here, was a paymaster in Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment and commissary. In the latter capacity he had the charge of a large amount of stores, which tradition says were housed in a building in Spring Street, familiarly termed "the State's barn."

Dr. Samuel Tenney was a surgeon in one of the Rhode Island regiments. He had previously settled in this town, and returned and married a wife here at the expiration of his service. He was a person of uncommon literary and scientific attainments, and contributed articles to the publications of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a topographical account of Exeter to the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He felt a warm interest in political matters also, and was for seven years a representative in Congress. He was also judge of probate, and was highly respected.

Another citizen of Exeter who served in the medical department of the army was Dr. William Parker, Jr. He was a grandson of Judge William Parker, of Portsmouth, whose father married, it is said, a daughter of the

English patrician house of Derby. Doctor Parker died in Exeter of yellow fever, which he contracted from a patient.

James McClure was the adjutant of a New Hampshire regiment in the Continental service.

Benjamin Boardman performed a tour of duty in the Revolution as the commanding officer of a company. He was a noted man in the town, and many years afterwards kept a public-house on the east side of the river.

Ebenezer Light was a lieutenant for two years or more in the New Hampshire line. His name was once a common one in Exeter, and Light's tavern, on Tower Hill, was a well-known place of entertainment. But no branch of the family now remains here, so far as we can ascertain.

Samuel Brooks, of Exeter, appears to have been quartermaster in Col. David Gilman's regiment. Whether this was the excellent deacon, who lived in a house removed to make way for the present Methodist Church, we are not certain. But if he undertook the duties, it is safe to say that he made a good quartermaster, for he was a faithful and thorough man. There is no doubt that he was employed by the Committee of Safety to pay the New Hampshire troops who were in Arnold's ill-fated expedition against Quebec. It may interest the reader to learn that the amount paid them, including expenses, was 348 pounds seven shillings.

Ebenezer Clifford, who was quartermaster-sergeant in Colonel Poor's regiment in 1775, was probably the person who removed hither from Kensington about 1790, and lived in the Brigadier Gilman house until his death. He was an ingenious mechanic, and constructed a diving-bell, with the aid of which he is said to have recovered a quantity of silver money from the wreck of a Spanish or other foreign vessel at the Isles of Shoals. The coin had suffered during its long submersion a wondrous sea change, and was found to be covered with some kind of marine incrustation. A portion of it was placed for safe-keeping in the old Exeter Bank, and when the vault of that institution was entered and robbed of its valuable contents, about the year 1828, some of Mr. Clifford's silver pieces were among the spoils. The story goes that the peculiar appearance of the money afforded the clew by which the guilty persons were detected.

It would not be just, in any recital of the services of our townsmen in the Revolution, to omit to mention the independent company that volunteered under the command of Capt. John Langdon in 1777, and marched to Saratoga to aid in the capture of Burgoyne. The lieutenant of the company was Col. Nicholas Gilman, and the private soldiers were composed of the solid men of Exeter, Portsmouth, and Newmarket. Most of them were of mature age, and many had held military commissions. No roster of the company is now accessible, but it is known that among the Exeter quota were such men as Capt. Samuel Gilman, Col. Eliphalet Giddings, Col. Nathaniel Giddings, and Ephraim Robinson, Esq. That citizens of such age and standing were ready to leave their families and business to shoulder the musket in defense of their country is proof positive of the pressing nature of the emergency, and of the absolute necessity then felt that the progress of the hostile army should be checked, and a substantial triumph gained to the cause of America. And the momentous consequences which ensued from the capitula-

tion of Burgoyne proved that this feeling was founded in reason and a just appreciation of the situation.

There were of course not a few other persons in Exeter whose services were called into requisition in some way by the state authorities.

John Rice, Esq. (we append the title, because it was not common, though much valued, in those days), whose house was where the parsonage of the first parish now is, furnished board and a place of meeting for the Committee of Safety in the earlier part of the war.

John Ward Gilman, who lived in the old house on the north side of Water Street near string bridge, now owned by the electric company, manufactured for the newly-formed state a seal, the impression of which, no doubt, is found upon the commissions of the period. The device was certainly more appropriate than the ship on the stocks, which for some unknown reason was subsequently adopted, and is retained on the present seal. It consisted of the fasces, the emblem of authority, on one side of which was a pine tree and on the other a fish, in allusion to two of the chief sources of the early prosperity of the colony. An appropriate inscription surrounded the whole.

Theodore Carlton, who appears to have opened a tavern during the war, had some of Colonel Poor's soldiers quartered there for a time. Men enlisted for the army in a time of actual hostilities are proverbially not the quietest of lodgers, and it is not strange that Mr. Carlton found that his premises sustained some damage. A committee reported thereon that there were "42 squares of glass broke, 2 stairs broke, 6 doors gone, several others broke, and plaistering broke down in several rooms."

Capt. Eliphalet Ladd, the father of William Ladd, the "apostle of peace," had occasional business with the committee and the Legislature. He was a man of untiring energy, and did not suffer the war to check his enterprise. He was engaged in trade on a considerable scale, and built ships and planned voyages in spite of the enemy's cruisers. He met with heavy losses, but on the whole was thought to have increased his property during the Revolution.

We cannot better close these too meagre and desultory notices of our town and its people at the heroic period when our independence was achieved than by an outline of the most impressive occurrence that Exeter witnessed during the eventful year of 1776.

When the dispute with Britain was begun, it was with no general expectation that it would result in a severance between the colonies and the mother-country. The provincials professed perfect loyalty, and assumed self-government only during "the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain." But as the struggle went on the popular ideas became modified, and the public came at length to comprehend that it was idle to expect to reunite ties which the sword had sundered.

A few sagacious minds had foreseen this from the outset. It is due to the able leaders of the popular movement in New Hampshire that it should be generally known that they contemplated the assumption of independence, and suggested it in an eloquent official letter from their Convention of Delegates to the Continental Congress as early as the 23d of May, 1775. This is the first allusion to the subject in any known communication from an organized body in the country.

As the sentiment of the whole people became gradually ripe for the final step of separation from Britain, movements were made in the Colonial Legislatures looking to that result. In New Hampshire a committee of both houses reported on the 15th of June, 1776, instructions to "our Delegates in the Continental Congress to join with the other colonies in declaring the Thirteen United Colonies a Free and Independent State, solemnly pledging our faith and honor that we will, on our parts, support the measure with our Lives and Fortunes."

From this time forward there was impatience in the breast of every true friend of liberty to blot out the very memory of subjection, to make way for the new and glorious career that was opening for the infant nation. The action of Congress was waited for anxiously, longingly, eagerly. At length the wished-for moment arrived. An express dashed into the Village of Exeter bearing a letter addressed to the Convention of New Hampshire, and authenticated by the manly signature of John Hancock. The Legislature had adjourned, but the president was here, perhaps waiting for the important missive. It was determined that the contents of the letter, containing the glad tidings of the Declaration of Independence, should be forthwith publicly read. The honor of pronouncing for the first time in New Hampshire the impressive periods of that unequalled production was appropriately devolved upon John Taylor Gilman. No firing of cannon or ringing of bells was needed to give *éclat* to the occasion; the general joy was too sincere and heartfelt to find expression in noisy demonstrations. Meshech Weare, president of the state, Matthew Thornton, who was himself soon to set his hand to the instrument, General Folsom, and Col. Pierse Long and Ebenezer Thompson, all members of the Committee of Safety, and tried and true patriots, were present.

The news had spread with the speed of lightning through the town. The farmer dropped his scythe in the swath, the mechanic left his saw in the kerf, and even the good wife forsook her spinning-wheel, while all gathered to hear the words which they felt were to give them freedom and a country. But perhaps there was no one of the audience whose heart was thrilled more deeply by the immortal Declaration than Col. Nicholas Gilman, the father of him who read it. He had put his whole life and energy into the cause of his country; he foresaw that nothing but formal separation from the parent state would prevent his dearest hopes from going down in darkness; he welcomed the words which rent the brightest jewel from Britain's crown with joy and thankfulness unutterable. The reader, from filial as well as patriotic sensibility, shared his emotion, and there were pauses when the rush of feeling o'ermastered speech. Exeter has witnessed many returns of the anniversary of our national birthday, and has listened to the utterances of lips touched with the living coal of eloquence; but the first reading of the Declaration of Independence, on the 18th of July, 1776, enchained the attention with a significance and power which have never since been paralleled.

For some years after the close of the Revolutionary war the people were hardly reconciled to the situation. The times were hard, money was scarce, and the acquisition of independence had not freed them, as many fancied it would do, from the restraints of law. Complaints were rife among the people

because the Legislature of the state would not authorize the issue of paper money, which many believed was the panacea for their fiscal troubles. At length the discontent became so intensified that it took an organized form among the people of several interior towns in Rockingham County, and on the morning of September 20, 1786, the rumor reached Exeter that a body of men were about to enter the town to obtain in one way or another "a redress of grievances." During the forenoon a great number of persons, attracted by the report, came into town from the neighboring places, not for the purpose of joining in any illegal demonstration, but to witness what was about to take place. The Legislature was in session in the meeting-house, which stood nearly on the site of the present lower church, while the Supreme Court was sitting in the court-house, which was on the opposite side of the street, occupying about the center of what is now the entrance to Court Street. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the expected assemblage made its appearance, coming down Front Street. It had been formed into the semblance of a military array at Kingston, and consisted of about two hundred persons or a little more, about one-half of them on foot and provided with fire-arms or swords, and the residue following in the rear on horseback and carrying clubs and whips. They halted near the residence of the late Nathaniel Gilman, on Front Street, and asked civilly for water. They then marched down the street, and passing over the great bridge turned and came back as far as the courthouse, which they surrounded, under the mistaken belief that the Legislature was in session there. Judge Samuel Livermore, who was upon the bench, sternly ordered that the business should proceed without pause, and forbade any one to look from the windows.

The mob in a few minutes became aware of their mistake, and attempted to surround the meeting-house. The spectators who were packed somewhat densely in and about the yard of the church yielded only inch by inch, and it was an hour or more before the riotous assemblage reached the building. They then placed guards at the doors and windows, and announced in substance that they meant to keep the members of the General Court in durance until they passed a law for the emission of paper money, which should be a legal tender for debts and taxes. One member only is reported to have escaped from the building, and he got out of a window. John Sullivan, the president of the state, was present in the meeting-house,—a man of resolution and a soldier. He made his appearance before the excited crowd, and said to them that they "need not expect to frighten him, for he had smelt powder before." In allusion to the demand which some of them had made for justice he said, "You ask for justice, and justice you shall have." It was noticeable that he did not advise the crowd to disperse, however; he undoubtedly felt that it was better to crush the insurrection in the bud.

It presently grew towards evening, and the good citizens of Exeter began to think it was time that a little pressure should be applied to the insurgents. Agreeably to a suggestion of Col. Nathaniel Gilman, a drum was beaten a little way off as if a body of soldiers were approaching, while he himself with his stentorian voice cried out something about "Hackett's artillery." The mob waited for nothing further, but incontinently took to their heels, and did not pause till they had reached the outskirts of the village. They passed

the night near where the passenger depot of the railroad formerly stood. No sooner was the village relieved from their presence than effectual steps were taken to suppress the rising. The Legislature having given the proper authority, the president at once sent orders into the neighboring towns to assemble the militia. A volunteer company of the principal citizens of Exeter was immediately enrolled under the command of Nicholas Gilman, who had served in the Revolutionary army, and was afterwards a senator of the United States.

By the next morning the Village of Exeter was a scene of no small excitement and military display. A large body of troops, horse and foot, were assembled, and, under the direction of the president and the immediate command of Gen. Joseph Cilley, they marched with military music to meet the force of the insurgents, the armed portion of whom were drawn up on the ridge beyond little river, on the Kingston road.

The Government column, with the Exeter Volunteer Company holding the post of honor in the front, moved to within the distance of some forty rods from the opposing party, when General Cilley, at the head of a small number of horsemen, dashed forward and across the stream, and by a coup de main seized and made prisoners of the leaders of the insurgents. The remainder broke and fled, but were pursued, and quite a number of them captured.

Joseph French, of Hampstead, James Cochran, of Pembroke, and John McKean, of Londonderry, were the principal persons engaged in the riotous demonstration. Some of the prisoners were indicted, others were brought to a court-martial, and still others were dealt with by ecclesiastical authority, but while all were pretty thoroughly frightened and very penitent, none of them were severely punished. The spirit of organized resistance to law and order received on this occasion a timely and effectual check, and the state authorities and people of Exeter are entitled to no little credit for their judicious and spirited conduct. In the afternoon of March 20, 1754, a troop of about thirty men, on horseback and carrying axes, made their appearance in Exeter. They came from Canterbury, Contoocook, and the vicinity, and their purpose was probably pretty well understood in Exeter and throughout the province.

Two trading Indians of the St. Francis tribe in Canada, Sabastis and Plausawa by name, had rendered themselves very obnoxious to the people of Canterbury and Contoocook the preceding summer. Sabastis had been formerly concerned in spiriting away two blacks owned by inhabitants of Canterbury, and both Indians not only proclaimed the opinion that there was no harm in stealing negroes, but threatened and even offered violence to the wife of a white settler. They indulged in boasts of former deeds of bloodshed and robbery, and in threats of committing others, until the people were so alarmed and incensed that they sternly warned them to depart. The Indians would have done well to heed the admonition, but in complete infatuation they still lingered in the neighborhood, and abated not a jot of their blustering. Peter Bowen and one Morrill, with whom they were staying, at length undoubtedly concerted a plan to take their lives. Bowen, who was a rough and violent man, procured a gallon of rum from Rumford and treated the Indians to it freely, until they became intoxicated. Meantime his con-

federates took the opportunity to draw the charges from the Indians' guns, and then enticed them into the woods, where Bowen slew them almost without resistance.

Yet so great was the dread and hatred of the Indians which prevailed throughout the province, and so favorably was the story related for the murderers, that when Bowen and Morrill were indicted for murder and imprisoned in Portsmouth jail to await their trial, the public sentiment was aroused most strongly in their behalf. Their trial was fixed for March 21, 1754, and the cavalcade which appeared in Exeter on the preceding day, as already mentioned, was composed of persons who were determined to rescue the accused persons from imprisonment.

A few of the people of Exeter are said to have joined the lawless band, but their names have not survived to our time. The party, thus reinforced, rode through mud and snow that night to Portsmouth, beat down the doors of the jail, knocked off the irons from Morrill and Bowen, and set them free. Rewards were offered by the governor for the rearrest of the prisoners, but they were never retaken, though they were at their homes again as usual soon after. Their course was justified by the popular voice, and it was not thought expedient to molest them or their rescuers. In no very long time the incidents would have been generally forgotten but for a song which some village poetaster composed on the occasion, and which preserved the memory of the transaction, being afterwards commonly sung at the huskings in Exeter.

Sixteen years afterwards an occurrence of a very different character aroused the attention of the town. News was brought that George Whitefield, a preacher of world-wide celebrity, was to address the people of Exeter. It may easily be supposed that none would willingly lose the opportunity of hearing his eloquent voice. So, although the time appointed was the forenoon of Saturday (September 29, 1770), almost the entire population thronged to the church where he was to officiate. The building was not capable of containing the crowd, and Mr. Whitefield determined to address them in the open air a course he was often compelled to adopt. It is said that he at first essayed to speak from the meeting-house steps, but the sun shining in his face, he crossed to the other side of the street, where some boards laid across two barrels or hogsheads furnished him a stand, from which he preached to his out-door congregation a discourse nearly two hours in length, from 2 Corinthians xiii, 5. This was the last sermon which that eloquent and devoted minister delivered. He went in the afternoon to Newburyport, Mass., where, the very next morning, he breathed his last. So that Exeter witnessed the closing effort in the career of one of the most distinguished divines of the world, whose name will be held in honor and reverence so long as zeal, piety, and self-denial shall be known and appreciated.

Within six years after the death of the earnest and eloquent Whitefield an immense change had taken place in the opinions, feelings, and situation of the American colonists. From remonstrances and petitions against the exactions of the mother-country they had proceeded to open and armed resistance, and at length to the decisive step of declaring themselves independent of the British crown. In June, 1776, the Legislature of New Hampshire instructed her delegates in Congress to join with those of the other

colonies in such a measure, and on Thursday, the 18th day of July following, the Declaration of the thirteen United Colonies of North America, authenticated by the bold signature of John Hancock, reached Exeter by express, having been fourteen days on the road from Philadelphia.

In 1789 Exeter saw another sight not soon to be forgotten by its citizens. The war was happily concluded, independence won, and, the insufficiency of the old confederation becoming apparent, a new form of government had been established. Washington, the savior of his country, had been elected its first Chief Magistrate, and after the new administration was fairly launched had set forth on a tour through the northern states. It was known that he was to leave Portsmouth on the 4th day of November, 1789, for Exeter, and the good people made their preparations to meet him with a cavalcade of citizens to escort him into town. But they mistook the hour of his departure from Portsmouth, or forgot his rigid habits of punctuality, for before the volunteers were in the saddle Washington made his appearance. He arrived here before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, accompanied by his secretaries, Colonel Lear and Major Jackson, and a single servant. Washington rode in an open carriage, and is said to have worn a drab surtout and military hat. The street was lined with spectators as he drove up to the door of the residence of Col. Samuel Folsom, who, as was not unusual among the leading men of that day, kept a public-house. It was the same dwelling now occupied by Hon. John Scammon on the easterly corner of Court Square and Water Street.

It is unnecessary to say that the whole population gathered eagerly to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. Col. Nicholas Gilman, who had been an officer of the staff under the commander-in-chief at Yorktown, and other officers of the Revolution and principal citizens, paid their respects to Washington, and did the honors of the town. They invited him to remain and partake of a public dinner, which his arrangements compelled him reluctantly, as his diary informs us, to decline. He, however, accepted a breakfast or collation at the public-house, on which occasion a young lady related to Colonel Folsom waited on him at table. His quick eye discovered that she was not a servant, and tradition informs us that he called her to him, addressed her a few pleasant words, and kissed her.

The hour or two of his stay in Exeter were soon over, and he again resumed his journey by Kingston towards Haverhill, Mass. He was accompanied a part of the distance by some of the gentlemen of the town. When he reached the top of Great Hill he called on his driver to stop, and casting his eyes back over the wide and charming landscape he remarked in admiring tones upon its beauty, and with this pleasant word at parting he bade our town adieu.

Annexation of Massachusetts.—Two hundred and sixty-two inhabitants of Exeter petitioned in 1739 to be annexed to Massachusetts. Their names are on record.

CHAPTER XXVIII

EXETER—(*Continued*)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

First Congregational Church.—The little colony which accompanied or followed John Wheelwright to the Falls of Squamscott in 1638, was essentially a religious one. It was composed in great part of those who had been members of his flock in England, and of those who had suffered for adhering to his theological opinions in Massachusetts. It is not strange, therefore, that a church was gathered within a few months after their arrival here. From the records of the church at Boston we learn that on the 30th of December, 1638, "dismissal was granted to our brethren, Mr. John Wheelwright, Richard Morris, Richard Bulgar, Philemon Pormont, Christopher Marshall, Isaac Grosse, George Wayte, Thomas Wardhall, and William Wardhall unto the church at the Falls of Pascataquack, if they be rightly gathered and ordered." It is probable that they all became members of the first church of Exeter, and that an equal or larger number of Wheelwright's former English parishioners were also connected with it.

Of the thirty-four persons who signed the "combination" with Wheelwright in 1639, we know from the preamble of the instrument itself that a part were brethren of the church, and the others inhabitants simply. It has been stated, upon what authority we know not, that the church was formed of eight members, comprising Wheelwright and those who, as his adherents, had been dismissed from the church in Boston; but this is apparently erroneous. As no records are in existence to afford the information, the number of those who composed the original church can probably never be ascertained, but there is reason to believe that among them were at least one-half of the signers of the combination. It is evident from the terms of the mode of government adopted by the settlers, and from their laws and ordinances, that the religious element was the controlling one in their little community.

Mr. Wheelwright remained in Exeter, as is supposed, until 1643, when all the settlements in New Hampshire having passed under the authority of Massachusetts, from which colony he had been banished, he removed with a few connections and intimate friends to Wells in Maine. It is probable that he did this from an apprehension that he might be subjected to further annoyance if he continued within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, without having made his peace with the authorities of that colony. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Wheelwright's removal was not expected to be permanent. There are votes upon the town records which indicate that the inhabitants understood that he might return to Exeter. And before he had been very long

at Wells, too, he took the first steps towards a reconciliation with the authorities of Massachusetts, which resulted in the reversal of the sentence of banishment against him.

When it became evident that Mr. Wheelwright was not to return, the people of Exeter made an attempt to call the aged Stephen Bachiler, who had been dismissed from Hampton for irregular conduct, to become their minister. This failed as did the settlements of several other ministers.

But the wishes of the people were at length gratified; for at a town-meeting on the 30th of May, 1650, it was unanimously agreed between Rev. Samuel Dudley and the town of Exeter "that Mr. Dudley is forthwith, as soon as comfortable subsistence can be made by the town for him and his family in the house which was purchased of Mr. Wheelwright, that then the said Mr. Dudley is to come and inhabit Exeter, and to be a minister of God's word unto us until such time as God shall be pleased to make way for the gathering of a church, and then to be ordained our pastor or teacher according to the ordinance of God." The town agreed to fit up the Wheelwright house, and to fence in a yard and garden, and to allow forty pounds a year towards the maintenance of Mr. Dudley and his family, with the use and sole improvement of the house and lands and meadow bought of Mr. Wheelwright, during the time he, Mr. Dudley, should continue to be their minister. The town also agreed that "what cost Mr. Dudley should bestow about the said house and lands in the time of his improvement, the town is to allow unto him or his so much as the said house and lands are bettered by it at the time of the said Mr. Dudley's leaving it, either by death or some more than ordinary call of God other ways." And it was further stipulated "that the old cow-house which was Mr. Wheelwright's shall by the town be fitted up fit for the setting of cattle in, and that the aforesaid pay of forty pounds a year is to be made in good pay every half year in corn and English commodities at a price current as they go generally in the country at the time or times of payment." The agreement with Mr. Dudley took effect immediately, and he undoubtedly entered upon the discharge of his ministerial functions at once. Indeed, there is reason to believe that he had been serving the town in the same capacity before that time. We learn, moreover, from the agreement that the church that had been gathered and maintained during Mr. Wheelwright's stay in Exeter had failed to preserve its organization for the seven years when it was without a pastor.

At a town-meeting on the 26th of June, 1650, it was voted to pay Francis Swaine twenty shillings "for his pains and time in going into the bay to collect Mr. Dudley his pay." This refers, no doubt, to the "English commodities" which the town were to furnish Mr. Dudley in part payment of his salary. There was little money in the frontier settlement, and some merchant in the bay (Massachusetts) was contracted with to supply the imported goods for Mr. Dudley, and to receive in exchange from his Exeter parishioners lumber and such other articles as they could furnish. At the same town-meeting it was resolved "that a meeting-house shall be built, of twenty foot square, as soon as workmen can conveniently be procured to do it, and the place appointed for it is at the corner of William Taylor's lot next the street,

and William Taylor is to have of the town twenty shillings for five rods square of his land in that place."

The people of Exeter having engaged the services of Mr. Dudley, took prompt and efficient measures to procure the payment of his stipulated salary. The town records inform us that at a meeting on the 5th of December, 1650, it was "agreed upon that the townsmen (who performed substantially the duties of selectmen) shall have power to make a rate upon all such of the inhabitants of the town as do not voluntarily bring in according to their abilities, for the satisfying of the town's engagement unto Mr. Dudley for his maintenance." It had previously been determined that every inhabitant of the town should pay, "for every thousand of pipe-staves they made, two shillings, which should be for the maintenance of the ministry; and for every thousand of hogshead-staves, one and sixpence; and for every thousand of bolts that is sold before they be made into staves, four shillings; and also what is due from the saw-mills shall be for the maintenance of the ministry." And in order to establish the priority of this claim above all others, it was provided that "any man that shall deliver any staves or bolts before they have satisfied the town order shall pay ten shillings for every thousand staves and twenty shillings for every thousand bolts." It was also voted at said meeting on the 5th of December, 1650, that if Francis Swaine and Henry Roby, or either of them, shall make a bargain with any able merchant of the bay to pay or cause to be paid unto Mr. Dudley the sum of forty pounds in good English commodities in May next, for his whole year's maintenance, and to accept of hogshead-staves or pipe-staves for the said forty pounds worth of goods, then the town do agree to stand to their bargain which they shall make, and to bring in their proportional parts of hogshead-staves or pipe-staves unto the said Henry Roby or Francis Swaine to satisfy their agreement."

While the inhabitants were thus solicitous to secure their minister from want, they were no less ready to protect him from defamation. They authorized the three townsmen—Henry Roby, Thomas King, and John Legat—"to vindicate the credit and reputation of Mr. Dudley against the reproachful speeches and calumniations of John Garland, by proceeding against him in law, according to the demerits of his offence." It is not known that any suit was ever brought against the slanderer; he probably found means by apology, or otherwise, to avoid such a result.

Apparently nothing was done under the vote to build a meeting-house, passed June 26, 1650, for a couple of years after. At a subsequent meeting, July 8, 1652, "it was ordered that a meeting-house shall forthwith be built, and that every man, both servants as well as others, shall come forth to work upon it as they are called out by the surveyor of the work, upon the penalty of five shillings for every day's neglect; and teams are to be brought forth to the work by the owners as they are called for by the said surveyors upon the penalty of ten shillings a day for their neglect, and the surveyors or overseers appointed for the said work are Mr. Edward Gilman, Thomas King, and Edward Hilton, Jr., and they are to see the work finished and not to have it neglected." Undoubtedly the people were moved to commence and carry through the enterprise soon after; for a vote of the town in November, 1652, alludes to the "finishing" of the building, and the return of a board



THE COMMON, RAYMOND, N. H.



OLD BRIDGE AT BROWN'S MILL, RAYMOND, N. H.



MAIN STREET, RAYMOND, N. H.

of commissioners to lay out the west part of Hampton, in August, 1653, mentions the "Exeter meeting-house," which would imply that it was then completed.

Where Mr. Dudley's congregation worshiped in the mean time, whether in the primitive structure that is understood to have been erected in Mr. Wheelwright's ministry or elsewhere, we have no means of knowledge, nor is it certainly known where this church was located; but there is reason to believe that it was not far from the site which tradition assigns to the earlier building. It continued to be used as the place for public worship for more than forty years. In 1664 a lean-to with a chimney was added to the meeting-house, to serve as a watch-house. Some time after this, probably, Edward Smith, Biley Dudley, Edward Gilman, and perhaps others built a gallery in the house, which was confirmed to them by a vote of the town in 1678; and at the same time said Smith, Gilman, Jonathan Thing, Peter Folsom, Nathaniel Lad, and Moses Levit were allowed to build a gallery for their wives at the end of the men's gallery, leaving room for still another, if desired, which Mrs. Sarah Wadley, Sarah Young, Alice Gilman, Abigail Wadley, Ephraim Marden's wife, Grace Gilman, and Mary Lawrence had leave to erect and set up at the north end of the house.

It would appear that within a few years after Mr. Dudley's settlement the town had lost some inhabitants, perhaps persons of means, so that they were unable to continue his salary; and as he "was not willing to urge that from them which they could not comfortably discharge," it was agreed between them, on the 13th of June, 1655, that "the contract made at the time of his settlement should be annulled, that he should lay down his minister-character, and that his future exercises on the Sabbath-day should be done as a private person, he intending and promising to be helpful, what so may with convenience, either in his own house or some other which shall be appointed for the Sabbath exercises."

The next year the Town of Portsmouth, understanding, probably, that Mr. Dudley was relieved of his Exeter charge, passed a vote to invite him to remove thither and become their minister, and the selectmen of that town were authorized to communicate the vote and make a contract with him. He received the proposition favorably, and agreed to visit Portsmouth the next spring.

The danger of losing their minister seems to have aroused the inhabitants of Exeter to new efforts, for at "a full town-meeting" on the 8th of June, 1657, "it was ordained and agreed that so long as Mr. Samuel Dudley shall continue to be a minister in the town of Exeter, which shall be till there be some just cause for him to remove, whereof he is not to be judge himself, but other indifferent, understanding men,—the fewness of the people, or greater maintenance to be a cause are expected,—the town of Exeter is to pay the said Samuel the sum of fifty pounds yearly in merchantable pine boards and merchantable pipe staves, both to be delivered at the water-side, at the Town of Exeter, at the current price as they shall go at when they are delivered." The residue, in case full compensation was not thus made, was to be taken in corn, and the payments were to be in equal installments on the 29th of September and the 24th of June in each year. The Wheelwright

property was also fully confirmed to Mr. Dudley, and it was provided that the selectmen of the town should yearly "gather up" the said sum of fifty pounds, and in case they should fail to do so, they should be answerable to the town for their default, and make up out of their own pockets whatever they failed to collect! It is somewhat doubtful if the selectmen of our day would be willing to accept such a liability; and perhaps it was only the fear of being deprived of their minister which reconciled them to the condition two centuries ago. This action on the part of the town had the desired effect of inducing Mr. Dudley to abandon all thoughts of removing to Portsmouth, and to retain him to pursue his useful labors in Exeter.

Mr. Dudley being an excellent man of business, and holding the pen of a ready writer, was frequently employed by his parishioners in secular affairs. At a meeting of the town on the 4th of March, 1658, a grant of certain land was made to him in consideration of his drawing off from the town book all the former grants and necessary orders in relation thereto, which it was stipulated were to be "fairly written." It was also provided, singularly enough, that if he should find recorded any grant or order to hinder this grant of land to himself, the latter should be void, which is evidence of the entire confidence reposed by the people in his integrity.

In 1660 something was needed to be done to the house of worship, either by way of addition or repairs, as the selectmen were authorized, in case they should be "forced to lay out of their own estates towards the fitting up of the meeting-house," to make a rate to reimburse themselves. This was a great advance on the earlier rule, which apparently required the selectmen to make good any deficiency in the minister's salary; and subsequent votes of the town, as will be seen, still further relieved them from responsibility in parochial affairs.

At a town-meeting on the 15th of March, 1668, it was ordered that Lieutenant Hall be empowered to "arrest and sue any that belong to the town that refuse to pay to the rate of the ministry." And in 1671 it was agreed that the selectmen should be exonerated from the duty of collecting the minister-rate, and that thenceforth Mr. Dudley was to "gather up his rate himself," in consideration whereof he was to receive sixty pounds, instead of fifty pounds, yearly. The selectmen were to assess the tax, and in case any inhabitant should refuse to pay, they were to empower Mr. Dudley to "get it by the constable."

Either this method of obtaining his salary was impracticable or unsatisfactory to Mr. Dudley, or the infirmities of age soon compelled him to withdraw from his charge; for it was but five years later that the place of worship in Exeter appears to have been strangely neglected, if we may give full credit to the allegations of the record of a court held at Hampton in May, 1676, which was as follows: "The town of Exeter being presented for letting their meeting-house lie open and common for cattle to go into, this Court doth order that the selectmen of Exeter do take effectual care that the said house be cleaned, and be made clean enough for christians to meet in, and the doors hung and kept shut; and this to be done and signified to Mr. Dalton, under the hand of the constable, by the next Sabbath day, come se'ennight, or else

to forfeit five pounds; that for the time to come they should keep the said house commodiously tight and suitable for such a place, upon the like penalty."

Mr. Dudley died in 1683, at the age of seventy-seven years, the last thirty-five of which he passed in Exeter; and was buried, it is believed, in the old graveyard near the present gas-works. He was connected by blood and marriage with some of the principal men of Massachusetts, and the people of Exeter were fortunate, in every respect, in having him to settle among them. He was able to allay all jealous feelings on the part of Massachusetts towards Exeter by his acquaintance with the dignitaries of that colony, and he was unquestionably a diligent and faithful spiritual teacher and guide.

For some years after Mr. Dudley's decease there was no settled or regular minister in Exeter, but it is probable that religious worship was conducted by such clergymen as might be temporarily engaged. In 1683, Rev. John Cotton, before and afterwards of Hampton, is mentioned in a contemporary account as of Exeter, so it is probable that he ministered here for a time. Elder William Wentworth certainly officiated here before October, 1690, as the town then voted to treat with him "for his continuance with them in the ministry." Mr. Wentworth remained in the office of minister in Exeter until some time in 1693, when the growing infirmities of years must have disqualified him for the work.

The course adopted by the town in selecting his successor strikingly illustrates the simple fashions of the time, and the general concern felt throughout the community in relation to the spiritual concerns of even a remote and feeble settlement. On the 23d of June, 1693, Capt. John Gilman and Biley Dudley were chosen "in behalf of the town to go to the neighboring ministers and take their advice for a meet person to supply the office of the ministry in the Town of Exeter." The search seems to have been successful, for only three months afterward a committee was raised to treat with Rev. John Clark, and on the 10th of October, in the same year, Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Peter Coffin, and Capt. Robert Wadleigh were empowered to agree with Mr. Clark to become the minister of Exeter, and to fix his salary for the first half-year, the town engaging to pay the same.

But Mr. Clark was not to be secured at once. It is not known why he did not remove sooner to Exeter, but it may be conjectured that he required, not unreasonably, that the inhabitants should first prove their disposition and ability to sustain a religious society by erecting a suitable house of worship. However that might have been, in January, 1695, at two meetings of the town, the subject of building a new meeting-house was discussed, and at length determined; and "the major part of the town saw cause to erect and set the house on the hill between the great fort and Nat Folsom's barn." But the location of a public building is never an easy matter for a town to agree upon, and a controversy afterwards arose in regard to it, which was only settled at last by a committee chosen for the purpose. Captain Coffin was employed to keep the account of the work done by the inhabitants upon the house, and the rate allowed was three shillings a day for men, and for lads what the committee should order.

The location decided upon was just in front of the site of the present lower (First Congregational) church, and there the meeting-house, evidently

of no mean proportions, was placed, being completed about the beginning of the year 1697. It had doors at the east and west ends, the pulpit on the north side, and stairs leading to a women's gallery on the south side. Pews were built round the sides, and the middle space was probably occupied with benches.

At a town-meeting on the 3d of February, 1697, it was voted "that the new meeting-house should be seated by the committee now chosen, viz., Captain Moore, Mr. Smart, Biley Dudley, Captain Hall, Lieutenant Leavitt, and Mr. Moses Leavitt; and the committee have full power to seat the people in their places and power to grant places for pews to whom they see meet; and those men that have places for pews shall sit in them with their families, and not be seated nowhere else."

It is probable that Mr. Clark preached for a time in Exeter before his ordination, which was fixed to be on the 21st of September, 1698. The 7th of September was ordered to be observed as a day of humiliation. On the Sunday preceding the ordination a confession of faith and covenant, which had been previously agreed upon, were signed by the following-named persons, who were the first members of the first church in Exeter, the organization of which has ever since been maintained: John Clark (pastor), John Gilman, Peter Coffin, William Moore, Thomas Wiggin, Kinsley Hall, Theophilus Dudley, Samuel Leavitt, Biley Dudley, Moses Leavitt, John Folsom, Henry Wadleigh, Jonathan Robinson, Thomas Dudley, John Schrivener, Nicholas Gilman, Richard Glidden, Elizabeth Gilman, Elizabeth Clark, Judith Wilson, Margaret Beal, Sarah Dudley, Deborah Sinkler, Deborah Coffin, Sarah Lowell, Mehitabel Smith.

The church having been organized on the day appointed, the ordination exercises were performed by Rev. Mr. Hale, who preached the sermon, Rev. Mr. Pike, who made the prayer before imposition of hands, Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, who gave the charge, and Rev. Mr. Cotton, who gave the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Clark received at first sixty pounds a year for his salary, with the use of the parsonage lot and a certain meadow, to which ten pounds more were afterwards added to cover the expense of firewood and fencing of the lands. It was also agreed that the town should furnish him a parsonage house, but he subsequently consented to dispense with that stipulation on condition that the town should pay him one hundred pounds instead thereof.

Mr. Clark remained in charge of the church in Exeter until his death in 1705, at the age of thirty-five years. He was highly esteemed by his people; they paid to his widow the full amount of his salary, and erected a tomb over his remains at the expense of the town, and twenty years later made repairs upon the same. The grave of Mr. Clark is in the yard of the lower church, and upon his tombstone were inscribed these lines:

"A prophet lies under the stone,
His words shall live tho' he be gone.
When preachers die, what rules the pulpit gave
Of living are still preached from their grave.
The faith and life which your dead pastor taught
Now in one grave with him, sirs, bury not."

In the April following (1706) the town voted to give Rev. John Odlin a call to carry on the work of the ministry, and appointed a committee of ten persons, a major part of whom were empowered to make a full agreement in behalf of the town with him "for his salary and other things needful." Under this authority they contracted to pay him seventy pounds a year, together with the strangers' contribution money, and allow him the use of the parsonage and 200 acres of land, and to give him an outfit of 100 pounds in money towards his settlement. Mr. Odlin was ordained on the 12th of November, 1706. He was a young man, having graduated at Harvard College only four years before. He married Mrs. Clark, the widow of his predecessor, and his pastorate only ended with his life.

Ere many years had passed the want of a new place of worship began to be felt. The town had increased in population, and the Indian wars had for the time ceased to alarm and keep down the frontier settlements. When men ventured to go to church without arms in their hands, the tide of immigration began to assume its natural flow. On the 16th of December, 1728, it was determined that a new meeting-house should be built, and placed on some part of the land purchased of Capt. Peter Coffin, on which the meeting-house then stood.

But so important an undertaking required time, and it was not until the spring of 1731 that the new building was finished. It was placed close by the old meeting-house, which was not removed until after its completion.

This, which was the fourth house of worship erected in Exeter, was a large structure, with two galleries, and a broad aisle running up to the pulpit, on each side of which were benches for those who did not own pews, and who, agreeably to the fashion of the time, had seats assigned them according to age. A high steeple was added to the edifice soon afterwards, at the charge of some public-spirited citizens, who presented it to the town, and a bell was purchased and hung to make all complete. The steeple stood till 1775, when it was blown down in a heavy gale, and rebuilt at the expense of the town; the building lasted till 1798, when it was replaced by the present edifice, which is still standing on the same spot.

On November, 1731, the town voted to take down the old meeting-house at once, and with the materials to build a court-house, which was located on the opposite side of the street, just below where the Squamscott House now is.

Mr. Odlin ministered to the people of his charge to their acceptance for more than thirty years, and until the time of the "great awakening" under the influence of Whitefield. Mr. Odlin set his face conscientiously against the "new lights," and though a majority of his parishioners agreed with him, a considerable minority were of a different opinion and zealously supported the views of Whitefield. In 1743 the major part of the people joined in a request to Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, son of Rev. John Odlin, to settle over them as the colleague of his father. As it was known that the sentiments of both were in harmony, the partisans of the Whitefield doctrine voted against the younger Mr. Odlin, and being outnumbered, withdrew to the number of forty-one persons, and on the 7th of June, 1744, were organized into the Second Church.

Mr. W. Odlin was ordained on the 28th of September, 1743, his father

preaching the sermon on the occasion. He is represented as having been a man of genuine piety, and of modest and unaffectedly simple manners. He succeeded in keeping his church and people well united, though in time of the troubles between the colonies and Great Britain he took an early and decided stand in favor of the former. He died in 1776, and his parish voted a gift of twenty-five pounds to his widow.

In July, 1776, a call was given to Rev. Isaac Mansfield, who was then serving as a chaplain in the Continental army, to settle over the first church and society. The reply was favorable, and Mr. Mansfield was ordained October 9, 1776, Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Kingston, preaching the sermon on the occasion, Rev. Mr. Fogg, of Kingston, delivering the charge, and Rev. Mr. Webster, of Salisbury, giving the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Mansfield was a native of Marblehead, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College, and a man of good capacity, and we have his own authority for saying that during the greater part of his pastorate here of nearly eleven years his situation was pleasant and his people well united. But some unprudences on his part at last weakened the ties between them, and he was dismissed at his own request, made according to an agreement with the parish, September 18, 1787.

In January, 1790, an invitation was given to Rev. William F. Rowland to become the pastor, and an annual salary of "400 Spanish milled dollars" was voted him. Mr. Rowland accepted the call, and was ordained June 2, 1790. He ministered to this congregation for thirty-eight years, and was dismissed at his own request, December 5, 1828. He was a worthy man, of good abilities and fervent piety. The remainder of his life he passed in Exeter, and died in 1843 at the age of eighty-two years.

The successors of Mr. Rowland have been: Rev. John Smith, 1829-1838; Rev. Wm. Williams, 1838-1842; Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 1843-1844; Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, 1845-1852; Rev. Wm. D. Hitchcock, 1853-1854; Rev. Nathaniel Lasell, 1856-1859; Rev. Elias Nason, 1860-1865; Rev. J. O. Barrows, 1866-1869; Rev. Swift Byington, 1871-1892; Rev. W. L. Anderson, 1894-1907; Rev. George H. Driver, 1907.

The Second Congregational Church.—The members of the original parish who seceded from it in 1743 and united to form a new society proceeded in the same or the following year to build a house of worship. It was situated on the lot where Mrs. W. N. Dow's house now stands, and was a building of two stories and respectable capacity. It stood parallel with the street, and on the western end was a goodly steeple, surmounted with a vane. The pulpit was on the side opposite the front door, and a gallery ran round the other three sides. It was this meeting-house in which Whitefield essayed to preach on the day before his death, when it was found all too small to contain his thronging auditors, and he was compelled to address them in the open air, on the opposite side of the way.

The seceders naturally wished to be exonerated from paying taxes for the support of the old parish when they ceased to worship there, but the law of that day was against them, and though the town was repeatedly urged to relieve them from the burden the majority would never consent to do so. A petition to the General Assembly of the province for setting off a new parish was opposed by the town and failed. But the society struggled on, and in

1746 made an unsuccessful attempt to procure Rev. Samuel Buel to become their minister, and in 1747 invited Mr. John Phillips, one of their own number, and afterwards the founder of the Phillips Academy, to act as their pastor, but he declined on the ground of his inability to perform all the duties of the clerical office. Thereupon they extended a call to Rev. Daniel Rogers, who accepted it, and was settled over them August 31, 1747. The same year a mutual council was agreed upon by both churches for the purpose of attempting a reconciliation of the differences which existed between them, but without avail.

Rev. Mr. Rogers remained the minister of the new parish until his death, December 19, 1785. For thirty-seven years he labored with piety and zeal for the good of his people, and in his decease it was said "they sustained the loss of a faithful minister, and his children that of a kind and tender father." His parishioners, in token of their respect for his memory, voted to bear the expense of his funeral.

After the death of Mr. Rogers, the new parish was without a settled minister for nearly seven years. Rev. Joseph Brown, who was installed over them, November 20, 1792, was a native of Chester, in England, and educated at Lady Huntingdon's Seminary. He remained in Exeter but five years, being dismissed at his own request in 1797, but his ministrations appear to have been quite successful. The parish voted him a present of \$50 at his departure.

The new society, being now without a pastor, gradually declined in numbers and interest, and several of the more influential members of the church sought the communion of their brethren of the other parish. The society organization, however, was kept up, and religious services were held with more or less frequency. At length, about 1813, several of the former members having returned, a new impulse appeared to be given to the society, and stated worship was resumed with regularity. Rev. Hosea Hildreth, a resident of the town and a teacher in the academy, was employed to supply the pulpit, which he did till Rev. Isaac Hurd began his ministrations.

Mr. Hurd was installed as the pastor, September 11, 1817. When he came to Exeter he found but a small and feeble church, but under his faithful and judicious care it speedily increased in strength and numbers. In 1823 the society had become of sufficient size and ability to build a new meeting-house, which is still standing in the southeastern end of the academy inclosure, and substantially unchanged, except that its length was increased by the addition of about fifteen feet in the year 1863.

After a harmonious and successful ministry of nearly thirty years, Mr. Hurd proposed to the society to settle a colleague with him, generously relinquishing all claim for pecuniary compensation thereafter. The society, gratefully acknowledging his faithful and efficient labors and assuring him of their unwavering affection, assented to the proposal, and in pursuance thereof Rev. Samuel D. Dexter was ordained as colleague pastor December 2, 1847. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College, and his personal and religious character were such as to give him a strong hold upon the people, but his labors were cut short by his death, April 20, 1850, at the early age of twenty-four years. And six years later, October 4, 1856,

Rev. Isaac Hurd, D. D., at a good old age, beloved, respected, and honored for his amiable character, his Christian virtues, and his faithful labors, passed from earth.

Rev. Asa D. Mann was installed as colleague in the place of Mr. Dexter, November 19, 1851. Mr. Mann was born in Randolph, Mass., was a graduate of Amherst College, and had been settled in Hardwick, Mass., before he came to Exeter. After a little less than six years' service here he was dismissed from his charge, July 8, 1857.

He was succeeded by Rev. Orpheus T. Lanphear, who was installed February 2, 1858, and dismissed in February, 1864. Rev. John W. Chickering, Jr., was his successor, his installation taking place September 5, 1865, and his dismissal July 18, 1870.

The eighth pastor of the new society was Rev. George E. Street, who was installed March 30, 1871. His pastorate lasted many years and he was dismissed at his own request. Rev. Alexander P. Bourne was installed as ninth pastor, October 30, 1901, having served as associate pastor from August, 1895. He resigned May 29, 1902. The present incumbent is Rev. Samuel H. Dana who came to Exeter from Quincy, Ill., in 1903.

The Baptist Church.—A Baptist Church was organized in Exeter, October 17, 1800, consisting of ten members, and a society was formed the next spring by voluntary subscription. Meetings for religious worship were thenceforward held regularly on the Lord's day, though the limited number and means of the society enabled them at first to have preaching but a part of the time. Rev. Messrs. William Hooper, John Peak, Samuel Shepard, and other well-known ministers of their denomination lent them occasional aid at this early period. They first used to meet at the house of Harvey Colcord, afterwards at the Centre schoolhouse. In 1805 they built and dedicated their first meeting-house, which was situated on Spring Street.

In 1806, Mr. Barnabas Bates preached for them during several months, and in the spring of 1809, Rev. Ebenezer L. Boyd became their preacher and labored with them for two years with encouraging results. In 1814 and the two succeeding years, Rev. Charles O. Kimball and Rev. James McGregore supplied their pulpit a part of the time. In the year 1817 a Sabbath school was first commenced in connection with the society, which has ever since been continued. The first teacher was the now venerable Deacon John F. Moses, who for half a century, with little interruption, held the position of superintendent.

Their first settled minister was Rev. Ferdinand Ellis, who took the position in June, 1818, and occupied it until September, 1828. In the autumn of the latter year Rev. John Newton Brown was settled over the church, and so continued until February, 1833. Rev. John Cannan succeeded him, being ordained May 29, 1833, and remained until February 16, 1834. Rev. J. N. Brown was again invited to the pastorate in 1834, which he filled until he was dismissed in April, 1838. More than two years then elapsed before another minister was settled, during about one-half of which period the pulpit was regularly supplied by Rev. J. G. Naylor.

In November, 1840, the church gave an invitation to Rev. Noah Hooper, Jr., to become their minister, which he accepted, and continued with them from December 1st of the year until July 20, 1845. It was nearly three years

after this before a successor was settled, Mr. T. H. Archibald, licentiate, preaching about one year of the time. In the spring of 1848, Rev. Elijah J. Harris was settled as the pastor, and was dismissed from his charge April 7, 1850. Rev. James French accepted the call of the church in January, 1851, and was settled over them until January 1, 1853. After his dismission, Rev. Mr. Russell supplied the desk for a time. Rev. Franklin Merriam was the next settled minister, who was installed in September, 1854, and dismissed in November, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. James J. Peck, whose pastorate commenced in February, 1857, and continued until April, 1861.

On the 1st of July, 1861, Rev. Noah Hooper was solicited to assume the pastoral charge for the second time, and accepted the call. He continued his ministrations until the autumn of 1871, when he was dismissed at his repeated request. Rev. Joseph N. Chase was next invited to become the pastor, and was received into that connection January 16, 1872, and after a long pastorate he resigned and was succeeded in 1895 by Rev. A. E. Woodsum, the present pastor. The meeting-house on Water Street, in which the society now worships, was built in the years 1833 and 1834.

In December, 1854, some twenty-two members withdrew from the Water Street Church and formed themselves into a new society. They first held their meetings in a hall on Water Street, until they built a meeting-house, on Elm Street, which was dedicated October 1, 1856. Up to about this time Rev. J. B. Lane supplied them with preaching. Shortly after they removed to the new house, Rev. T. H. Archibald was settled over them as their minister. His pastorate continued not far from two years. For some time after his dismission, the pulpit was supplied by students from the Newton Theological Institution, and afterwards by Rev. Mr. Mayhew. About 1862, Rev. Charles Newhall was installed as the pastor, and continued in the office some eight years. In 1871 the two societies resolved to re-unite, the Elm Street organization was given up, and its members merged again into the Water Street society.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—There was a Methodist meeting sustained here as early as 1832. In 1834 a church was built, and the society prospered until the church numbered about one hundred and eighty members. In 1841-42 the question of slavery and other discordant elements caused a division in the church, which finally resulted in disorganization. In 1867, at the request of a few earnest Methodists, Rev. C. W. Millen, a student in the Theological Institute at Concord, N. H., came to Exeter and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were twenty-five members at first, and they worshipped in Mission Hall. After a few weeks Rev. Mr. Millen's duties called him elsewhere. He was followed by Rev. J. D. Folsom. The congregation steadily increased under each pastor, until in 1869 the society purchased the Unitarian Church, at a cost of \$4,000.

Rev. Mr. Folsom was succeeded by Henry B. Copp, 1869-71; Silas E. Quimby, 1872-74; S. C. Farnham, 1875; J. H. Haines, 1876-78; Mellen Howard, 1879-81; J. W. Walker, 1881-82; C. H. Hanaford, 1882-83; C. J. Fowler, 1883; J. W. Adams, 1884-86; C. S. Nutter, 1887; G. A. McLaughlin, 1888-90; S. E. Quimby, 1891-94; T. Whiteside, 1894; J. H. Emerson, 1895-96; Wm. Woods, 1897-1903; W. R. Boultenhouse, 1903-05; R. H. Huse, 1906-10; H. F. Quimby, 1910.

Christ Episcopal Church.—The first service of the Episcopal Church in Exeter was held in the town hall by the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, in July, 1865. The first parish meeting took place the September of the same year, and the first confirmation in November.

The Rev. Dr. Cushman took charge in October, 1865, and his connection ceased April 24, 1866.

The Rev. James Haughton entered on the rectorship Trinity Sunday, 1866.

The sum of \$445 was raised by the Rev. Henry A. Neely, D. D., assistant minister of Trinity Church, and officiating at Trinity Chapel, New York. By the efforts of Miss Caroline E. Harris and other ladies, the handsome sum of \$4,000 was added to the above. By the exertions of the rector, the Rev. James Haughton, \$800 was munificently added to this by contributions from various places to defray the expenses of a tasteful and convenient church of wood on Elliott Street. A memorial window was placed in the west end by Miss C. E. Harris. The church was finished at Christmas, 1867. A bell was given, the joint gift of the Rev. Professor Huntington, of Hartford, Conn., the Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., of St. Paul's School, and the rector, Rev. James Haughton. The consecration office was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Henry A. Neely, of Maine.

In September, 1868, the Rev. James Haughton resigned the rectorship. From October to April the parish had no settled clergyman, and was supplied by various ministers from Boston through the energy and skillful management of Miss Caroline E. Harris. In April, 1869, the Rev. L. P. Parker, D. D., entered on the duties of the rectorship. After two years of loving service he resigned, and from that time until July, 1872, the parish had no settled minister.

In 1872 the Rev. Henry Ferguson entered on the duties of this rectorship, remaining until March, 1878, when he was succeeded by the Rev. G. B. Morgan and he by Rev. Edward Goodrich who remained its pastor until his death; when he was succeeded by Victor M. Haughton, its present pastor.

Advent Christian Church.—Advent meetings have been held in this town for the last sixty years or more, and in 1877 the church was organized and the following officers chosen: Charles Haley, clerk; George T. Stacy, treasurer; G. T. Stacy and Joseph Haley, deacons; G. T. Stacy and I. E. Safford, committee on preaching. Twenty-one united with the church at its organization. It worships in a very neat and convenient chapel erected in 1901, owned by the society and free from debt. As a people they are looking for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. John E. Lary is pastor.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.—The first mass was said in Exeter at the house of Daniel Fenton in the fall of 1849, by Rev. J. O'Donnell, of Lawrence, Mass. Father O'Donnell was succeeded by Rev. John McDonald, of Haverhill, who commenced to make regular monthly visits to Exeter and Newmarket. At this time mass was said in a loft over a blacksmith shop on Spring Street. The Rev. Father Canovan, of Portsmouth, succeeded Father McDonald, mass being said in the Methodist Church building, which then stood on Centre Street.

The first resident pastor was the Rev. Father Pareché, and in succession the parish had been governed by the Rev. Fathers O'Hara, Walch, O'Brien, Egan, Lucey, R. Power, J. Cansing, J. E. Finen and P. T. Scott.

The present brick church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Michael Lucey, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars.

The First Unitarian Society was organized June, 1854, by the union of the members of the extinct Universalist Society and a number of Unitarians from the Second Congregational Society. The old Universalist Church was reopened, and Rev. Jonathan Cole became the first settled pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Learned, September, 1862. A new church building was erected in 1867-68. It is of wood, in the pointed Gothic style, but modified to meet the requirements of the material.

Mr. Learned was succeeded by Mr. Edward Crowninshield in September, 1870, whose ministry was terminated the following year on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin F. McDaniels, May 1, 1872. In 1875 a parsonage was built on the church lot. Mr. McDaniel on his resignation was succeeded by Rev. John E. Maude, who died after a short service and was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Nickerson and he by Rev. Edward Green, the present pastor.

Miss Annie B. Wiggin is the leader of the Christian Science Church.

CHAPTER XXIX

EXETER—(Continued)

Military Record of 1861-65—The Publishing Interest

MILITARY RECORD

Exeter responded promptly to the call for troops during the late Rebellion, and the record of her soldiery is one in which her citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride. The following is a list of those who entered the service from this town, as prepared by Rev. Elias Nason: S. B. Abbot, 8, B.; Job C. Allard, 13, E; Alfred A. Avery, 9, A; J. J. D. Barker, 11, I, dead; C. W. Batchelder, 9, A; George Batchelder, 15, I; Wm. Bean, 6, C; Frederick Bearse, 11, I; Charles Bennett, 7 Me.; Edward T. Bennett, 6; John H. Bennett, 2, E; Woodbury Berry, 3, B, ord. sergt.; Albert Bowley, 6, C, wd.; A. J. R. Bowley, 1 Cav., dead; Benj. F. Bowley, 5; E. S. Bowley, 4; A. P. Brigham, 15; E. T. Brigham, 11 Mass.; G. H. Brigham, navy; W. H. Brigham, 15; John Broadbent, 3, B; Wm. Broderick, navy; Geo. H. Brown, navy; G. W. R. Brown, 1 Cav.; J. C. Brown, 13, E; J. S. Bryant, 3, B; Freeman Cabem, navy; Samuel Cabem, 3, B, wd.; W. Cabem, 3, B, dead; F. M. Caldwell, 9, A, sergt.; L. H. Caldwell, 9, A, sergt., wd.; James Carlisle, 3, B; J. H. Carpenter, 8, B, dead; Gideon Carter, 15, I, dead; Gideon Carter, Jr., 3, B; F. W. Carter, 15, I; W. E. Carter, 15, I; E. F. Carver, 3, B; J. K. Caswell, 9, D; J. W. Chase, Mass. Bat.; Wm. Chase, navy; J. K. Cilley, lt., qr.-mr.; Geo. W. Clark; Wm. A. Clark, 12 Mass., K; J. W. Clement, 14 Mass., F, sergt.; E. Clough, 6, C; Geo. Clough, 3, H; H. C. Clough, 1 Mass., B; Thomas H. Clough, 6; George S. Cobbs, 8, B, sergt.; G. Cokely, 8, B; E. G. Colcord, 3, B; C. W. Colbath, 3, B; C. E. Colcord, 2, E; C. W. Colcord, 3, B; W. H. Colcord, 2, E; M. N. Collins, lieut.-col.; Freeman Conner, 44 N. Y., col., wd.; E. J. Conner, 17 U. S. A., capt.; J. N. Conner, navy; W. Conner, 15; Frank Corcoran, 6, C; Maurice Cotter, 9 Mass., dead; Alanson Cram, 11, I; Newton Cram, 13, E, wd.; Patrick Crane, 9, A; J. N. Crummett, navy; Dr. E. P. Cummings, asst. surg., 23 Mass.; Andrew J. Currier, 2, E; A. O. Curtis, 13 Mass., dead; A. J. Davis, 6, C; C. H. Davis, 3, B; A. Dearborn, 5; C. L. Dearborn, 3, E, dead; George Dearborn, 15 Mass. Batt.; J. F. Dearborn, 9, A; J. S. Dearborn, Cook's Batt.; W. S. Dearborn, 3, B, wd.; A. P. De Rochemont, 2 Mass.; G. W. Dewhurst, navy; G. W. Dewhurst, 1st S. C.; Henry Dewhurst, clerk; J. E. Dodge, 22 Mass., q. m.-sergt.; J. L. Dolloff, 13, F; C. Donnarán, 3, B; J. Donnarán, 8, B; John Doody, 6, C, wd.; William Doody, 6, C; Samuel Dow; D. W. Dudley, 3, B; S. G. Dudley, 3, B; John Duffee, 3, C; V. W. Durgin, 8, B, corp., dead; William E. Durgin,

14 Me. K.; John Dyer, Jr., 8, B; James Elkins, 6, C; D. W. Elliott, 3, B; F. Ellison, 2, E; H. Ellison, 5 Mass.; James M. Farnham, 6, C; John Farnham, 5 Mass.; J. Fielding, 3, B; John Finn, 3, B; C. W. Floyd, 2, E, wd.; Samuel Floyd; A. J. Fogg, lieut., 3, B; C. E. Folsom, 17 Mass., F, sergt.; C. H. Folsom, clerk; Joseph Folsom, 13; Charles H. Foss, 8, A; T. H. Foster, 9, A; M. D. French, 9, A, wd.; G. W. Fuller, 13, E; J. F. Furnald, 4; G. W. Gadd, 15, I; G. W. Gale, Jr., asst. surg., navy; James H. Garland, 14, F, Mass., dead; Geo. E. Garland, 13, E; Geo. H. Giddings, 3, B, sergt.; Geo. R. Gill, 1 Cav.; W. I. Gill, navy; Nathl. Gill, 11 Mass.; A. J. Gilman, 13, E; J. W. Gilman, 11, I; Gardner Gilman, 45 Mass.; George Gilman, 8, B; Thos. Goodwin, 9, A; S. Goodwin, navy; John Gordon, capt., 55 Mass., I; M. N. Greenleaf, 6, C, capt.; Chas. Greenleaf, 15, I; Chas. E. Hale, 8, A; J. H. Hale, 2, E; D. D. Haines, 8, B, corp., wd.; I. F. Haines, 2, E, wd.; Edward F. Hull, 3, B; H. J. Hull, 3, B, died; D. P. Hurtnatt, 8, B, wd.; J. H. Hurtnatt, 2, E; M. Hurtnatt, navy; Thos. Hurtnatt, 6, C; D. C. Harris, 8; J. M. Head, 3, D, lt.; O. M. Head, 8, adjt.; Ira Healey, 8, B; E. W. Hebbard, 3, clerk; F. H. Herrey, 2, E; S. C. Herrey, 14 Mass., B, lt.; W. B. Hill, 17 Mass., F, lt.; S. S. Hodgdon, 6, C, wd.; J. H. Huse, 2, E; James Irving, 1 Mass., B; Geo. R. James, 3, D; G. N. Janvrin, Cobb's Batt.; Joseph E. Janvrin, 16, asst. surg.; G. N. Julian, 13, E, capt.; B. Kaye, 3, B; Wm. Keefe, 6, C; D. G. Kelley, 8, B, corp.; P. Kelley; Philander Keyes, 9, A, dead; G. N. Kimball, navy; James Kimball, navy; James Kincade, navy; S. W. Lamprey, 3, B, lt.; Rufus Lamson, 13, E; A. J. Leavitt, 29 Mass.; C. H. Leavitt, 29 Mass., K; E. A. Leavitt, 2, E; J. W. Leavitt, 3, B, corp.; J. W. Leavitt, 5 Mass.; John Leavitt, 13, E; W. Q. R. Leavitt, 3, B; J. A. Leighton, 6, C, sergt.; P. Little, 9, A; J. G. Lord, 9, A; E. E. Lovering, 6, C; J. M. Mallon, 3, D; John Marjoy, navy; A. F. Marsh, 6, C, dead; W. S. Marston, 3, B, wd.; Gilman Marston, Col. 2d Regt., promoted to brig.-gen.; E. McKusick, 9, A, sergt.; P. McNary, navy; Thos. McNary, 3, C; D. F. McNeil, 19 Mass., N., wd.; M. Melvin, 8, B; A. Merrill, 12 Mass., F; W. H. Merrill, 2, E, dead; J. W. Morse, 15, I; Wm. J. Morrison, 3, B; H. M. Moses, 13, E; Francis Mullen, 5; D. Murphy, 2, E; J. Murphy, 8, B; P. F. A. Nason, adjt.-gen. art. brigade, 5th Corps; C. P. H. Nason, clerk; C. H. Nealey, 11, I; B. Nealey, navy; R. D. Nealey, 11, I, sergt., died; — Norris, 15; Wm. Nudd, 15, I, D; John O'Bryan, navy; Dr. G. W. Odiorne, 16, wd.; Chas. Page, 2, E; J. J. D. Parker, 11, I; J. C. Payson, 13, D, sergt.; T. K. Payson, navy; H. H. Pearson, 6, lt.-col., wd.; A. M. Perkins, 2, capt., wd.; A. E. Perkins, 40 N. Y., dead; F. Pettigrew, 2, E; V. A. Pickering, 1 Mass., K, dead; David Pike, 2, E; S. H. Pillsbury, 9, A, capt.; Geo. A. Prescott, 15, I; J. E. Prescott, 3, B; M. Reardon, 6, C, dead; G. H. Reynolds, 11, I; John Riley, Jr., 3, B; G. W. Robinson, 28 Mass., I; J. B. Robinson, 6, C, dead; Wm. Robinson, Jr., 2, E; J. Rock, 6, C; Geo. F. Rollins, 13, E; H. S. P. Rollins, navy; C. W. Rogers, navy; Chas. Rowe, 3, D; A. E. Rowell, 3, D; J. Rowell, 6, C, sergt.; F. G. Rundlett, navy; James Rundlett, 2, E; Wm. Ryan, 6, C; A. J. Sanborn, 9, A; S. W. Sawyer, 13, E; J. B. Sawyer; Wm. Semis, 3, B; Chas. J. Simons, 9, A, sergt.; J. E. Sinclair, 15, E; J. T. Sinclair, 15, E; Chas. Sleeper, navy; W. H. Sleeper, 3, B; Chas. Smith, 2, clerk; G. H. Smith, 6, C; J. W. Smith, 15, E; J. Smith, 3, B; J. R. Smith, 44 Mass.;

M. M. Smith, 6, C; W. H. Smith, 3, E, capt.; — Stacy, navy; C. H. Staples, navy; C. Staples, 9, A; C. Stevens, 9, D, capt.; G. W. Stevens, 6, C, died; D. Stickney, 8, D; M. H. Stickney, 11, I; F. Stockman, 6, C; D. W. Stone, navy; J. W. Stone, 3, B; John Sullivan, asst. surg.; P. W. Sullivan, 6, C; G. W. Swain; W. C. Swazey, 12 Mass., K; W. E. Swazey, navy; J. Tanner, 2, E, corp.; G. W. Tanner, 9, A; J. M. Tappan, 9, A, died; G. A. Taylor, 2, E; J. W. Taylor, 11, I; F. L. Tebbetts, 2, E; J. Tebbetts, 8, B; J. I. Tebbetts, navy; W. V. Tebbetts, 17 Mass., F; F. F. Thing, 3, B; G. E. Thing, 8, B; G. H. Thing, 2, E, wd.; J. H. Thing, 3, B, sergt.; E. Thurston, 9, A; Geo. K. Thurston, 15, I; J. O. Thurston, 2, E; J. G. Tilton, 8, B; Wm. P. Tilton, 11, I; Chas. J. Towle, navy; James Tuttle, 15, I; W. H. Twilight, 3, Batt. Mass., H. A, corp.; J. C. Vanderzee, 13, E, sergt.; J. H. Vanderzee, 13, E, sergt.; Henry Veazey; W. G. Veazey, 15, Lt.-col.; G. A. W. Vinal, 6 Mass., K; Geo. A. Wadleigh, 3 Mass. Cav., Lt.; J. P. Wadleigh, 9, A, wd.; W. Wainwright, navy; H. Walker, 8, G; Thos. Warburton, 5; E. Warren, navy; I. M. Watson; F. Wallace, navy; H. A. Weeks; J. E. G. Weeks, 9, A; J. S. Weeks, 3, B, died; J. W. J. Weeks, 6, C; Nath'l Weeks, (2d), navy; J. S. Weeks, Invalid corps; Wm. West, 13, E; S. White, 6, C; W. C. White, 8, B; W. Whitehouse; J. E. Wilbur, 3, B, capt.; A. Willey, 17 U. S. A.; Chas. Willey; Edwin Willey, 13, Mass. B; Geo. Willey, navy, dead; J. Willey, 13, Mass. B; H. Wood, 9, A; W. Weyman, 4; C. W. Young, 8, B; J. R. Young, 8, B; L. H. Young, 13, E; W. Warburton.

The following is a list of those who paid commutation money, furnished substitutes, or went into the army under the draft: E. W. Adams, J. Bartlett, H. D. Batchelder, W. H. Belknap, B. F. Bowley, C. H. Burley, George Carter, C. G. Connor, H. P. Cummings, W. A. Currier, S. P. Dame, C. K. Fifield, N. G. Giddings, Benjamin Haley, P. Kelley, C. H. Lord, James Lord, G. A. Lowd, W. H. Morec, W. B. Morrill, F. Mullen, E. Folsom, C. C. Ramsey, J. B. Sawyer, G. H. Tilton, E. Tuck, Thomas Warburton, Charles Warren, G. A. Wentworth and C. W. Young.

THE PRESS

The first printing-office in Exeter was opened by Robert Luist Fowle, a nephew and former partner of Daniel Fowle, who introduced the "art of arts" into New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, in 1756. In the differences of opinion which arose respecting the rights of the colonies immediately prior to the Revolution, the uncle and nephew, it is said, were found upon opposite sides, and the result was a dissolution of business connections in 1774. Robert, who favored the ministerial party, procured the printing materials which had belonged to Furbur, of Portsmouth, and removed with them to Exeter, where he established himself in business the same year.

Thus Exeter was the second town in New Hampshire to establish that powerful instrument of civilization, the printing-press, and now for nearly a century has maintained it.

Robert Fowle carried on the business of a printer here until about 1778, when his Tory proclivities became so obnoxious that he was obliged to decamp. It was said that he was employed to print some of the paper money then

issued by New Hampshire, and soon afterwards there was found to be in circulation a great quantity of bills of the same typography, but with forged signatures. Suspicion at once fastened upon Fowle that he had supplied his loyalist friends with the printed sheets; and instead of awaiting an investigation he hastened to place himself within the British lines at New York.

His brother, Zechariah Fowle, succeeded him in the printing business in Exeter, and continued it until his death, which took place towards the close of the war. He was a tolerable workman, and his office must have been quite well furnished for the times, as he was able in 1780 to issue an edition of the laws of the state in a volume of 180 folio pages. In the few specimens of his printing which are now extant his name does not usually appear in the imprint, but only the place and year.

After peace was declared Robert Fowle, who was a pensioner of the British Government, on the ground of his loyalty, returned to New Hampshire, and in 1789 married Sarah, the widow of his deceased brother, and continued to live in Exeter for about six years. He then removed to Brentwood, as it is supposed, and died there in 1802.

Henry Ranlet was the next on the list of printers in Exeter. He was in business in 1787, and probably earlier. He was an excellent workman for that day, and issued a large number of books and pamphlets. He printed many works for publishers residing in Boston and Worcester, Mass., and Portsmouth. He added to his office the types for printing music, and published at least ten or twelve volumes of collections of vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Ranlet continued in business until his death in 1807.

A considerable part of this time there was another printing-office in the town. John Lamson, who was a partner of Mr. Ranlet in 1787, was associated with Thomas Odiorne in the printing business in 1793, and conducted it alone in the following year.

Mr. Odiorne issued several works in very neat style about the same date.

In 1794, William Stearns and Samuel Winslow brought out a few publications here. Mr. Stearns, in 1795 or 1796, was engaged in printing, and also in binding, the first edition of the New Testament ever issued in this state. The honor of first printing the Scriptures in New Hampshire has heretofore been claimed by New Ipswich in 1815, and by Dover in 1803, but Exeter was years in advance of them, as the above date indicates.

Charles Norris was a partner of Mr. Ranlet in 1806-7, and continued in the occupation of a printer until 1832. From 1810 to 1817 he was connected with others, his first partner being John Sawyer. Among the apprentices to whom Mr. Norris taught the typographic art was William Robinson, who afterwards became the founder of our magnificent female seminary.

Mr. Norris was a good printer, and did a great deal of book-work for himself and others. In connection with Ephraim C. Beals, he printed for E. Little & Co., of Newburyport, a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" in 1810, which was really beautiful in its typography, and has never been excelled by any work from the Exeter press before or since.

The imprint of Samuel T. Moses is found upon a number of publications between the years 1820 and 1824; and from 1824 to 1830 the name of Abel

Brown appears on several small works as publisher, though the latter was not a practical printer.

In 1818, John J. Williams first began printing on his own account. He afterwards took his brother, Benjamin J. Williams, who was a book-binder, into partnership, and they carried on for many years, under the firm of J. & B. Williams, a large and profitable printing, stereotyping, and publishing business. Their operations terminated about the year 1840, and during that period they issued a vast number of works of every description. The series of popular novels from their press, in twenty-four mo, including works of Scott, Marryatt, and Bulwer, neatly bound in morocco, are still often met with and easily recognized.

John C. Gerrish's name first appeared upon a title-page about 1824. He was then, and continued for three or four years, in partnership with Laban A. Tyler, who was not, however, a practical printer. Captain Gerrish had an office in Exeter, and was engaged in printing of various kinds until about 1840, when he retired from the business. He died in 1870, highly respected by all who knew him.

Lewis F. Shepard, who had served his time in the office of Messrs. Williams, had an office here for a year or two, about 1832-33, when, by reason of impaired health, he quitted the occupation and removed into Maine. He was an excellent workman, and in every relation of life was highly esteemed.

Francis Grant had a printing-office here as early as 1840. He was a bookseller and binder, and was the publisher of a little work, formerly much used in our common schools, entitled "A Book for New Hampshire Children, in Familiar Letters from a Father." This little volume was prepared by Mr. Hosea Hildreth, and was very popular, running through five editions, the first of which was printed by S. T. Moses, in 1823, the third by Mr. Norris, in 1829, the fourth by Capt. Gerrish, in 1833, and the last by Nathaniel S. Adams, in 1829. Mr. Adams is remembered as a man of convivial habits and of much humor.

James Derby was the publisher of one or two works about 1831. He was an ingenious mechanic, and did something in the manufacture of stereotype plates, though he was not himself a printer. He was engaged in the publication of "Scott's Family Bible" here, which was to have filled some six or more large volumes; but after the completion of the New Testament in two volumes, the remainder of the undertaking was abandoned.

There were several other printers, who were apprentices of Mr. Norris or Messrs. Williams, who issued one or more small works each, bearing the Exeter imprint, but of whose history nothing further is known.

Samuel Bartlett Clarke, who had been engaged in the News-Letter office as one of the proprietors from 1840, died in July, 1857, having sustained a high character as a man of excellent business capacity and integrity.

Oliver Smith, now deceased, was also one of the proprietors of the paper for nearly the same period, and was afterwards employed for several years in the News-Letter office as a journeyman. He was a person of decided character and of sturdy honesty.

The first newspaper published in Exeter, and the third in New Hampshire, appeared in the latter part of the year 1775. It was conducted by Robert L.

Fowle, and issued at irregular intervals until some time in the year 1777. It was printed with large type and on small paper, often on only a half-sheet. The number of titles which it bore in its brief existence was remarkable, as the following list of a part of them will show, viz.: A New Hampshire Gazette, The New Hampshire Gazette, The New Hampshire Gazette or Exeter Morning Chronicle, The New Hampshire (State) Gazette or Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle, The Journal or the New Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday's Liberty Advertiser. The days of publication were changed nearly as often as the title. The proprietor's name did not appear; and a single person was undoubtedly printer, publisher, and editor, as the contents of the paper were made up chiefly of advertisements and extracts from other journals, with only occasional original communications.

The second paper was entitled The Exeter Chronicle, and was still shorter-lived than the first, having been commenced in June, 1784, and discontinued in December of the same year. John Melcher and George J. Osborne were the publishers.

Newspapers were published in Exeter during the twelve succeeding years under various titles and different proprietors, but probably constituting a single series, and numbered continuously as such. From the impossibility of consulting files of these at the present day, it is not easy to fix the succession of the papers with accuracy, but it is believed that the following statement is substantially correct.

About July, 1785, Henry Ranlet commenced the publication of a paper called The American Herald of Liberty, which in 1791 was entitled The New Hampshire Gazette; in 1792-93, The New Hampshire Gazetteer; in 1795, The Weekly Visitor or Exeter Gazette, and published by John Lamson, and afterwards by Lamson & Odiorne; in 1796, The Herald of Liberty or Exeter Gazette, and published by Samuel Winslow and Stearns & Winslow until it ceased, in 1797.

The Freeman's Oracle or New Hampshire Advertiser appears to have been commenced about August 1, 1786, was under the charge of John Lamson in 1789, and probably did not survive that year.

The Political Banquet and Farmer's Feast was established by Henry Ranlet in 1797, and continued about one year, when it probably merged in The Exeter Federal Miscellany, which was but of short duration, it is presumed.

It is not known that any other journal was set up in Exeter until May 21, 1810, when The Constitutionalist was begun by Ephraim C. Beals. It was given up June 4, 1811, but recommenced June 23, 1812, and finally discontinued June 14, 1814. The Constitutionalist was conducted with more ability than any paper which preceded it, but probably had no recognized editorial head. It extended over nearly the whole period of the War of 1812, when the popular feelings were sharply divided and personalities were much indulged in.

In the department of local news, however, this journal was little in advance of the earlier ones. One or two paragraphs per week afforded all the information it contained respecting New Hampshire affairs, and unless

a fire or some other unusual event occurred in Exeter, no allusion was made to home matters except in the column of deaths and marriages.

During the latter part of its existence *The Constitutionalist* was published by Joseph G. Folsom, but in the change of proprietors there was no noticeable change of character.

The Watchman was the next journal established in Exeter. It was begun October 2, 1816, by Henry A. Ranlet; in December of the same year its title was changed to *The Exeter Watchman*, and Nathaniel Boardman became the publisher; November 9, 1819, it passed into the hands of George Lamson, and the name was altered to *Exeter Watchman and Agricultural Repository*; and February 6, 1821, Samuel T. Moses became the publisher, and gave it the final designation of *Northern Republican*. August 6, 1821, the last number of the paper was issued.

George Lamson, who might properly have been mentioned in the notices of Exeter printers, was a man of much intelligence and enterprise, and is well remembered for many excellent traits of character. He printed quite a number of law-books, and took pains to furnish employment to deserving, needy persons.

September 21, 1824, Francis Grant commenced the publication of *The Rockingham Gazette*, which was under the editorial charge of Oliver W. B. Peabody. It was continued until October, 1827, when its subscriptions were transferred to *The Portsmouth Journal*. This was the earliest paper here which professed to have an editor. Mr. Peabody was a gentleman of learning and taste, and the selections and original articles—though the latter was not very numerous—which appeared in the *Gazette* were of a higher literary order than any of the former papers afforded. In the matter of news, of course, journalism of that time was but the mere germ of what it now is.

Joseph Y. James was the proprietor of a small paper called *The Hive*, begun in September, 1829, and carried on till some time in the year 1830.

On the "2d mo. 12th, 1830," Michael H. Barton issued the first number of a publication of eight duodecimo pages, entitled *Something New*, to be devoted, as the prefatory address announced, to the introduction of a perfect alphabet and reformed orthography of the language, probably something like the phonographic system of a later date. Mankind were undoubtedly content to live in ignorance of Mr. Barton's improved method, as we do not learn that the publication reached a second number.

Exeter News-Letter.—The first number of this journal was published in Exeter on Tuesday, May 10, 1831, with John Sherburne Sleeper as editor and publisher. Mr. Sleeper was a native of Tyngsborough, Mass., and had been a shipmaster several years previous to his settlement in Exeter. The paper bore the imprint of Charles Norris as printer, and its typography was excellent for the times. During the two years of Mr. Sleeper's editorship the paper sustained a high character and gained a wide circulation: but not having a practical acquaintance with printing, Mr. Sleeper did not find it a pecuniary success, and he sold the paper to Capt. John C. Gerrish, of Exeter, a book and job printer. Mr. Gerrish was a man of excellent business qualifications, and at once started it upon a career of financial prosperity. He was fortunate in obtaining the editorial assistance of John Kelly, Esq., a gentleman of literary

taste, with a fund of quaint humor and much antiquarian knowledge. He occupied the editorial chair for nearly twenty years. In July, 1840, Captain Gerrish disposed of the News-Letter to Oliver Smith, Samuel Hall, and Samuel Bartlett Clarke, who, under the firm-name of Smith, Hall & Clarke, with Mr. Clarke as business manager, continued the paper in much the same way as planned by Mr. Gerrish, and with substantial success. After some years Mr. Smith retired from the firm, and the publication was continued under the name of Hall & Clarke until the death of Mr. Clarke, in July, 1857, when Mr. Hall became the sole proprietor. Under their ownership the paper was edited by John Kelly, Rev. Levi W. Leonard, Dr. Franklin Lane, Hon. Charles H. Bell, and Rev. George Osgood. In September, 1866, Mr. Hall sold the News-Letter establishment to Charles Marseilles, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who came to Exeter to attend Phillips' Exeter Academy. Mr. Marseilles, although a young man, had become interested in literary pursuits, and took this method to gratify his inclination and tastes. For a short time he was assisted in the editorial and business management by Andrew J. Hoyt. Under the management of Mr. Marseilles the News-Letter took a high rank among the news journals of the state. Home news until this time was not thought of sufficient importance to appear in print, but the News-Letter became a pioneer in the feature of presenting a well-written weekly record of local happenings, not pertaining to Exeter alone, but column after column of letters furnished by special correspondents, giving brief accounts of any events of interest from every town in Rockingham County. Mr. Marseilles repeatedly improved the appearance of the News-Letter by enlarging it, substituting new type and headings, and working off his paper on new and improved presses, and always took pride in presenting the readers of the News-Letter a handsome, well-printed sheet. The editorial chair from 1871 to 1875 was filled by the Hon. Charles H. Bell, who was succeeded by E. L. Clark, Esq., a well-known and talented journalist of New York State. In June, 1879, Mr. Marseilles, having previously purchased two newspapers in Kingston, N. Y., and removed there, formed a copartnership with William B. Morrill of Exeter, for the publication of the News-Letter. Later Mr. Marseilles sold his interest to Mr. Morrill and on his death in 1888, it was bought by John Templeton, who has made it one of the most successful, accurate and well set up weeklies in New England. Mr. Templeton is yet its owner, editor and publisher, and in 1893 built a very commodious and well arranged brick building for its accommodation on Water Street on the site of the Lewis Cass House.

The Christian Journal was commenced April 2, 1835, and was issued every other week by the executive committee of the Eastern Christian Publishing Association, Elijah Shaw being the editor, and J. C. Gerrish the printer. The first year the "editorial council" consisted of Moses How, Mark Fernald, and Samuel E. Brown; the next year, of M. Fernald, M. How, Noah Piper, and William H. Gage; the third year of Messrs. Fernald, Piper, Gage, and Josiah Prescott; the fourth year of Messrs. Fernald, Piper, How, and Prescott. At the commencement of the fifth year the name was altered to Christian Herald and Journal. P. R. Russell was announced as assistant editor, and the editorial council were M. Fernald, Julius C. Blodgett, M. How, and B. F. Carter; and on beginning the sixth year the title was abbreviated to Christian Herald,

Elijah Shaw, David Millard, and Philemon R. Russell were announced as editors, and A. R. Brown as printer, and the paper was issued weekly. The Herald was subsequently removed to Newburyport, Mass., where it still survives.

In January, 1840, appeared the first number of The Granite State Democrat, of which James Shrigley was publisher, and J. L. Beckett printer, who soon, however, became publisher. The paper, in 1842, was conducted by Ferdinand Ellis, Jr., and afterwards by William Young, and was dated "Exeter and Newmarket," but was printed at Exeter. In January, 1843, Samuel C. Baldwin became the editor and publisher, but in consequence of ill health relinquished the undertaking, and no number was issued after March 9, 1843. An attempt was subsequently made to revive the paper, but without success.

The year 1841 must have been peculiarly promising to newspaper schemes. A prospectus was issued in February for the publication of a semi-monthly paper to be called The Rose and Thorn, but it is supposed that nothing further came of it. In June The Granite Pillar and New Hampshire Temperance Advocate was brought out, to be continued monthly, by Abraham R. Brown, under the editorship of Joseph Fullonton, but it was not long-lived.

The next literary venture of 1841 was The Factory Girl and Ladies' Garland, commenced November 1st, and issued semi-monthly, by J. L. Beckett. This paper, or a continuation of it, under the designation of The Factory Girl, was afterwards carried on by C. C. Dearborn, and in the latter part of 1843 was conducted by A. R. Brown, under the name of The Factory Girls' Garland. Apparently the same paper, much enlarged, with the title of Weekly Messenger, Literary Wreath, and Factory Girls' Garland, was published in 1845, and some time in 1846, by Mr. Brown, but it was afterwards removed to Lawrence, Mass., by J. L. Beckett.

The Squamscott Fountain was begun in March, 1843, a weekly, devoted to the cause of temperance, and undertaken by Samuel Webster and J. P. Clough. It was afterwards called The Squamscott Fountain and Weekly Advertiser, and Mr. Webster became the sole proprietor, but it did not last long.

A paper called The Factory Girls' Album and Operatives' Advocate was begun February 14, 1846, of which Charles C. Dearborn was the publisher and proprietor, and William P. Moulton the printer. The paper was issued a part of the time weekly, and afterwards semi-monthly, and was enlarged after a few numbers. It was continued somewhat over a year.

The initial number of a projected weekly of a religious and literary character, to be styled The Olive-Leaf, and to be edited by R. O. Williams, was issued January 1, 1853, by Currier & Co., proprietors, but we do not learn that sufficient encouragement was offered to induce them to go on with it.

About 1857 The American Ballot and Rockingham County Intelligencer, a weekly journal, which had been established in Portsmouth in the interest of the American party some three years before, was removed to Exeter. Thomas J. Whittem was editor and proprietor, and the paper, though bearing date Exeter and Portsmouth, continued to be printed at Exeter until September 7, 1865, when it was discontinued.

The Exeter Gazette was established in September, 1876, by James D. P. Wingate and Aubrey W. Dunton, it being then a seven-column folio sheet, but in 1878 it was enlarged to a six-column quarto, nearly double its former size. In July, 1879, the interest of Mr. Dunton in said establishment was purchased by John H. Shaw, and was owned and published by Messrs. Wingate and Shaw. Later Mr. Shaw sold out to Mr. Wingate under whose management it was several years ago discontinued.

The Protest was first published June 9, 1880, as a Greenback newspaper, for local and state circulation. The object of publication is the dissemination of correct views on finance and government reform. The editor believed the United States bonds should be paid as soon as due; the general government alone should issue legal-tender money, be the same gold, silver, paper, or other metal or material. A. T. Hoyt was editor and publisher. It was unsuccessful and its publication soon discontinued.

CHAPTER XXX

EXETER—(*Continued*)

MISCELLANEOUS

Phillips' Exeter Academy—Robinson Female Seminary—Exeter Manufacturing Company—The Banks—Corporations—Societies—Public Library

PHILLIPS' EXETER ACADEMY

This celebrated educational institution was founded by Dr. John Phillips, by charter dated April 3, 1781, and is the oldest institution of learning established by state authority in New Hampshire, Dartmouth College having been chartered by royal grant in 1769. Dr. Phillips was born in Andover, Mass., December 27, 1719. His father, who was a clergyman of that town, fitted him to enter Harvard College, where he was graduated in good standing at the early age of fifteen years. After leaving college he taught school for a few years, and was engaged at the same time in studying theology. But though he was a man of strong religious feelings, and deeply interested in the work of the Christian ministry, he was too distrustful of his own powers, especially after he had heard the preaching of Whitefield, to undertake the pastoral office. He declined an invitation to become the minister of the First Church in Exeter, N. H., but established himself in trade in that town, where he slowly acquired what was deemed in those days a large fortune. He was happily married, but had no children, and as his tastes and habits were simple and inexpensive, and he was not covetous of money either for its own sake or for the distinctions which it could purchase, it seemed to him the most natural and easy thing in the world to give away during his lifetime a large portion of his wealth for charitable and religious purposes, and to bequeath the remainder of it to further the same objects after his death. It was finely said of him that, "without natural issue, he made posterity his heir." Munificence in the endowment of public institutions, in relieving the wants of the poor, and in promoting the cause of education and religion has now become so frequent and fixed a trait of character here in New England with those who have amassed riches by their own exertions that we are in some danger of forgetting the man who first set the example of such noble prodigality. In the obscurity of a country village, a locality where narrow views with penurious and selfish habits are too apt to strike deep root, the founder of Phillips' Exeter Academy became the George Peabody of the last century.

Nearly all the members of the family to which he belonged, besides earning distinction in many offices of public trust, were noted in their day for

their wealth and generosity. He was the most liberal of them all, though the least conspicuous before the public, owing to the modesty of his disposition and his retiring habits; but the others seem to have caught his munificent spirit, and to have emulously followed his example. His two nephews, Judge Samuel Phillips, of Andover, and William Phillips, of Boston, each of whom served in his turn as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, aided him with their counsel and their means in several of his noble undertakings. In conjunction with the former he founded Phillips' Academy at Andover in 1778, during the darkest period of the Revolutionary war, a charter being granted to it by the Legislature of Massachusetts two years afterwards; the nephew contributed for this purpose \$6,000, the uncle gave \$31,000, about one-third of this sum being bestowed at the outset, and the other two-thirds in 1790. Lieutenant-Governor William Phillips gave \$6,000 to the same institution in his lifetime, and left it a legacy of \$15,000 more in his will. Dr. John Phillips, of Exeter, was one of the trustees of this academy at Andover from its first organization till his death, and during the last five years of his life he was president of the board. He also endowed a professorship of theology in Dartmouth College, served for twenty years as one of the trustees of that institution, and made liberal gifts to Princeton College, N. J.

The foundation and endowment of Phillips' Exeter Academy were regarded by Dr. Phillips as his own peculiar task, in which he required no coadjutor and sought no pecuniary aid. The charter of the academy was a liberal one, as all the property given to it, whether real or personal, is forever exempted from any tax. The entire management of the institution and its funds is vested in a board of trustees, not more than seven nor less than four in number, with power to fill their own vacancies in continuous succession forever. A majority of them must be laymen, respectable freeholders, and non-residents of Exeter; and to guard still further against undue local influence, they are empowered to remove the institution, if circumstances should render such a change desirable, "and to establish it in such other place within this state as they shall judge to be best calculated for carrying into effectual execution the intention of the founder." It is declared that the academy is established "for the purpose of promoting piety and virtue, and for the education of youth in the English, Latin, and Greek languages, in writing, arithmetic, music, the art of speaking, practical geometry, logic, and geography, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences or languages as opportunity may hereafter permit, or as the trustees shall direct."

The academy was not established merely to give instruction in the various branches of secular learning; it was also solemnly dedicated to the promotion of good manners, sound morality, and pure religion. This purpose of its founder is strongly marked in the constitution and laws, which were drafted by his own hands. In conformity with this design, in October, 1791, the trustees appointed Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Portsmouth, to be "a Professor of Divinity in the Phillips' Exeter Academy, and joint instructor with the Preceptor thereof," with a salary of one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds lawful money. He does not appear to have accepted this appointment; but the office was revived in 1817, and continued till 1838, Rev. Isaac Hurd, A. M., of Exeter, being the incumbent.

At the same time the views of Dr. Phillips in respect to religious instruction were eminently liberal and catholic. He did not require the profession of any creed; and two of the trustees originally appointed by himself, besides three others of those who were chosen in his lifetime, and the first principal of the academy, Dr. Benjamin Abbot, held theological opinions that did not harmonize with his own. The school evidently was not intended to be, and has never been allowed to become, a mere sectarian institution. One restriction is made, however, by a clause in the constitution established by Dr. Phillips, which declares that "Protestants only shall ever be concerned in the trust or instruction of this seminary." In the solemn charge delivered by the Rev. Benjamin Thurston, in presence of the founder, to the first preceptor of the academy this sentence occurs: "You will therefore, sir, make no discrimination in favor of any particular state, town, or family, on account of parentage, age, wealth, sentiments of religion, etc.; the institution is founded on principles of the most extensive liberality."

This charge formed a part of the inaugural ceremonies when the academy was formally opened, its first building set apart for its uses, and its first preceptor, William Woodbridge, A. B., a graduate of Yale College, inducted into office, on Thursday, May 1, 1783.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise amount of the funds with which the academy was originally endowed by its founder. At three different periods before his death Doctor Phillips made over to the trustees considerable property in real estate, mortgages, and notes of hand, large portions of which needed to be held for several years before they could be profitably sold or converted into money. The original grant, dated January 9, 1782, conveys real estate only, consisting of several parcels of land in Exeter, and farms or lots of land in a dozen other towns in the state. A second donation, made in March, 1787, was in promissory notes and mortgages, amounting to four thousand one hundred and sixty-four pounds lawful money; and a third gift, which followed in 1789, was of a similar nature, but uncertain amount. Doctor Phillips died April 21, 1795, aged a little over seventy-five years; and his will, after reserving a slender life annuity to his widow, and a few trifling bequests, as tokens of affection, to his nephews and nieces, conveys two-thirds of his whole remaining estate to Phillips' Exeter Academy, and one-third to Andover Academy. Five years after his death, it appears from the treasurer's report that the trustees at Exeter then held as the property of the institution \$58,880 in active funds, besides the Phillips mansion-house, then occupied by Doctor Abbot, and the academy building and grounds. As it is stated in the same report that "all these sums have arisen from the benevolent gifts" of the founder, it is evident that his whole endowment of the institution amounted to at least sixty-five thousand dollars, or a little more than twice as much as he gave to the sister academy at Andover. Considering the time and the place, this may well be called princely munificence; nothing like it can be found in the history of this country up to the beginning of the present century. And if we look further to the many eminent men who have been educated at this seminary, a large number of whom could not have pursued their studies without the peculiar aids and facilities which it afforded, and to its influence in keeping up a high standard of scholarship and morals, while serv-



NICHOLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, KINGSTON, N. H.



GOV. BARTLETT HOMESTEAD, KINGSTON, N. H.



SANBORN SEMINARY, KINGSTON, N. H.

ing as a nursery for the principal colleges of New England, especially for Harvard, it may well be said that never was munificence applied to a nobler or more judiciously selected end.

Mr. Woodbridge, the first preceptor of the academy, was compelled by ill health to resign his office in the summer of 1788, and in the following October, Benjamin Abbot, a graduate of Harvard of that year, who had held a distinguished rank in his class as a scholar, was appointed his successor. It was a fortunate choice; the reputation of the academy for scholarship and good morals, for harmony and affection of the students for each other and for their principal, began with the opening of his administration, and continued till its close. It remains unabated to this day.

Doctor Abbot's firmness and dignity of character, united with great natural sweetness of disposition and suavity of manners, served admirably to reduce to practice and enforce the laws. He never met the youngest academy scholar in the street without lifting his hat entirely from his head, as in courteous recognition of an equal; and an abashed and awkward attempt to return the compliment was the urchin's first lesson in good manners and respect for his teacher. He had strong feelings, but a reserve amounting almost to timidity kept down the expression of them, except when he deemed the interests of morality or religion were at stake, and even then the tones of his voice were low and his speech deliberate, though his frame quivered with earnestness. His government was always successful because it was not in his nature to be stern or passionate; and as he always allowed the offender time to deliberate and become sorry for his fault before sentence was pronounced, the punishment never seemed unjust even to the culprit.

To those who never studied under Doctor Abbot this picture may seem overcharged; but it was not mere accident which procured for him uninterrupted success and surpassing influence as head of the academy for fifty years, or which gave him such pupils as Lewis Cass, Joseph Stevens Buckminster, Daniel Webster, Leverett Saltonstall, Nathaniel A. Haven, Joseph G. Cogswell, Theodore Lyman, Edward Everett, the twin Peabodys, John A. Dix, John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Jonathan Chapman, Ephraim Peabody, and a host of others whom the country delights to honor. It was partly good fortune and partly the exercise of a sound discretion which procured for him, at different times during the half-century, such assistant instructors as Dr. Daniel Dana, Nicholas Emery, Joseph S. Buckminster, Nathan Hale, Alexander H. Everett, Nathaniel A. Haven, President Nathan Lord, Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., President James Walker, and Dr. Gideon L. Soule.

In August, 1838, Doctor Abbot, who had then completed the fiftieth year of his services as principal and had begun to feel the infirmities of age, resigned his office. A large number of his former pupils, many of whom had attained the highest honors in professional and public life, assembled once more within the walls of the academy, to pay a fitting tribute of gratitude and respect to their venerated teacher at this golden period of his life. The Abbot Festival, as it was called, was a remarkable meeting, unprecedented in character, and as honorable to those who engaged in it with great interest and zeal as to him whose protracted labors in the moral and intellectual culture

of the young were there brought to a close. Mr. Webster presided at the dinner which was given on the occasion, and led the way in the hearty and eloquent expression of the sentiments entertained by the whole assemblage towards his and their old "master." Members of all professions, judges and distinguished scholars, ambassadors, and members of Congress followed, each with a tribute of admiration and respect for his former teacher or with some pleasant reminiscences of his school-boy days. Among those who thus spoke were Edward Everett, Judge Emery, Dr. Palfrey, Alexander H. Everett, Leverett Saltonstall, Jonathan Chapman, and John P. Hale. Songs were sung which had been written for the occasion by Dr. H. Ware, Jr., and Mr. A. F. Hildreth. In behalf of the old pupils, whether present or absent, Mr. Webster presented to their venerable teacher an elegant silver vase, as a token of their love and abiding reverence. His portrait, by Harding, had been secured for the occasion, and is now the property of the academy, and hangs in the chapel with Stuart's portrait of its founder and those of Webster, Cass, Bancroft, Hildreth, Sibley, etc. One white-headed man rose and claimed a distinction which, he said, "could belong to no other man living. You were his scholars, I was his teacher. It was little that I had to impart, but that little was most cheerfully given. I well remember the promise he then gave, and Providence has been kind in placing him in just that position where his life could be most usefully and honorably spent."

This former instructor of one who had taught others for half a century was the Hon. Jeremiah Smith, a member of Congress from 1791 to 1797, afterwards chief justice, and subsequently governor of New Hampshire. He resided in Exeter, and was for many years president and treasurer of the trustees of the academy, its prosperity being largely promoted by his wise counsels and discreet management. In early life he had been an assistant instructor in Phillips' Academy, Andover, and among his pupils he could mention two presidents of Harvard College, Doctor Kirkland and Mr. Quincy, besides Dr. Abbot. Judge Smith died in September, 1842, at the ripe age of eighty-two, and was buried in the old cemetery at Exeter, not far from the marble monument that covers the remains of Doctor Phillips. Doctor Abbot survived, in a serene and prosperous old age, till October, 1849, when he too, at the age of eighty-seven, rested from his labors. A few years after the festival, his former pupils subscribed \$2,000 for the establishment at Harvard College of the "Abbot Scholarship," the annual income from which is now devoted to paying the college expenses of some meritorious student from Exeter Academy.

Some Items from Academy History.—The academy building, a wooden structure erected in 1794, to which wings were added about twenty-five years afterwards, was burned December 17, 1870, and the present neat and commodious brick structure was erected in 1871, at a cost, including furniture, of about fifty thousand dollars. Its expense was defrayed by its alumni and other friends.

1788. Benjamin Abbot became the second principal.

1798. The board of trustees voted, "That after the vacation in April next no student in the academy shall wear silk of any kind as a part of his dress, and that it be recommended to the students after that time to discon-

tinue the use of gowns, and that it would be pleasing to the trustees to see the dress of the students less expensive, and in all instances, when consistent, composed of the manufactures of your own country."

1809. The first tuition fee levied. (This amounted to \$2 per year, and was remitted to "foundationers.")

1814. By the will of Nicholas Gilman the trustees receive \$1,000, the income of which is to pay for instruction in "solemn musick."

1818. The "Golden Branch Society" is founded.

1838. Gideon Lane Soule, '13, became the third principal of the academy.

1855. The room rent in the new dormitory, "Abbot Hall," fixed at \$1 per year for each student.

1856. The "Christian Fraternity" founded.

1870. Second Academy building destroyed by fire.

1870. The Alumni determined to raise \$100,000 to rebuild the academy, and for other purposes.

1873. Albert Cornelius Perkins elected fourth principal of the academy.

1878. The Exonian founded.

1881. The "G. L. Soule Literary Society" founded.

1884. Walter Quincy Scott elected fifth principal of the academy.

1890. Charles Everett Fish elected sixth principal of the academy.

1895. Harlan Page Amen, '75, elected seventh principal of the academy.

Principal Amen died November 9, 1913.

The trustees are: Sanford Sidney Smith, A. B., LL. B., president, New York; William DeWitt Hyde, D. D., LL. D., Brunswick, Maine; William Amos Bancroft, A. B., Cambridge, Mass.; George Arthur Plimpton, A. B., LL. D., New York; Robert Winsor, A. B., Weston, Mass.; Jeremiah Smith, Jr., A. B., LL. B., Cambridge, Mass.

Finance Committee—Messrs. S. S. Smith, Plimpton, and Winsor.

Treasurer—Francis Wilson Lee, Boston; cashier, Emilie S. Spring, Exeter; clerk of the trustees, Perley Gardner, A. B., Exeter. The present number of pupils is 572.

The special funds and the general contributions amount to over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Among the larger donors have been J. L. Sibley, Jeremiah Kingman, John C. Phillips, Francis P. Hurd, Francis E. Parker, Jos. C. Hillard, Edward Tuck, B. P. Davis, H. E. Teschemacher, Margaret E. Langdell, Geo. A. Plimpton and Lars Anderson.

The Alumni number about eight thousand, and represent every state of the Union and many foreign countries.

Since 1886, the following buildings have been added: The Gymnasium, Boiler House, Physical Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Soule Hall, Peabody Hall, Dunbar Hall, Merrill Hall, Merrill Buildings, Hoyt Hall, Alumni Hall, Emery House, Gilman House, Long House, Tilton House, Watkins House, Williams House, Hooper House, Veazey House, Porter House, Webster Hall, Davis Library, Track and Boat houses, and the Gardiner Gilman House.

The Academy Building.—The main academy building, erected in 1872 by the alumni and friends of the school, and since enlarged, is a brick structure of two stories. On the first floor are six class rooms and a large examina-

tion room. On the second floor are the chapel, five class rooms, and the Christian Fraternity room. Portraits of the founder and many eminent graduates, instructors, and benefactors hang on the walls of the chapel. The halls and class rooms are decorated with photographs and casts, collected by William E. Merrill, '87, and presented by alumni. The building is equipped with a system of forced ventilation.

All the school buildings are heated by steam.

Merrill Hall.—Merrill Hall, a commodious three-story building of brick, was presented to the academy in 1902 by Dr. Abner L. Merrill, '38. On the first floor are the administrative offices of the school, consisting of rooms for the trustees, the principal, the secretary, the cashier, and the stenographer; on the second floor are the rooms of the Golden Branch and G. L. Soule Literary societies. The entire third floor forms the Academy Recreation Room.

Dunbar Hall, one of the largest, most beautiful, and best appointed of the Academy buildings, was erected in 1908 to take the place of a dormitory of frame construction. It is named in honor of Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, '44, of Harvard University, a former president of the board of trustees.

Webster Hall was erected in 1912 and named in honor of Daniel Webster, who was a student of the academy in 1796 and a member of the board of trustees from 1835 to 1852. It closely resembles Dunbar Hall in size, design, and construction and is a beautiful example of the Colonial style applied to school uses. About fifty students can be accommodated in the hall.

The Davis Library.—Benjamin Price Davis, of the class of 1862, bequeathed to the academy for the erection of a library a sum of money which with accumulations amounted to \$60,000. To this sum the trustees have added more than ten thousand dollars. The new building is of brick and marble, and is designed in the Colonial style by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson (Boston Office).

Plimpton Playing Fields.—Mr. George A. Plimpton, '73, a member of the board of trustees, presented to the academy in 1905 a beautiful tract of twenty-three acres lying between Court Street and the river. The fields are named in honor of the donor The Plimpton Playing Fields. They comprise twelve clay tennis courts, three baseball diamonds, a football field, and a quarter-mile cinder track with a two-hundred-twenty-yard straightaway. The fields are skirted by the river and by the woods of Gilman Park. The river is navigable for canoes and row-boats for several miles above the town. During the year two desirable additions have been made to the equipment of the fields, a well appointed athletic house and a boat house, side by side, on the bank of the Fresh River.

Plimpton Fields-Beyond.—In 1910 Mr. Plimpton added to his previous very generous gift the Gilman estate, more than three hundred acres of meadow and wood-land lying just beyond the river and following its winding course about a mile from High Street to the Kensington line. This new tract bears the name of the Plimpton Fields-Beyond. The nearer part, connected by a foot-bridge with the Playing-Fields, is a great meadow, on which is laid out a six-hole golf course and several fields for baseball and football. Beyond

the meadow lies the forest of pine and hemlock, birch and oak, with occasional clearings, affording ample opportunity for practice in wood-craft.

The two fields taken together constitute a play-ground of extraordinary extent and beauty.

ROBINSON SEMINARY

This institution was established by the liberal bequest of the late William Robinson, a native of Exeter, N. H. It was partially opened April 15, 1867, and reorganized and fully opened September 21, 1869. The seminary building is an elegant and substantial brick structure, beautifully located, with fine grounds, sixteen acres in extent adorned with a great variety of trees and shrubs. Near the seminary buildings are basket-ball grounds, croquet grounds and a tennis court. The trustees are constantly striving to make the seminary a school of the highest type. With this end in view the course of study is arranged to meet the desire of the founder who said in his will: "The course of instruction should be such as will tend to make female scholars equal in all the practical duties of life, such a course of education as will enable them to compete, and successfully, too, with their brothers throughout the world, when they have to take their part in the actual of life."

The addition of a home economics course has given to pupils not preparing for college the means of acquiring detailed knowledge of the art and science of housekeeping. This course aims to bring to them the highest ideals of home life.

Robinson Seminary is on the list of schools approved by the New England College Entrance Certificate Board. This list comprises the best schools in New England, and assures to students who satisfactorily complete their course of study the privilege of entering without examination all New England colleges using the certificate system, among which are Mount Holyoke, Simmons, Smith, Wellesley, and several co-educational colleges. The seminary is also on the list of schools approved by Vassar College.

Trustees and faculty endeavor to make the influences of the school of the highest and most uplifting type. The seminary grounds with all their natural beauty and the school's splendid art collection cannot fail to make their influence felt upon the life and the work of the students.

The late Mr. Henry C. Moses, for many years president of the board of trustees, presented to the art department a very valuable collection of casts and photographs to illustrate architecture, sculpture, and painting. This collection has been arranged in the corridors of the seminary in the best manner for examination and study. The assembly hall is adorned with illustrations of Italian Renaissance, the study room with casts and photographs of Greek and Roman art, and the other school rooms with works of art and pictures illustrative of the subjects taught in each room.

The late Mrs. Cora Kent Bell, a member of the first graduating class and long president of the Alumnæ Association, gave \$1,000, to be expended in the interest of the school. This sum, which was generously increased by gifts from Mrs. Bell's mother, the late Mrs. Hervey Kent, has been expended in the purchase of a library of Christian art, in memory of the donor. The library consists of books treating of Christian art as depicted in the principal

countries of Europe and in the United States, and of an extensive collection of mounted photographs. Both books and photographs have been catalogued in a card index system by subjects, countries, and artists, and arranged in substantial cases in a room known as the Memorial Room.

The room is finished in quartered oak with walls painted in two shades of green. The cases and furniture are of oak. In a large case are arranged engravings.

The walls are adorned with several fine engravings, with a very fine oil portrait of Mrs. Bell, by Mrs. Eva D. Cowdery, of Boston, and with the beautiful painting "Across the Brook," by Madame Elizabeth Gardner Bouguereau, which has been presented by the artist to Exeter.

The Memorial Room is open for the use of its library during school hours. The use is not limited to members of the school. The books and photographs under certain restrictions are loaned to clubs or individuals of known responsibility for the purpose of studying Christian art.

The board of trustees: Arthur O. Fuller, William H. Folsom, James A. Tufts, Dana W. Baker, Henry W. Anderson, Albert J. Weeks, William Burlingame.

The faculty: Harlan Melville Bisbee, A. M., principal, Latin; Emily Winslow Tapley, mathematics; Bessie Hamilton Jaques, A. B., English; Fannie Perley, German; Clara Matilda Burleigh, A. B., history and Latin; Elizabeth Louise Mayo, A. B., science; Flora Benton Smith, A. B., French, English, Latin and Greek; Elizabeth Homer Baker, United States history, geography and arithmetic; Maud Louise Jewell, penmanship, nature study; Susan Morse Bryant, first class; Bertha Mary Fisher, drawing and painting; Roxie Odiorne, A. B., English; Carolyn Guild Livingston, home economics; Charlotte Hall Berry, vocal music; Ida May Buckley, secretary.

The present number of pupils is 314.

The Exeter Manufacturing Company was incorporated in June 26, 1827. Nathaniel Gilman, John Taylor Gilman, Bradbury Cilley, Stephen Hanson, John Rogers, Nathaniel Gilman (3d), and Paine Wingate were named in the act of incorporation.

The first meeting was called January 27, 1828, when John Houston was chosen president; Bradbury Cilley, Mark W. Pierce, John Rogers, and Nathaniel Gilman (3d) were chosen directors; John Rogers, treasurer; and John T. Burnham, clerk. The first purchase of the company was made February 12, 1828, of the corporation then known as the "Exeter Mill and Water-Power Company" (not now in existence, merged in the present manufacturing company, charter given up). The company commenced building April, 1828. Stephen Hanson was building agent.

The first cloth was manufactured in 1830, under John Lowe, Jr., who was agent twenty-nine years and part of the time treasurer. The mill was originally only 5,000 spindles, and cost \$40 per spindle, or \$200,000. The mill has been increased from time to time until the building of the new mill, when it was increased to 20,000 spindles—428 looms. Nathaniel B. March, of Portsmouth, was a prominent director, also Mr. James Johnson, of Boston, of the firm of Johnson & Senall, merchants of Boston, who sold the goods for many years, and had the general direction of the corporation. After the death of

Mr. Johnson the firm was changed to Dale Brothers & Co. Mr. Thomas J. Dale was treasurer; Mr. Ebenezer Dale, president, until their deaths in 1871. Mr. Samuel Batchelder, under the Dales' management, was the principal director, and Mr. James Norris was appointed agent at the suggestion of Mr. Batchelder. He was agent about three years. Hervey Kent was appointed agent in 1862 and treasurer in 1876. The present officers are: President, Hon. E. G. Eastman; treasurer and agent, C. D. Hatch; directors, E. G. Eastman, Henry W. Anderson, Samuel K. Bell, Robert Appleton. The capital is \$325,000.

BANKS

Exeter Banking Co.—Incorporated 1893; capital \$25,000, surplus \$23,707; president, Wm. H. C. Follansby; cashier, C. E. Byington; directors, W. H. C. Follansby, E. G. Eastman, J. E. Young, J. N. Thompson, Albert N. Dow, John Templeton, J. H. Hiscock.

Union Five-Cents Savings Bank.—Incorporated 1868; total assets, \$984,590; president, W. H. C. Follansby; treasurer, Frank W. Taylor.

Exeter Co-Operative Bank.—President, Wm. Burlingame; treasurer, Lillian P. Brown.

Exeter Brass Works.—Incorporated 1892; capital, \$15,000; president, W. A. Folsom; treasurer and manager, W. B. Folsom.

Gale Bros.—Boot and shoe manufacturers; president, John E. Yale; treasurer, J. A. Towle.

Exeter Water Works.—Incorporated 1888; capital, \$120,000; president, E. G. Eastman; superintendent, C. H. Johnson.

Exeter Gas Light Company.—Incorporated 1860; capital, \$50,000; president, Adiorne Swaine; superintendent, Arthur I. Cooper.

Rockingham Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Incorporated 1833; president, H. G. Burley; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Shute.

Lawyers.—Thomas Leavitt, E. G. Eastman, E. G. Templeton, J. E. Young, C. H. Knight, A. O. Fuller, John Scammon, Perley Gardiner, W. H. Sleeper, S. E. Rowe, E. D. Mayer, H. A. and R. E. Shute. See Bench and Bar chapters for sketches of other Exeter lawyers.

Physicians.—W. H. Nute, W. Tuttle, Alice M. Chesley, W. B. Kenniston, H. C. Day, J. G. W. Knowlton; dentists, C. H. Gerrish, J. E. S. Pray, A. T. Severance, A. G. Hooper.

Societies.—East Rockingham Pomona Grange, Gilman Grange, P. of H.; Exeter Lodge, K. of P.; Sagamore Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Rebekah Lodge; Moses N. Collins Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Swanscott Lodge, K. of P.; Exeter Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Wheelwright Court, F. of A.; Exeter Commandery, U. O. G. C.; Star in the East Lodge, St. Alban Chapter, Olivet Council, A. F. & A. M.; Onent Chapter, O. E. S.; John J. Bell Lodge, I. O. G. T.; Wehanownownit Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Pekawauket Council, D. of P.; Friendship Council, R. A.; Misr. Senate, K. A. O. E.; Catholic Order of Foresters, Junior, O. V. A. M.; New England Order of Protection; Daughters of Am. Revolution; Exeter Club, Exeter Board of Trade; Exeter Sportsmen's Club; Exeter Country Club; Exeter Poultry & Pigeon Stock Association;

Cincinnati Memorial Hall (opened by the Society of Cincinnati, June 20, 1904). Exeter Cottage Hospital erected 1905 at a cost of \$50,000.

Exeter Public Library.—At the town meeting held March 14, 1853, \$300 was voted for the purchase of books for a town library, and on June 20th the library was opened to the citizens over a store on the business street. From this room the library was moved to a large room in the old town hall, where it remained for nearly forty years, until the completion of the new library building in September, 1894. At that time there were 9,000 volumes in the library classified by the Dewey system. The library now contains 17,940 volumes under charge of Miss Carrie E. Byington.

CHAPTER XXXI

FREMONT

Geographical—Topographical—Early History—Incorporation—Poplin—Fremont—Military History—The Church—The Public Library

The town of Fremont lies near the center of the county and is bounded as follows: On the north by Epping; on the east by Brentwood; on the south by Danville and Sandown; and on the west by Chester and Raymond. The surface is generally level and the soil fertile. The early history of this town will be found in the history of Exeter and Brentwood, of which towns it originally formed a part. At the setting off of Brentwood from Exeter, in 1742, it became a part of the latter town and remained such until June 22, 1764, when it was organized as a separate town. It was originally called Poplin, but in 1854 changed to its present name, in honor, doubtless, of Gen. John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the republican party for president. The population is 622.

The precise settlement of the town is not known. Rev. Orlo Hines was the first minister.

Fremont is a station on the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, seventy miles from Worcester. It is twenty-four miles west of Portsmouth, ten west of Exeter and thirty southeast from Concord.

SOLDIERS OF FREMONT IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Joseph R. West, Co. B, 4th Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; discharged April 6, 1864.

Charles W. Brown, Co. I, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; discharged July 15, 1865.

Orrin West, Co. I, 5th Regiment; enlisted March 22, 1864; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.

Michael Flynn, Co. C, 5th Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

T. Yelton, Co. B, 5th Regiment; died February 1, 1863.

John Loane, Co. D, 5th Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864.

James Smith, Co. H, 5th Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864; absent, sick, April 6, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Jacob Vogle, Co. H, 5th Regiment; enlisted August 11, 1863; discharged December 15, 1863.

Bruce D. Osgood, sergeant Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861.

William B. Cadmus, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged December 16, 1862.

William L. Neal, Co. C, 6th Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; killed December 13, 1862.

Julius Koenig, 6th Regiment; enlisted May 17, 1864.

George D. Foss, Co. D, 8th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged July 5, 1862.

Henry Hutchinson, Co. D, 8th Regiment; enlisted December 20, 1861; died October 26, 1863.

Thomas G. Judd, Co. A, 9th Regiment; enlisted August 7, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. October 7, 1863.

Perley R. Gordon, Co. C, 10th Regiment; enlisted September 16, 1862; discharged March 18, 1863.

John Clarken, Co. F, 10th Regiment; enlisted September 1, 1862; died December 26, 1864.

Plummer D. Small, corporal Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged June 4, 1865.

Sylvester McLane, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

George W. Morrill, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; killed December 13, 1862.

George F. Small, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted September 2, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Joseph L. Small, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Moses P. Stevenson, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; discharged April 29, 1863.

John C. Trickey, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; died March 1, 1863.

John W. Marsh, Co. B, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 28, 1862; killed December 13, 1862.

Joseph Sanborn, Jr., corporal Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Orrin Bean, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Charles O. Copp, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 21, 1862; promoted to corporal June 4, 1865.

John B. Clement, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Enoch F. Osgood, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 21, 1862; killed December 13, 1862.

John A. Tilton, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 26, 1862; discharged January 24, 1863.

George A. Tilton, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 26, 1862; died May 12, 1864.

Josiah West, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 26, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

George D. Foss, Co. C, 11th Regiment; enlisted August 19, 1864; transferred to 6th Regiment; discharged July 17, 1865.

Charles Muller, Co. A, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863; transferred to 6th Regiment; no discharge given.

Charles Fries, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 23, 1863.

Louis Ferry, Co. H, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863.

John Gippert, Co. K, 11th Regiment; enlisted December 19, 1863; discharged August 14, 1865.

James Toben, Co. K, 14th Regiment; enlisted July 29, 1864; discharged July 27, 1865.

David Sanborn, Co. K, 15th Regiment; enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged August 13, 1863.

Joseph W. Bishop, Co. B, 18th Regiment; enlisted September 14, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

Daniel A. Webster, Co. B, 18th Regiment; enlisted September 13, 1864; died March 27, 1865.

Warren D. Lovering, Co. E, H. Artillery; enlisted September 5, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

Orrin West, Co. F, 2d Regiment, U. S. S. S.; transferred to 6th Regiment March 22, 1864; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.

Hiram P. Beebe, Co. E, 2d Regiment U. S. S. S.; enlisted September 9, 1861; re-enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to 5th Regiment January 30, 1865; absent, June 28, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Joseph Toland, U. S. C. T.; enlisted April 6, 1865; date discharge unknown.

John H. Carr, Jr., date discharge unknown.

James Mager, date discharge unknown.

James Carroll, date discharge unknown.

Robert Baker, date discharge unknown.

George Merrill, date discharge unknown.

Samuel Wilson, date discharge unknown.

Thomas Fowler, enlisted August 26, 1864; date discharge unknown.

George W. Wiggin, enlisted August 26, 1864; date discharge unknown.

The physician is Ernest W. Lowe. The Grange is the Fremont. The United Congregational Church was organized in 1908 and the Rev. J. H. Hewitt preached in 1910 and 1911. The church building was erected in 1865 as a Union Church and has ever since been so called. The Universalists have a small fund which gives them one month each year and they engage a minister for the month of August, when the other ministers take a vacation. Rev. Walter W. Strite, a Methodist student from the Boston University, is supplying as pastor at present.

Fremont Public Library.—In the center of the town is the Library building, built by the town in 1894, on the site given by Warren True. The library was opened with 741 volumes owned by the Fremont Library Association, formed in 1866.

The library contains 1,000 books under the care of Mrs. Cora B. Frost, who has had long service as librarian.

Fremont is making arrangements to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its organization this summer.

CHAPTER XXXII

GREENLAND

Petition for Privileges—Petition for a Township—Documentary History—Petition of Inhabitants of "Breakfast Hill"—Other Petitions—Taverns—War of the Revolution—Action of the Towns—Town Stock of Ammunition—Hiring Soldiers—Annexation to Massachusetts—Civil History—Incorporation of the Town—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Brackett Academy—Military Record—Weeks' Library—The Oldest House.

The Town of Greenland lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Great Bay and the Town of Newington; on the east by Portsmouth and Rye; on the south by North Hampton and Stratham; and on the west by Stratham. The surface of the town is rolling and its soil fertile.

Documentary History.—The Parish of Greenland was incorporated in 1703, and two years later, 1705, the inhabitants petitioned for liberty to have "a minister and school-master among themselves." The following is a copy of the petition:

To "His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq., Govern'r and Comander in chiefe in and over his Majesties province of New Hampshire, and Vice Admiral of the same. The humble Petition of John Johnson Abraham Lewis and Samuel Weeks on behalfe of themselves and the inhabitants of Greenland, belonging to the town of Portsmouth, Humbly sheweth

"That there are about three hundred & twenty persons: men women and children in Greenland who are Obliged to come to the Bank to meeting, and the distance being five or six miles and the season of the yeare occasioning bad travelling as also the danger of the Enemy makes it very difficult and Tedious to gett to the said meeting, or to send their children every day to school being not able to Table them abroad: soe that your poor petitioners are almost deprived of publickly hearing the word of God or getting their children Educated with Reading and writing And your petitioners have desired at a publick Towne meeting to have the Liberty of a Minister and schoolmaster among themselves. They paying their sallary and to be Exempted from paying to the minister and Schoolmaster at the Bank but there is no care taken about itt by the Town who continues silent in the matter. May it therefore please yr Excellency to consider premise and to order as you in your prudent Judgment shall see meet—relating to the same whereby yo'r petitioners may

obtain the priviledge of a Minister and schoolmaster among themselves as aforesaid. And they as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

JOHN JOHNSON
ARRAHAM LEWIS
SAMUEL WEEKS

"This petition is referred to the Selectmen of Portsmouth to make answer and objections if they have any to myselfe in a months time.

J. DUDLEY"

In 1716 Ebenezer Johnson and others petitioned to be joined to the Parish of Greenland as follows:

17th Jan. 1716.

To the Honourable George Vaughan Esq. Lt. Governor of his Majesties Province of New Hampshire an the Honourable his Majesties Counsel—

The Humble petition of the inhabitants That live on the Pattin adjacent to Greenland who are on this side of the line, which was formerly run between Portsmouth and Exeter beginning att Walls Crick and running to Hampton bounds—Humbly Sheweth That we the subscribers would humbly pray that we may be joined to Greenland Parrish because we there commonly attend the worship of God, which is abundantly more convenient for us than other place of publick worship and have diverse of us been help full in building an house to worship God In ther att sd Parrish. We likewise the Inhabitants of Greenland being a poor & small Parrish Humbly pray your honours to Grant that all the Inhabitants which are within the afore sd line from Walls crick to Hampton bounds may be added to us— We therefore humbly crave your Honours Grant of these our request & your petitioners as In Duty bound shall pray&c.

Ebenezer Johnson, John Cate, James Berry, Assessors; Nathaniel Wright, Richard White, Fred Allen, Samuell Folsom, Mikel Hicks, Walter Philbrick, John Emery, Isaac Foss, Jonathan Weeks, Tho Letherbe.

Petition for Certain Privileges.—In 1720 Greenland had so increased in population and importance that the inhabitants petitioned the Governor and Council for privilege to choose a constable, and one of three members to represent them in the General Assembly. This petition is dated March 18, 1720-21, and is as follows:

Petition to be Freed.

Province of } To ye Honble John Wentworth Esq Ltt, Governr and Com-
New Hampr } mandr-in Chief for ye time being, & to ye Honble ye Council
of his Majestys Province aforesd.

The petition Jams Johnson, Saml Weeks & Josh Weeks of Greenland in behalfe of sd Parrish—Humby Sheweth—

That on ye 15th Instant att a Parrish meeting Lawfully conven'd we your Petitioners were electd a comitte to address your Honrs & this Honble Board in behalfe of our sd Parrish for some further libertys & Priviledge to be granted in & amongst ourselves for yt yr Petitionrs have now only ye liberty of Raising money on ye Inhabitants there for ye support of ye ministry schoole & poor wthin yr District; & ye Province Tax being Raised by the Selectmen &

assessors of Portsmo who living Remote canot posibly be apprized of ye per-
ticular Capacity of ye several Inhabitants there— Whereby ye Tax is many
times very unequal— Wherefore your Petitionrs Humy Pray, yt your
Honours in your Great Wisdom wil see cause to order yt we may be dismissed
from ye Bank from having any tax laid on us there; & yt we may be freed
from ye charge and Trouble of attending ye Publick Town meetings there &
yt a Committee be By your Honrs chosen to Proportion Greenland in ye
Province Rates & yt ye same may be Raisd in Equal Proportion by our own
assessors & yt Mr Treasurer be Directd to issue forth his Precept to our Parrish
for yt End & yt we may choose a constabl amongst ourselves to collect ye
assessments yt are from time to time made & yt we may be allowd ye Privildge
of choosing one assembly man in our Parrish to Represent us in Genll Assmly
we paying him out of the Parrish stock which Grantd yr Petitionrs shal as in
Duty bound ever pray &c.

JAMS JOHNSON
SAML L WEEKS
JOSH. WEEKS

18, Mar. 1720-1
March 21st at a Council—

Psent ye Lt Govr Wentworth, Saml Penhallow Esq. Richd Wibird, Collo
Walton Esq. Thos Westbrook, Esq. George Jaffrey—

The above Petition Read, and Granted and Ordered that a com'ttee upon
Oath take an account of ye Rateable Estate of ye District of Greenlnd by wch
ye Proportion of the Prov. Tax, is to be Settled who are to make Return to
this board, that the Treasurers warrant be made out accordingly.

Petition of Greenland for a Township

To His Excellency Samuel Shute Esqr Capt Genll & Com'andr in Cheif &
Over His Majtys Prov. of New Hampsr and to the Honble the Council of
sd Province—

The Humble Petition of Saml Weeks James Johnston & Mathias Haines
of Greenland Parish in the Town of Portsmo in ye Prov. of New Hampsr
aforesd for themselves & in behalf of sd Parish, Humbly Sheweth.

That yor Petitioners are a district of Portsmo and always have been
accounted Part of sd Portsmouth, and have paid Rates in sd Town accordingly,
and but very Lately have been made a Separate Parrish, and the Town of
Portsmo aforesd having obtained a grant of yor Excellency & Honrs for a
Township.

Yor Petitioners Humbly pray that yor Excellency & Honrs would be
pleased to Ordre that yor Petitioners, as they all along have paid their part
of the charges & help to support the warrs against the enemy as inhabitants
of Portsmo aforesd That they may now Reap the benefit of the aforesaid
Grant of Land in proportion with their neighbours—the other inhabitants of sd
Portsmouth or that yor Petitioners may have an Equivalent of Land adjoining
to the aforesd Grant, Granted unto us.

And yor Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever Pray:

SAML L WEEKS,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
MATTHIAS HAINES.

Portsmo May 10th 1722.

*Petition of inhabitants of Breakfast Hill**

* So called from the circumstance that a party of Indians in 1696, after an early attack on inhabitants of Portsmouth, and the slaughter of fourteen persons, hastily retreated, and stopped on the declivity of a hill (now in Greenland) and took breakfast. Ever since it has retained the name of Breakfast Hill.

To the honble John Wentworth Esq. Liut Governr & Commander in Chief in and over his Majties Province of Newhampshire to ye honble the Council & house of representatives Conven'd in Genll Assembly.

The humble Request of us the Subscribers inhabitants about Breakfast hill & owners of Land neare Greenland meeting house, humbly Desires, That whereas we are soe neare said meeting house & have paid our part towards the maintenance of ye Ministry there Evr since it hath been built, Yt for the future wee may be by act of Government set of towards payment of the ministry to yt place It being most convenient for us by many miles—& your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

May 25th 1725
his mark

Thomas O bery
Jon his O mark, bleak
Isaac his § mark, foos
James fooler desires to pay to
Greenland & Sande-bech be a
parish of themselves.
James Whidden
James Johnson
R. Wibird
John Wheden

Petition for extension of boundary lines

Province of { To the honble John Wentworth Esq. Liut Govonr & Comander
New Hampr } in Chief in and over his Majties Province of New Hampshire
and to the honble the Council & house of Representatives Con-
ven'd in Genll Assembly for sd Province.

The humble Petition of Capt Samuell Weeks, Capt Joshua Weeks & Mr John Cate.

In the behalfe of the Poore parrish of Greenland as they are Impowered by said parrish to represent the same with the select men of Greenland.
humbly Sheweth.

That whereas by a vote formerly of the Town of Portsmouth (of which the said Greenland is a part) It was voted that Greenland Bounds should be on the South side of Packers farm (which suppose is now Doctor Marches) and Whereas by a Vote of the Genll Assembly 28th July 1714, Its said that Greenland bounds to Packers Bridge and thence to Joshua Haineses Mr Cates & Edwd Ayerses farm, The Same is verry Ambiguous Whether these are included or excluded and alsoe Mr. Edward Ayers at that time had two farms Southwest of sd Packers or Marches farm—and it is not mention'd which—And Whereas Capt Langdon & the comittee that made the last return:

run the line from said Marches farm to Edward Ayres Southwesterly farm, Exclusive of said Farm; which line comes to Northward of Berry Brook in the Rhoad to Sandy Beech, which is not above a mile from Greenland Meeting house, and Excludes fifteen families that live about Breakfast hill from ye sd Parrish of Greenland that used to pay there towards maintenance of the ministry & lyes most convenient for them to come there, The loss of so many families is verry Great & Grievous to your verry poore petitioners:

Therefore your humble Petitioners Humbly prayes (That considering your said parrish of Greenland consists chiefly in verry poore Inhabitants) and Containes a verry small Quantity of Ground; Great Part of said Parrish being not three Quarters of a mile Deep & In the Deepest or Widest place verry little above a mile—That they containe a small Compass of Grond & no probability of Increasing themselves—humbly prayes your consideration & order that theire line betwixt them and Portsmouth may Extend Due south from Marches farm to ye farm Mr Edward Ayers Bought of the Admr of Richard Jose Esq Deceas'd and thence South East to New Castle line which line will take in the fifteen families afore sd and suppose the line formerly Intended—But if it should seem meet to your honrs to take these fiteene families from said Parrish it would occasion theire Breaking up not being able of themselves that remaine to support the charges of the Ministry with the other contingents on them.

All the Committees that Ever made any retorne relating to a Divissionale line being all of Portsmouth they made it as much in theire favor as possible by all Strain'd construction—Therefore if your honrs se not meet to Grant us the line Desier'd, That then yr honrs will appoint a Committee of som other Towns (wholly Indifferent) to make and settle a line as they shall see convenient, accordin to Portsmouth Town Voate, in 1705 and in Greater Certainty than hath as yet been Don. And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c.

May 19th 1725.

JOHN CATE
JOSHUA WEEKS
EBENEZER JOHNSON
MATHIAS HAINES
SAML WEEKS

May ye 26th 1725.

In the House of Representatives

read, and ordered that the Select men of Portsmo be serv'd with a copy of the petition and they to notifie the town of Portsmouth, To Appeare the second day of the setting of the next Genll Assembly to show cause (if any they can) why the Prayer of the Petition may not be granted.

James Jeffry, Cir. Assm

In counl Eodm die.

Read and concurred

Richd Waldron

Petition relating to tax warrant.

Province of } To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Captain General
New Hampsr } Governor and Commander in Chief in & over his Majestys
Province of New Hampshire, The Honble his Majesties Coun-
cill and House of Representatives in General Assembly Con-
vened—Jan. 12th 1763.

Humbly Shews—James Bracket & Simon Dearborn both of Greenland in said Province yeomen and two of the selectmen of said Greenland for the year 1762 the Maj. part for themselves & in behalf of the Inhabitants of said Greenland that the selectmen of said Greenland for said year Raised a Tax on the said inhabitants and gave a list thereof to Joseph Pickerin Constable of said Greenland for said year with a warrant, and the hands of the Majour part of the said selectmen, in consequence thereof the said constable hath made distress on sundry of the said Inhabitants of said Greenland who refused to pay their Respective Taxes and for which sundry actions are brot against him to the Inferior court to be held in March next, and on examining the warrant aforesaid, it appears that the Selectmen have neglected to seal the same, which is thought necessary by Law, and if so will greatly hurt said Inhabitants, for altho most of them may not dispute it, yet there are many that do & so pay no Tax this year, Besides bringing a great charge on the said Inhabitants for the suits already commenced & others that may be, wherefore the Petitioners as aforesaid Humbly pray the advisement of this Honble Court on the Premises—and that you will be pleased to pass such Order thereon as to make the said Warrant good & Valid The want of seals notwithstanding or grant such other Relief thereon as to you shall seem meet. And your petitioners as aforesaid shall as in duty bound ever pray.

JAMES BRACKETT

SIMEON DEARBORN

Selectmen of Greenland

Province of } In the house of Representatives Jany 19, 1763. This petition
New Hampsr } being Read

Voted That they be heard thereon on fryday next, & that they Cause the sundry persons who prosecuted the constable for Illegally making Distrainment to be notified thereof that they may be present if they see cause.

A. Clarkson, clerk.

In council Eodm Die.

Read & concurr'd,

T. Atkinson Jr Secry.

Province of }
New Hampsr } In the House of Representatives Jany 21, 1763

The party being heard on the within Petition— Voted & Resolved that the Warrant Referr'd unto in the within Petition is a good & Lawfull Warrant, the want of seals notwithstanding, and also resolved that all the warrants given by ny selectmen or assessors singly or con-Junctly within this Province for the Collecting of any Rates or Taxes for the year 1762 shall be Looked upon and accounted legal and Valid the want of seal or Seals notwithstanding

S. Sherburne Speaker.

In Council Jany 22d 1763

Read & concurr'd with this addition (viz), That if the Plaintiffs mentioned in the within Petition, shall withdraw their suits & not prosecute them, that in that case no complaint be Receiv'd for cost in such actions from the constable or other Defendant in any of the actions aforesaid.

T. Atkinson, Junr Secry.

Province of }
New Hampr } In the house of Representatives Jany 25th 1763.
Read and Concurred.

H. Sherburne Speaker.

Consented to

B. WENTWORTH.

Petition for representation in the Geenral Assembly.

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Capt. Genll and Commander in cheif in and over his Majties Province of New Hampshire, the honble the council & house of Representatives conven'd in Genll Assembly.

The humble Petition of Capt Joshua Weeks Ebenezer Johnson & Matthias Haines, Select men for the parrish of Greenland in sd Province In behalfe of the said Parrish, most humbly Sheweth—

That the Parrish of Greenland for several years past since they have been set of from Portsmouth have not had the Bennefio tf having a voat in makeing choice of any person to sit in the Genll Assembly, and therefore are humbly of opinion that they are much Grieved in not having any person to represent them in Genll Assembly nor any Vote in the choice of any other:

Therefore yor humble Petitioners most humbly prays For themselves and in Behalfe of said parrish of Greenland That your excellencie & honrs &c will as in yor wisdom you shall see meet to make such order act or Law so that your Petitioners may have the liberty of other Towns or precincts to have the choice of some one of their Freeholders to Represent them in the Genll Assembly & your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

JOSHUA WEEKS
EBENEZER JOHNSON
MATTHIAS HAINES

May the 10th 1732.

In the house of Representatives.

Voted, that the prayer of the Petition be answered and that his Excellencie be desired to Issue out a precept for an assembly man to appeare at the next sessions in the fall—

James Jeffry, Cir. Assm

May the 12th 1732.

In council May 13, 1732

Read & Concurred

R. Waldron, Sec'y

I assent to the foregoing vote, May 15, 1732.

J. BELCHER

Portsmouth votes relating to Greenland

Att a Genll Town meeting held in Portsno ye 4th June, 1705:

Where as ye Town of Portsno payes £100 p Annum for ye support of

their ministers in sd Town— Att the Request of ye inhabitants of Greenland part of sd Town considering ye Distance of Ground ye number of persons & ye Danger of passing to Public worship.

Voted, That ye inhabitants of Greenland be paid out of the Town stock their proportion of sd £100 During ye Maintenance of an able Minister amongst them and no longer & ye sd Proportion be yearly, Proportiond by the Selectmen for time being ye Bounds of Greenland to be on ye south side of coll Packers farne.

Pr Samll Keais, Town clerk.

True Coppy out of ye third Book of Records for Portsno: foll. 12:

p Josh. Peirce,
Town cler.

15 Mar. 1719-20

Att a Genll Town meeting in Portsno ye 8th April, 1706,

1706. Voted, That ye Inhabitants of Greenland in this Town being freed from paying ye proportion of Rates for ye Ministrye fix'd att Straberry Bank in consideration of their maintaining a minister amongst themselves ye sd Inhabitants of Greenland having procured yt they may have 150 acres of land out of ye comons lying & being att Greenland: Bounded to ye Sow west End of ye Great Swamp & ye sd 150 acres to be taken out or Deductd from wt may fall to ye share of sd inhabitants of Greenland of sd comons whenever there shall be a Division of all ye Towns comons ye sd 150 acres to be laid out by ye Lott layers where it may be most convenient for ye ministry & school for ye use of that part of ye Town.

Samll Keais, Town Cler.

True coppy from ye 3d Book of Record for Portsno foll: 13th

Josh: Peirce, Town Cler.

15th Mar. 1719-20.

And That the Parish of Greenland be bounded upon the Great Bay by the farm of ye widow Jackson, Joshua Peirce, & Israel March; & so to Packers bridge, and thence to Joshua Hainses, M Cates & Edwd Ayras's farm and from thence southwesterly to Hampton bounds; and that these Present Inhabitants with the lands and estates they live upon & whosoever shall live upon them hereafter or build & Inhabit within the limitts aforesaid, shall pay their Parish Taxes to Greenland.

The Above is an Extract out of ye Council book pass'd by the Genll Assembly ye 28th of July, 1714.

Attest.

Richd Waldron, Cler. con.

Taverns.—At a town-meeting held November 11, 1771, it was voted that three taverns could not be kept "on the parade, so called." It seems in the early days the people exercised a care over the "taverns" and tavern-keepers, for at the same meeting it was voted that Mr. John Folsom should not keep a tavern, and then a petition be presented to the court "that he may not be licensed to keep a tavern, and if he now is licensed, that said license be abrogated and rendered null and void."

War of the Revolution.—The first vote on the old town-book concerning

the Revolutionary struggle is under date July 12, 1774, when it was voted that Clement March and William Weeks be appointed delegates to attend the Provincial Congress to be held at Exeter for the choice of delegates to the Continental Congress. Thus was Greenland early awake to the importance of the then impending struggle.

January 9, 1775, the town voted to approve "of the measures agreed upon by the Continental Congress," and also voted "that John Haven, William Weeks, James Brackett, Clement March, and Greenleaf Clark be a committee to carry such measures into execution."

April 21, 1775, it was voted "to send to the aid and assistance of our brethren of the Massachusetts Bay in their defence against the ministerial troops."

"Voted, That twelve men be immediately enlisted and sent for the above purpose."

"Voted, That said men be allowed two shillings lawful money per day each, and be found necessary provisions during this continuance in said service."

"Voted, That Captain Nathan Johnson enlist said men."

Town Stock of Ammunition.—May 1, 1775, it was voted to procure ten fire-arms and a barrel of powder.

July 17th, a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of persons not provided with guns.

Hiring Soldiers.—It appears that the recruiting officer was abroad in the land during the Revolutionary struggle, as well as during the late War of the Rebellion, for under date April 2, 1777, the town

"Voted, That Mr. James Brackett and Lieut. David Simpson be a committee to go to Durham to endeavor to hire soldiers to serve for this town in the Continental service."

It was also "voted, to pay the expense that the officers of the militia were at in treating the soldiers to encourage them to enlist on Tuesday, April the 3d, and Wednesday, April the 3d."

It was also "voted, to pay a bounty of \$20 to those who should enlist for three years, or during the present war with Great Britain."

Annexation to Massachusetts.—The following is a list of those in Greenland who, in 1739, petitioned to be annexed to Massachusetts: Samll. Weeks, Joshua Weeks, Benjn. Macres, Samll Chapman, Pennel Chapman, Ebenr. Johnson, Matthias Harris, Lewis Harris, James Johnson, Samll. Davis, John Weeks, Jr., Ebenr. Johnson, Jr., Samuel Weeks, Jr., Joseph Hill, John Johnson, George Kennison, Joseph Melon, Joseph Weeks, Samll. King, Joshua Macres, Robert Bryon, Jr., Jona. Dockum, Jr., Jno. Dockum, Robert Bryon, Jno. Watson, Tucker Cate, Jno. Rawlins, Wm. Sympson, Samll. Bryon, Jno. Lang, Jedediah Weeks, David Dearborn, Jno. Weeks, Walter Weeks, Matthias Weeks, Benja. Kennison, Jona. Weeks, James Cate, Enoch Clark, Brackett Johnson, Samll. Hiex, Henry Clark, Elias Philbrook, Beja. Philbrook, Joseph Grant, Jona. Weeks, Henry Clark, Jr., John Johnson, Elisha Bryon, Nathl. Huggin, Danll. Aldin, Jr., Nathan Johnson, Jr., Joseph Nelson, Jr., Leonard Weeks, and Wm. Walles.



THE COMMON, HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.



TOWN HALL AND POLLARD PARK, PLAISTOW, N. H.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, GIFT OF A. G. POLLARD, PLAISTOW, N. H.



POLLARD GRADED SCHOOL, PLAISTOW, N. H.

Civil History.—The town of Greenland was incorporated in 1703. The first record of which we have any knowledge is under date March 14, 1749, as follows:

"Att a legall meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Greenland held at the meeting-house on March 13, 1748-49.

"Voted, Clement March, Esq., moderator; Walter Weeks, clerk.

"Voted, Daniel Lunt, Ebenezer Johnson, Walter Weeks, selectmen.

"Voted, William Rains, Jr., Nathan Marston, assessors.

"Voted, Samll. Hains, Jr., constable.

"Voted, Clemtt March, Esq., Enoch Clark, viewers.

"Voted, Joseph Clark, Francis Berry, tythingmen.

"Voted, Joseph Maloon, W. Jenkins, survs. of highways.

"Voted, Natll Grow, B. Kenniston, hog constables.

"Voted, Will. Berry, Joseph Hains, to take account of the heads and stock.

"Voted, Henry Clark, Jr., John Watson, fence-viewers.

"Voted, Clemtt March, Esq., Danl. Lunt, Tho. Packer, Esq., a committee to settle the account of the parish with the selectmen for the years 1744, 1745.

"Voted, Ja. Nud, John Johnson, to settle the value of the lands in the parish."

Enoch Clark, Walter Weeks, and Ebenezer Johnson were selectmen in 1750.

Conspicuous among the votes at the early town-meetings were those relating to the ministry. Nearly the entire business transacted by the town was in relation to regulating the minister's salary, collecting his rate, etc.

The Congregational Church in Greenland was organized in July, 1706, consisting of twenty-nine members, whose names are as follows: William Philbrick, John Cate, Ebenezer Johnson, Joshua Haines, Samuel Foss, Richard White, Joshua Weeks, Samuel Weeks, Hannah Lewis, Elinor Johnson, Mary Philbrook, Margaret Johnson, Judith Cate, Comfort Weeks, Mary Whidden, Ellis Haines, Prudence Philbrook, Martha Philbrook, Elinor Berry, Elizabeth Berry, Hannah Brick, Susannah Foss, Mary Foss, Abigail Burnham, Dorothy Crockett, Sarah Babbe, Sarah Kenstone, James Sherburne, — Sherburne.

Pastors.—Rev. William Allen was ordained July 15, 1707. Died September 8, 1760, aged eighty-four years.

Rev. Samuel MacClintock was ordained as colleague with Mr. Allen, November 3, 1756. Died April 27, 1804, aged seventy-two.

Rev. James Armstrong Neal was ordained May 22, 1805. Died July 18, 1808, aged thirty-four.

Rev. Ephraim Abbott was ordained October 27, 1813. Dismissed October 28, 1828.

Rev. Samuel Wallace Clark was ordained August 5, 1829. Died August 17, 1847, aged fifty-two.

Rev. Edwin Holt was installed March 8, 1848. Dismissed January 7, 1851.

Rev. Edward Robie was ordained February 25, 1852, and is the present pastor having served fifty-two years.

The present church edifice was built in 1756, was remodeled in 1834, and

renovated again in 1881. It is the second church edifice occupied by the society.

George Brackett, Esq., who died June 23, 1825, aged eighty-eight, gave in trust to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian knowledge \$5,000, on conditions that that society pay \$200 annually to the pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenland.

Mr. Brackett was very desirous of doing good with his property. He founded the academy in Greenland which bears his name. He gave \$2,600 to the academy in Hampton, also considerable sums to other charitable objects. The gift of \$5,000 to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian knowledge was made six or seven years before his death.

Francis March, who died in New York in 1858, aged seventy-one, a native of Greenland, left by will a legacy of \$5,000 to the Congregational Church and Society for the support of their minister.

The clock on the Congregational Church was presented to the town by Simeon S. and Abby Barrell Brackett in 1909, in memory of their children, Ellen Augusta and Colborn Barrell, who died in their twenty-sixth and twenty-third years.

Mr. Brackett is a life long resident of the town and a direct descendant of the first immigrant, Anthony Brackett.

Rev. Samuel MacClintock.—A worthy patriot during the Revolution was Rev. Samuel MacClintock, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church. He was the son of William MacClintock, who lived at Medford, Mass., where Samuel was born May 1, 1732. He graduated at Princeton in 1751. He settled in the ministry at Greenland in 1756, where he had supplied the desk for the aged Mr. Allen. He was of warm temperament, and encouraged enlistments in the army destined for the overthrow of the French power in America. That his practice might tally with his preaching, he volunteered as chaplain for Col. Goffe's regiment. He continued with his regiment until after the fall of Montreal and its return to Crown Point, which place he left September 22d and returned home, accompanied by Moses Ham, Samuel Sleeper, and Henry Hill as a guard. In the War of the Revolution he warmly espoused the patriot cause, went into active service, officiated as chaplain, "in turn with other clergymen in the province," for the New Hampshire troops in the vicinity of Boston in 1775, and was the regularly appointed chaplain of Stark's regiment of 1775, and Cilley's of 1776, the former ever speaking of him with pleasure as "my chaplain." Dr. MacClintock died April 27, 1804, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Rev. William Allen, who was ordained July 15, 1707, as pastor, and continued over fifty-three years, died September 8, 1760. His grave in the Greenland Cemetery was but poorly marked until about 1890 when Mrs. Caroline A. Weeks raised a nice marble stone to mark his resting place. (See second column for Methodist Church.)

Methodist Church.—The first Methodist sermon preached in Greenland was in August, 1808, by Rev. George Pickering.

In July, 1808, he organized a church, consisting of forty members, among whom were the following persons, the only names preserved in the history of the organization: Samuel Hatch, Sr., and his wife, Polly Hatch, Samuel Hatch, Jr., William Simpson and his wife Abigail, Abigail Packer, Thomas

Chapman and Sally, his wife, Joseph Clark and Comfort, his wife, Isaiah Berry and Elizabeth, his wife, Mary Marston, Olive Snell, and Elizabeth Gookin.

The pastors of the church from its organization to the present, with the year of the appointment of each and not the time of service, are as follows: 1809, George Pickering; 1810, John Brodhead; 1811, Orlando Hinds; 1812, Lewis Bates; 1813, Jonathan Cheney; 1814, William Hinman; 1815, Martin Ruter; 1816, Caleb Dustin; 1817, A. Metcalf (a local preacher who supplied the church until 1835); 1835, Russell H. Spaulding; 1836, J. H. Patterson; 1837, Samuel Prescott; 1838, E. D. Trickey; 1840, A. H. Worthing; 1841, John Smith; 1842, Matthew Newhall; 1844, Richard Newhall; 1845, James Adams; 1847, Franklin Furber; 1849, Benjamin R. Hoyt; 1851, Silas Green; 1853, James Thurston; 1855, Lorenzo Draper; 1856, N. L. Chase; 1858, J. W. Guernsey; 1860, Charles Young; 1861, Eleazer Smith; 1863, George S. Barnes; 1865, Nelson Green; 1867, A. C. Manson; 1869, George N. Bryant; 1871, Fred. D. Chandler; 1873, Hugh Montgomery; 1875, N. M. D. Granger; 1877, George W. Ruland; 1880, W. E. Bennett; 1882, W. H. Jones; 1884, O. S. Baketel; 1887, D. W. Downs; 1888, S. P. Heath; 1889, Mellen Howard; 1891, J. W. Adams; 1894, T. D. Folsom; 1896, F. O. Tyler; 1899, A. E. Draper. The present pastor is Rev. L. Bragg.

The first church edifice was erected in 1815. Previous to this worship was held in private houses. In November, 1836, the church edifice was destroyed by fire. The present edifice was erected the following year, 1837. It was quite thoroughly remodeled in 1872.

Brackett Academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, A. D. 1824. Its title-name was derived from its principal benefactor, George Brackett, Esq., whose family were among the earliest settlers on that beautiful and fertile tract of land in the town of Greenland bordering the southeastern shore of the Great Bay, and known in the vicinity as the "Bay-side."

The sum of \$2,000 was granted by Mr. Brackett to the trustees named in the act of incorporation, for the purpose of founding a literary institution for the higher education of the youth of the community in which he and his ancestors lived. Additional funds to the amount of about two thousand dollars appear to have been contributed by others, citizens of the town and friends of popular education.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was holden August 11, 1826. It consisted of Rev. Ephraim Abbot (afterwards principal), Rev. Huntington Porter, Nathan Parker, Stephen Pickering, and J. W. March. In the mean time, between the date of the act of incorporation and the first meeting, funds had been procured, material and labor contributed by the citizens, to erect quite an imposing edifice, according to the standard of architecture of those earlier days.

The preamble of the constitution drafted by the Rev. Ephraim Abbot, a learned and progressive Congregational minister of the town, is a model of excellent English, as well as a concise and expressive statement of the value and importance of a good education to every community. It reads as follows:

"A serious consideration of the great design of the Parent of the universe in the creation of man, and of the improvements in knowledge and virtue

of which the human mind is capable, and a full conviction that youth is the important period, on the improvement or neglect of which depend consequences of the highest moment, both to individuals and to the community, have determined me to appropriate, in the following conveyance, a part of the substance wherewith God has blessed me to the purpose of laying the foundation of an academy for the instruction of youth, not only in English and Latin grammar, arithmetic, and the sciences, but more especially to teach them the great end and real business of life."

The first principal was Rev. Ephraim Abbot, a Congregational clergyman, settled over the church at Greenland. It is recorded of him that he worked on the building, then being erected, with fore-plane and hewing-axe.

He was also the first president of the board of trustees. He resigned in 1829, both as principal and trustee. Rev. Huntington Porter was the second president of the board, from 1829 to 1840, and Joseph Hale second principal of the academy. The funds contributed being exhausted, as appears by the record in 1830-31, the building was subsequently leased, free of rent, to any competent teacher who applied to the trustees with testimonials as to his fitness. From 1840 to 1876 ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin was the acting president of the board of trustees. He was succeeded in 1876 by Charles W. Pickering, of Greenland, but the old charter has been so far modified by the Legislature that the town has control under lease from the trustees of the academy building for all purposes, public and literary. This change was made in 1876, in order to induce the town to appropriate a liberal sum of money to remodel and refurnish the building, which was accordingly done. The building is used for the high school, town hall and a room for the selectmen.

Military Record.—Greenland during the late Rebellion furnished thirty-eight men for the service, and the bounties paid amounted to \$24,184. The following is a list of their names, as far as we have been able to secure them:

Jeremiah Mahoney, Peter Barry, James Berry, Pierpont Hammond, John Herrington, Isaiah Bugley, John W. Pickering, John P. Weeks, John A. Tucker, Rufus Simpson, Augustus L. Clark, Ebenezer W. Smith, Joseph Sanborn, Joseph A. Young, James Welch, Ephraim Pickering, Thomas H. Brown, Jacob Davis, Charles T. Farrell, Edward Burleigh, William H. Mix, Solomon Gray, Albert Durgin, Arthur T. Ball, J. O. Keefe, John Gofy, Robert C. Pierce, Ephraim Packer, Lincol Roak, Charles Burleigh, George Ham, John Sherburn, Horatio Littlefield.

The following died in the service:

John W. Pickering, Joseph Sanborn, Jacob Davis, Jeremiah Mahoney, Peter Browman, John Freeland.

Weeks' Public Library.—The initial steps towards the establishment of a public library were taken at the annual town meeting in 1893, when a vote was passed binding the town to an annual appropriation of not less than twenty-five dollars, for that purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the library law. No active steps were taken to carry the vote into effect until the latter part of the year 1896, at which time arrangements were in progress for opening the library, and to that end \$100 worth of books were sent to the town from the state.

Before the preparations for opening the library were completed, the trustees were informed that during the previous year Mrs. Caroline A. Weeks,

of Greenland, had placed funds in the hands of Charles A. Hazlett, of Portsmouth, having in view the erection of a library building, at some future date, for her native town. As a result the preparations for opening the library were suspended temporarily.

In March, 1897, the town appropriation was increased to \$100. In the spring of the same year active steps were taken towards the erection of a library building. A suitable lot was secured and the building was erected during the year.

The structure is forty feet front by thirty feet deep, of the colonial style of architecture, with pilasters of the Corinthian order; it is constructed of pressed brick, with marble trimmings, granite underpinning, slated roof, copper finials, and windows of plate glass. Over the entrance door appears the inscription "Weeks Library," in marble; and above this a marble book with "A. D. 1897" upon its open pages.

The vestibule has a floor of composite marble tiles, and at the left of the entrance a bronze tablet of the Corinthian order bears, in raised lettering, the following: "This building erected as a memorial to George Weeks, Mary T. Weeks, and J. Clement Weeks, by Caroline Avery Weeks, MDCCCXCVII." The walls are adorned with life-size oil portraits of those whose memory the institution was designed to perpetuate. The building was constructed and furnished in accordance with plans designed by Mr. Hazlett. It was dedicated May 19, 1898, with appropriate ceremonies. The volumes now number over 5,000.

C. W. Brewster in his *Rambles* speaks of the Weeks House. "The oldest house now standing, built in Portsmouth, is the quaint brick house on the Weeks farm in Greenland." This is no blunder, although it may seem like one, for at the time that house was built Greenland was a part of Portsmouth. We can find no written record of the year of its being built, but a family tradition dates its erection in 1638, by the father of Leonard Weeks. Leonard was born not far from that time, and had four sons: John, born 1668; Samuel, born 1670; Joseph, born 1671; John, born 1674; and two daughters, Mary and Margaret.

From Leonard the present owner and occupant of the farm descended. The house was built on the main road, at that time; but the new road, built nearly a century ago, leaves it a little ways off from the main road at the present time. The house is 36 feet long by 22 feet wide. The speckled appearance of the house is made by having black hard-burned bricks for headers all over the front. The bricks were burnt in front of the house. The walls of the house are eighteen inches thick. It is of two stories; the lower story is eight and one-half feet in height, the second eight. The windows were originally of small diamond glass set in lead. The timbers used throughout the house and for the roof are all of hard wood. The beams in the cellar are squared 12 by 14 inches. The sleepers are of red oak, about ten inches in diameter, with the bark on. There are planks on the inside of the walls, and the plastering is on rift wood nailed to the plank.

There are marks of the house being injured by an earthquake, probably in 1755. If tradition is correct, this is the oldest house in New Hampshire. Brewster further says that "The house was evidently built as a sort of garison, with a view of safety from being burnt by the Indians."

CHAPTER XXXIII

HAMPSTEAD

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for a Parrish—Names of Early Settlers—Petitions—The First Settlements—Congregational Church—Military Record.

The Town of Hampstead lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Sandown and Danville, on the east by Kingston and Plaistow, on the south by Atkinson, and on the west by Derry. Hampstead contains 8,350 acres, 400 of which is covered with water.

This town lies partly on the ridge of land between the Merrimac and Piscataqua rivers. The soil is generally fertile. Population 796.

Petition for a Parish.—The first measures taken for the formation of Hampstead as a parish was a petition presented to the Governor and Council, January 1, 1743-44, signed by fifty-four inhabitants, as follows:

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief In and Over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England, And to the Honourable His Majesties Council and house of Representatives in General Court Assembled, January 1, 1743-4.

The Humble petition of the subscribers Inhabitants in the Province aforesd, Sheweth.

That the greater part of your Petitioners are Inhabitants of the Land in Controversie between Kingstown and Haverhill—That one part of us hold our Land of Haverhill and the other of Kingstown. That However the Right of the soil may be disputed, we are without Dispute of New Hampshire Government. That your Petitioners are at such a Distance from every Parish Meeting house as Renders our attending publick Worship upon the Sabbath in any of our Neighbouring Congregations Exceeding Difficult, and to many of us quite Impracticable. That we are therefore obliged to procure some person to preach to us or else to live without the Benefit of that Ordinance. May it therefore please your Excellency and Honours to take our case under your Wise consideration, and either Vest us with Parish Powers with the following bounds, viz. Beginning at a Crockred red oak tree standing in London Derry line from thence running eastwardly three miles on Bryants line Thence Northwardly to a bridge called Capt Ingalls Bridge thence westerly so as to comprehend the Dwelling house of one Jacob Wells from thence to the Corner Beach tree on Chester line and from thence upon London Derry line to the bounds first mentioned, Or If this may not at present be granted at least to pass an Act to Impower us for a time to assess and Levie Taxes upon the inhabitants within the bounds above sd

for the support of the Gospel and other Incident Charges and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall every pray.

SUBSCRIBERS

John Hoog, William Moulton, William Stevens, Peter Easman, Michell Johnson, Hugh Tallant, John Atwood, Israel Huse, Nathaniel Harriman, Samuel Worthen, Jr., George Little, Jr., Samuel Watts, Benjamin Philbrick, Jonathan Kimball, Ezekiel Little, Jeremiah Eatton, Samll Stevens, Jr., John Johnson, William Eastman, David Copps, John Muzzy, Joseph Stevens, Jr., Daniel Roberds, Daniel Roberds, Jr., Ebenezer Gill, Nathaniel Heath, Joseph Stevens, Daniel Johnson, Thomas Croford, James Mills, Zechariah Johnson, William Hancock, James Heath, Steven Emerson, Benjamin Emerson, Caleb Heath, David Heath, William Heath, Robert Ford, John Kezar, George Kezar, Otho Stevens, James Johnson, Obediah Davis, Josiah Davis, Joseph Little, Moses Tucker, John Bond, Jonathan Bond, Daniel Hebbard, James Graves, James Cook, Jonathan Gile, Samuel Stevens.

In the House of Representatives April 18th 1744. The within Petition Read and Voted that the Petitioners (at their own charge) serve the Selectmen of Kingston with a Coppy of this Petition and the Votes thereon that they may appeare the third day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the first day of May next.

JAMES JEFFREY, *Cler. Assm*

VOTE OF KINGSTON SETTING OFF CERTAIN PERSONS FOR A NEW PARISH, ETC.

Prov. of New Hamp.

At a Legall meeting of the Inhabitants & freeholders of Kingstown held the 24th of September, 1746,

1st Lev't John Swett was choseh moderator of that meeting. 2d Voted, That we do hereby as far as in us lieth sett off

Moses Tucker, Israel Huse, James Huse, James Graves, John Bond, Jacob Wells, Meshach Gurdy, John Straw, Jr., William Straw, Philip Wells, Jacob Tucker, Joseph Dow, John Straw, Jonathan Colby, Daniel Hibbard, Daniel Kidd, Jacob Gurdy, David Straw, Reuben Clough, Israel Huse, Jr., John Pressey, Benjamin Tucker, John Hogg & Orlando Colby

of Kingstown above 'sd with a certain Tract of Land in sd town for a Distinct Parish or Precinct Bounded as followeth viz: beginning at the Beach tree which is the Dividing Boundary between London Derry and Chester sd tree standing on ye west line of sd Kingstown and Running Southerly on sd Kingstown said Line as heretofore settled between sd London Derry & sd Kingstown to the Islands Pond (so called) then Running East and B South three miles. Then Northierly Till a North & B West Course will strike sd Kingstown line where it crosses the mill Brook (so called) as heretofore settled between sd Kingstown & sd Chester & from thence viz where sd Line Crosses sd mill Brook to run Southerly on sd line to the Beach tree first mentioned.

This is a true copy, taken out of Kingstown Book of Records.

Attest

JED. PHILBRICK, *Town Clerk.*

PETITION OF RICHARD HAZZEN, ETC., ABOUT SUPPORT OF REV. JAMES CUSHING

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governour & Commander in Cheif in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire in New England & to the Honble his Majesties Councill & House of Representatives in Generall Court assembled at Portsmouth for sd Province, May 1748. Humbly Shews.

Richard Hazzen for himself and in behalfe of the Inhabitants of that Part of Haverhill district commonly called Timberlane,

That the inhabitants of said Timberlane have for the greatest part of fifteen years past at a verry great cost and charge hired a minister to preach amongst them and at the same time been Excused from paying any thing towards the support of the Revd Mr James Cushing.

That the Revd Mr Cushing Hearers (Exclusive of said Timberlane) live about two thirds of them on the North Side of the Boundary Line and in this Province and the other third on ye other side on which side lyes also the greatest part of his Personage or Glebe Lands.

That at a meeting of the District in November last Pursuant to the selectmens warrant it was agreed & Voted that the inhabitants living on this side of ye line (meaning those who lived out of Timberlane limits) should pay the Revd Mr Cushing Two Hundred pounds for his support this year, Old Tenor on consideration of the Depreciating of the money &c which would have been a small matter more than what they paid last year.

That some time afterwards at a Legall meeting of the afore sd Districts, The inhabitants of Timberlane were by vote set off from Mr Cushings Parish and near the same lines which a committee Sent By your Excellency & the Honble Council thought proper to be done as appears by their Report.

That notwithstanding the meaning & intent of the afore sd Vote respecting Mr Cushings Support by which the inhabitants of Timberlane ought to have they were set off from Mr Cushings Parish as much as the District had a power to do, The assessors have rated us to Mr Cushing and thereby made their own Taxes much less than last year, & taken away our money from us which we should have had to pay our own minister.

That we have been thereby necessitated to make a Rate amongst Our selves to pay our minister but as we had no legall power to do it some refuse to pay, so that we are now in a verry deplorable Condition unless your Excellency & Honours will Interpose on our behalfe.

We therefore Humbly & Earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to compassionate our circumstances & give Such Orders that we may be excused from paying to ye Revd Mr James Cushing & at the same time that he may not be cheated and defrauded of his honest due, & that we may be Impowered to raise a Tax amongst our Selves to pay our own minister or that you will afford us Such other Relief as to your Excellency & Honours shall think best for us.

And for your Excellency & Honours your Humble petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c
for himself & in behalfe of ye Inhabitants of Timberlane.
May 12th 1748.

RICHARD HAZZEN.

PETITION OF EDWARD FLINT AND OTHERS TO BE ANNEXED TO HAMPSTEAD

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governour & Commander in Chief in & over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England & to the Honble the Councill of said Province,

Humbly Shews,

The petition of Edward Flynt, Samuel Stevens & others the Subscribers that your petitioners Liveing in that part of Haverhill District commonly called Timberlane have always together with the other Inhabitants chearfully paid their Taxes & when a petition was preferred by the said Inhabitants to your Excellency & Honours to be incorporated into a Township, your petitioners signed ye said petition & hoped that when the Township was incorporated that not only your petitioners Houses but their estates also would have been taken within ye charter being much more for the Interests of your petitioners than to be put any where Else.

But so it is may it please your Excellency & Honours that by the Charter of Hampstead lately Granted, your petitioners Estates are so Divided that near one half lye within the Town of Hampstead & the other half is left out notwithstanding these lands have for many years past been fenced in and improved & being so Divided & Split by the said Lines it is to the very great damage of your petitioners.

We therefore earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to annex our whole lands to Hampstead according to our first petition.

And for your Excellency & Honours your Humble petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

EDWD FLINT.
SAML STEVENS.
NEHEMIAH STEVENS.
DAVID STEVENS.
SEMA STEVENS.
WM STEVENS.
JOSEPH STEVENS.

Hampstead, February 14th, 1749.

The first settlement by white men in Hampstead was made prior to the year 1728 by a Mr. Ford, who is supposed to have been the pioneer. In 1728 a Mr. Emerson settled in the south part of the town. Prior to the division line between the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire this territory was embraced in Amesbury and Haverhill, Mass. It was granted January 19, 1749, and named after the pleasant Village of Hampstead, in England, a short distance north of London. It included within its grant a portion of Kingston, which created a long dispute between the two towns, which was finally settled by Hampstead paying one thousand pounds, old tenor.

The town is well supplied with railway facilities, the Boston & Maine road passing the western part.

The resources of the town are principally from the productions of the soil and mechanical labor.

The Congregational Church was organized June 3, 1752, with sixty-eight members. The first pastor was Rev. Henry True, who served (till the day

of his death) thirty years. The church was then without a pastor ten years. The second pastor was Rev. John Kelly, who served forty-four years, from 1792 to 1836; third pastor, Rev. J. M. C. Barkley, served twenty years to 1856; fourth pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Pratt, served ten years; fifth pastor, Rev. Ebenezer W. Bullard, served five years. The following succeeded Mr. Bullard: Albert Watson, 1876-1893; Rufus P. Gardner, 1893-1901; Walter H. Woodsum, 1902-1906; Lynn V. Farnsworth, 1907-1912; Halah H. Loud, 1913-1914.

The church first worshiped in an edifice built by the town over one hundred years ago. In 1837 the society built a new church and dissolved partnership with the State. The old church was then remodeled and made available for town purposes. The church built in 1837 was found to be in an unsafe condition after being used a little over twenty years. In the year 1860 it was taken down, and the following year the present commodious edifice was built upon the same site.

Military Record, 1861-65.—The following is a list of soldiers, residents of the town, who served during the late Rebellion:

Charles E. Frost, Henry A. Noyes, John H. Pingree, Charles M. Newbegin, Daniel L. Sawyer, George W. Keeser, Charles W. Clowe, Simeon S. Clayton, William H. Clayton, William R. Cowel, George Clayton, Simeon D. Hinds, David B. Hinds, Samuel Morse, Thomas W. Morse, E. Jones Collins, Marquis J. Brewster, Leander Harris, James T. Hall, Horace Barney, Nathaniel H. Bushbey, John Wast, George W. Conner, George R. Dow, Thomas O'Connell, John L. Woodsum, Josiah C. Eastman, M. D., Elbridge G. Wood, Leonard Hutchings, Joseph J. Calef, Benjamin G. Currier, Warren A. Kimball, William H. Johnson, Lucian M. Nichols, Avender Carson, William H. Minot, Adin T. Little, Aaron H. Davis, John C. Kimball, Caleb J. Hoyt, Thomas D. Barter, Charles H. Shannon, James Johnson, George Allen, Allen B. Martin, Horace R. Sawyer, Charles H. Grover, Frank S. Eastman, George W. Bickford, Nathaniel Corson, Samuel Johnson, Frank H. Little, George H. McDuffee, Henry C. Little, Albert C. Brickett, Linus H. Little, Henry B. Thorne, Thomas M. Arnold, William Barrett, O. D. Nichols, Hazen L. Hoyt, William H. Davis, Nathaniel Frost, David L. N. Hoyt, William L. S. Tabor, Albert H. Ayer, Charles E. Atwood, Lewis Legacy, Daniel J. Wilson, Charles W. Williams, John F. Johnson, Charles Stevens, Fred P. Shannon.

The town also hired thirty-eight substitutes.

Hampstead Public Library was established in 1888. It is a public library although it did not receive state aid. It has a separate building, a permanent fund and 4,000 volumes on its shelves. M. Lillian Hoyt is librarian.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HAMPTON

Geographical—The First Settlement—Names of Early Settlers—Documentary History—Witchcraft—Tea Act Resolves—Revolutionary Soldiers—Soldiers of 1861-5—Ecclesiastical.

Hampton is located on the coast, and is bounded as follows: on the north by North Hampton, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south and west by Hampton Falls. The surface is level and the soil fertile. The area is about eight thousand acres. The population in 1910 was 1,215. Hampton is connected by electric railways to Exeter, Amesbury and to Portsmouth via Rye Beach.

The Town of Hampton was incorporated May 22, 1639, by a "court holden at Boston." It had previously been called Winnacunnet, but the court ordered that it "shall be called Hampton."

It embraced, in addition to its present territory, the present towns of North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Kensington, and South Hampton, having an area of about forty-five thousand five hundred acres.

It was originally a portion of Massachusetts, and remained as such until 1680, when it was joined to New Hampshire.

The settlement of this ancient town dates back to 1638, when the Rev. Stephen Batchelor and a company of adventurous pioneers located upon its fertile lands.

Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," which was the first history of New England ever published, in referring to the settlement here, says:

"Much about this time (1638) began the town of Hampton, in the county of Norfolk, to have the foundation-stone laid, situate near the sea coast not far from the famous River of Merrimack, the great store of salt marsh did intice the people to set down their habitation there, for as yet Cowes and Cattell of their kinde were not come to the great downfall in their price, of which they have about 450 head; and for the form of the Town it is like a Flower de luce, two streets of houses wheeling off from the main body thereof; the land is fertile, but filled with swamps and some store of rocks, the people are about 60 Families, being gathered together in Church covenant, they called to office the reverend, grave, and gracious Mr. Doulton, having also for some little space of time the more ancient Mr. Batchelder to preach unto them also; here take a short remembrance for the other:

"Doulton doth teach perspicuously and sound,
 With wholesome truths of Christ thy flock doth feed.
 Thy honor with thy labor doth abound,
 Age crownes thy head, in righteousness proceed
 To battle downe, root up, and quite destroy
 All Heresies and Errors that drew back
 Unto perdition, and Christ's flocks annoy;
 To warre for him those weapons dost not lack.
 Long days to see that long'd for day to come
 Of Babel's fall and Israel's quiet peace;
 Thou yet maist live of days so great a sum,
 To see this work let not thy warrfare cease."

This was the "one and twentieth town" settled within the bounds of the ancient County of Norfolk.

In 1636 Massachusetts, with a view of securing the valuable meadows in this vicinity, empowered Mr. Drummond and John Spencer, of Newbury, to build a "bound house" here at the expense of the colony. It was built in 1638, the architect being Nicholas Easton, who subsequently removed to Rhode Island and erected the first English house in Newport. This "bound house" was the first structure erected by whites within the bounds of the ancient town. (See Hampton Falls.)

The following is a list of the first settlers who accompanied Mr. Batchelor: John Browne, Christopher Hussey, Edmund Johnson, Robert Pucke, Thomas Jones, Robert Saunderson, James Davis, Richard Swaine, Samuel Greenfield, Abraham Perkins, Francis Peabody, Philemon Dalton, John Huggins, Jeoffrey Mingay, Thomas and John Moulton, William Palmer, Thomas Marston, William Eastowe, Lieut. William Hayward, Isaac Perkins, William Wakefield, William Fifield, Moses Cox, Thomas King, Anthony Taylor, Thomas Ward, Silas Fuller, William Saunders, Daniel Hendrick, John Wedgewood, Thomas Chase, William Fuller, Robert Carwell, John Cross, William Sargent, and Arthur Clark.

The following were here the second summer of the settlement: Robert Page, Joseph Austin, John Philbrick, Walter Roper, William Marston, Joseph Smith, William English, Henry Ambrose, and William Parker.

The following additional settlers are found in 1643: James Davis, Jr., William Marston, Jr., William and Stephen Sanborn, A. Chase, Edward Tucke, Francis Swaine, Thomas Linnet, John Sanborn, William Huntington, and Richard Knight.

Early Settlers.—Henry Ambrose was granted lands in 1640. He assisted in building the first pound in the town. It stood on the meeting-house green.

Francis Austin was one of the earliest proprietors of Hampton. He was here in 1741. He had two children, Isabella and Jemima. Isabella married Philip Towle, and was charged with being a witch. George Aborne was here prior to 1650. The name was sometimes spelled Eborne, or Ebourne. Rev. Stephen Bachiler.

Jasper Blake was here in 1650, when he and his wife had seats assigned to them in the meeting-house. He died in 1673, leaving a widow, Deborah.

She died in 1678, and among the articles of her estate which were appraised were "a pike well headed, 5 shillings; a sword, 5s.; and a gun barrel, 5s."

Nathaniel Boulter was here in 1644. It is related of him that "he was a quarrelsome, litigious fellow, always in the law, and very unpopular." What doubtless rendered him peculiarly odious to the inhabitants of Hampton was the fact of his taking an active part against them in the celebrated suits of Mason, which involved the title to the lands in New Hampshire. He died in 1693.

John Brown was one of the first company who settled here. He was here in 1640. He built the first "barque" that was built in Hampton in 1641-42, at the river near Perkins Mill. He was a prominent man, became one of the largest land-owners in the town, was one of the selectmen in 1651 and 1656, and in 1663 was chosen "to see that the boys do not play in the gallery." He died in 1686.

John Cass came to Hampton, and married Martha, the daughter of Thomas Philbrick, before 1650. He died "suddenly in his bed," April 7, 1675. His estate, as appraised by Edward Gove and Joseph Dow, was valued at £940 11s. His property was of more value than that of any person who died in Hampton prior to 1680. The Hon. Lewis Cass was a direct descendant of the above.

Aquila Chase was here in 1640. He was born in 1618, and died in 1670. He was the ancestor of Hon. Dudley Chase, Bishop Chase, and of the Chase families of Portsmouth and New Castle.

Thomas Chase was one of the first settlers who came here the first summer. He died in 1652.

John Clifford and wife came to Hampton prior to 1650. He was a selectman in 1660, and a signer to Weare's petition to the king in 1683. He had three wives, and died in 1694.

Edward Colcord settled here prior to 1645. A son, Edward, was killed by the Indians in that part of North Hampton known as Pagetown. "Ould Edward Colcord died in 1681." His wife and family having been abused by him, and feaful of their personal safety, had him confined in jail. He gave bonds to keep the peace, and was discharged. He and his wife Ann having complained of each other for fighting, were both bound over to keep the peace, April 22, 1686.

William Cole was one of the witnesses to Wheelright's Indian deed, and was in Exeter in 1638. He came to Hampton soon after. He died in 1662, aged about eighty years. He was the husband of Eunice Cole, the reputed witch.

Thomas Coleman was here prior to 1650.

Moses Cox was one of the earliest settlers. In 1657 he lost his wife and only son, John, by drowning. This event is thus related in the town records:

"20, 8, 1657. The sad Hand of God upon Eight persons going in a vessell by Sea from Hampton to boston who were all swallowed up in the osian sone after they were out of the Harbor, the persons wear by name as followeth. Robert Nead, surgent, Willim Swaine, Manewell Hilyard, John Philbrick, and Ann Philbrick his wife and Sarah Philbrick the daughter, Alise the wife of Moses Corks, three sons, who were all Drowned this 20th

of the 8 mo 1657." This was the most distressing event which occurred during the early settlement of the town.

John Cross was one of Bachiler's friends, who came here in the first company.

Philemon Dalton was one of the fifteen persons to whom Hampton was granted. He came here with his brother Timothy in 1638.

Rev. Timothy Dalton, a brother of the above, came here with Bachiler in 1638, Bachiler being the pastor, and Dalton the teacher, of the church.

James Davis, Sr., came in 1640, and "lived on the landing road."

James Davis, Jr., was also a pioneer.

Godfrey Dearborn came here from Exeter between the years 1645 and 1650. Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn was a descendant. He was a prominent man in the town, and was selectman, representative, etc.

William Fuller came in 1640. Liberty was given him "to come and sitt downe here as a Planter and Smith in case he bring a certificate of approbation from ye magr or Elders." He was selectman and representative. He was one of the signers to Weare's petition. By his will he gave to the church at Hampton "my Porter Flagon."

John Garland came to Hampton before 1653. He died in 1671.

Samuel Getchell came from Exeter here prior to 1645.

Deacon William Godfrey was admitted a freeman in 1640.

Henry Green, Esq., came to Hampton before 1645, and was one of the most prominent men for many years. He was one of the assistant judges who tried the Reverend Mr. Moody. He died in 1700.

Daniel Hendrick was one of the young men who came here the first summer.

Barnabas Horton was also one of the pioneers.

E. Hilliard was here before 1650.

Maurice Hobbs, one of the pioneers, left England in consequence of disappointed love. The course of true love failing to run smooth, he sailed for the Western world, and became an inhabitant of Hampton soon after 1640. He married Sarah, daughter of William Easton.

Lieut. William Howard was one of the earliest settlers, and one of the most prominent men during his residence in the town. He came in 1640. He was the first commander of the militia of Hampton, and was one of the leading business men, being chosen to nearly all the offices, both in church and town.

John Huggens came the first summer.

Christopher Hussey was a son-in-law of Reverend Mr. Bachiler, and came here with him. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and held various offices.

Edmund Johnson was one of the first company of settlers. In 1648 he is chosen to ring the bell, keep the meeting-house clean, and keep out the dogs for a year. His son Thomas was the first white child born in Hampton.

Thomas Jones was one of the first prospectors. He was not here after 1641.

John Legatt was an inhabitant in 1640. He was a schoolmaster.

Thomas Marston was among the married men who came to Hampton the first summer of its settlement. He was a surveyor.

William Marston was also an early settler. He remained here until about 1651, when he removed to North Hampton.

Joseph Merry came to Hampton prior to 1653, and was a carpenter.

Jeffrey Mingay was among the first company of settlers. He is said to have been a very active and useful man, both in church and town affairs.

Robert Page came to Hampton in the second summer of its settlement. He was selectman, representative, and deacon. "He was one of the most enterprising and useful men of his day, so far as his want of knowledge sufficient to write his name would permit."

Abraham Perkins was among the first settlers. He is described as being superior in point of education to the most of his contemporaries, writing a beautiful hand, and was often employed as an appraiser of estates, etc. He died in 1683.

Isaac Perkins was one of the first settlers. The Perkinses of Seabrooke are his descendants.

James Philbrick was here prior to 1650. He was a mariner, and was drowned in Hampton River in 1674.

John Philbrick came during the second summer of the settlement. He was the first of the name in Hampton.

Thomas Philbrick came here in 1650 or 1651, and is supposed to be the ancestor of the Philbricks in Hampton, Rye, Seabrooke, etc.

"Robert Read, of Boston, is admitted as an inhabitant into the towne to follow his trade of shoemaking." (Town records, 1657.) He was drowned in 1657.

John Redman was an early settler. In 1684 he was chosen to keep the boys from playing in the gallery. He was an aid to Mason and Cranfield in their controversy with the people.

Edward Rishworth came here in about 1650. He was a son-in-law of Wheelright, and a leading man while here. He removed to Kittery in 1652.

Henry Roby came to Hampton in 1653. He was a leading spirit, and was one of the justices of the Court of Sessions before whom Mr. Moodey had his trial in 1684. He was selectman in 1656, 1660, 1665, and 1681. He died in 1688. His descendants reside in this vicinity and in Maine. It is believed that Col. Frederick Robie, the present governor of Maine, is a descendant.

Lieut. John Sanborn, with his brothers Stephen and William, came to Hampton in 1640. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler. Lieut. Sanborn was an active, influential citizen, and was chosen to various positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Masonian claim and of Cranfield's administration. He was a signer to Weare's petition to the king in 1683. In October, 1683, Robert Mason, Sherlock, the marshal, and James Leach came to Sanborn's house in order to give Mason house possession, when Sanborn not opening the door, Leach by the marshal's order broke it open, and gave Mason possession. Mr. Sherlock took Sanborn prisoner, when Mason openly told the people "that is what you shall all come to."

In 1683, Cranfield brought an action against Sanborn for saying, "I question whether ever the King knew of his, the said Edward Cranfield's, commission or patent." His four sons—Richard, Josiah, John, and Joseph—were signers to Weare's petition.

Stephen Sanborn was a brother of John and William, and came to Hampton with them.

William Sanborn, brother of the above named, was also an active citizen.

Robert Shaw came to Hampton between 1646 and 1649. He was a representative in 1651-53.

Among the first votes passed by the good people of Hampton was one imposing a fine for non-attendance at town-meeting, as follows:

"Twelve pence fine imposed on all who neglect to attend the meetings of the Freemen after one-half hour of the time appointed, having had a sufficient warning. August 30, 1639."

In the following month William Sanborn was chosen bell-ringer.

December 27, 1639, it was voted that "every master of a family provide a Ladder (before the last of May next) whereby he may reach to the top of his House, or they shall forfeit 4 pence a piece." The constable ordered "to collect it or pay it himself."

The First Mill.—April 6, 1640, the town ordered that "writings be drawn between the town and Richard Knight concerning his building a mill near the landing place."

At the same meeting a vote was passed to build a "Meeting-House 40 feet long, 22 Feet wide, & 13 Feet high between joynts. A place to be fixed for a Bell now given by the Rev. Pastor, Mr. Batchelder." The expense of this meeting-house to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

Ten shillings voted to be given to those who kill a wolf.

In 1647 mention is made of a mill which Timothy Dalton and William Howard undertook to build.

In 1648 a grant of twenty-five acres was made to Abraham Perkins and Henry Green in consideration of their building a mill.

In 1697, Philip Towle fined one shilling for profane swearing by Henry Dow, justice of the peace.

In 1687, "it was ordered by vote that the selectmen shall take care to build a convenient watch-house according to law, and to sett it where the ould watch-house stood, and to provide Powder, bullets, mach-flints, or what els the Law requires for a Perm stock for the soldiers, and to make a rate for the same upon the inhabitants not exceeding £10."

The constable ordered to keep the youth from playing on Sabbath days.

In the years when the laws were enacted in the assembly they had reference to many things outside of ordinary legislation. Women were forbidden to expose their arms or bosoms to view. Their sleeves must reach to the wrists and their dresses fit high upon the necks. No person worth less than 200 pounds was allowed to wear gold or silver lace, or silk hoods or scarfs.

"Hansoming" the Church.—February 15, 1704, the town voted "that the present Selectmen take care that all the clay walls in the Meeting House that are not ceiled shall be smoothed over with clay and washed with White Lime and made hansom."

March 1, 1714, a vote was passed imposing a fine of ten shillings on those who vote in a meeting of the Commons without a right.

In 1726, Deborah Brown was given notice by the selectmen to remove from town, otherwise to give security; if not, they will prosecute her "according to Law."

In 1661 a penalty was imposed on any one "who shall ride or lead a Horse into the meeting house."

Forts.—May 17, 1692, "It was voted that liberty is given to so many as are willing to remove the Fortification from about the Meeting House and to sett it between the Minister's House, the Prison, and the Meeting House in some convenient place, that there may be liberty for any concerned in it to build Houses in it, according to custom in other Forts." "It was voted that there shall be a House builded in said Fort, at the Town's charge, of 14 feet wide and 16 feet long, and finished forthwith for the use of it; it shall be improved for a Scout House, or the Watch House removed and made habitable."

Garrisons.—The following is an interesting document concerning garrisons:

"HAMPTON, 11 Oct. 1703.

"I do hereby Direct that you forthwith order a convenient Number of Garrisons for the Town of Hampton, particularly one in the body of the Town, Near the Church, to be of large contents, where the women and children may repayr in Case of Danger, that your soldiers may the better defend the place, and that you command all the soldiers of your Towns to attend thereof till they be finished. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

"J. DUDLEY."

Ringin the Bell.—In 1650 a vote passed to have the bell rung every evening at 9 o'clock throughout the year except Sunday, when it was to be rung at eight.

The Causeway.—The Hampton Causeway Turnpike Corporation, incorporated in 1808, distance one and three-quarters miles, cost \$14,173.66; discontinued in 1826.

Hampton Proprietary School, called Hampton Academy, was incorporated June 16, 1810.

Witchcraft.—Eunice Cole, widow of William Cole, was a fruitful source of vexation to the good people of Hampton for a long series of years. Hated and despised for her ugly and malicious disposition, she was also feared by many on account of her supposed alliance with the devil, who had given her power to inflict whatever punishment or injury she chose upon all who had the daring in any way to offend her. But notwithstanding her reputation of being a witch, it did not prevent the young people of that day from playing upon her many a trick, which the fact of her living solitary and alone afforded them a good opportunity. The story goes that Peter Johnson, who was a carpenter, was a ringleader among her tormenters. At one time he was framing the second meeting-house, when attempting to hew off a chip from a stick of timber, while she was standing by waiting to pick it up for her fire, he struck blow after blow without producing any apparent impression upon the

stubborn wood. This caused her to laugh at him, and taunt him with his great skill as a carpenter, which so irritated him that he threw his axe directly at her. It, however, passed her, and stuck in the ground, with the handle upwards. He caught hold of the handle with the intention of taking it up, but in vain. At length after repeated unavailing efforts, he requested her to give him his axe again, and told her that he was very sorry for what he had done. She immediately went and pulled the axe out with the greatest ease.

It is also related that at one time some of the more daring of the young people looked into her windows one evening, when they saw her very busily engaged in turning a bowl with something in it, apparently in the shape of a boat. At last she turned it over, and exclaimed, "There, the devil has got the imps!" That night news came that Peter Johnson, carpenter, and James Philbrick, mariner, were drowned at the same hour from a boat in the river, near the creek now known as Cole's Creek. The drowning of these men, who were much lamented, increased the fear and hatred of the old woman.

On the Rockingham County records is the following: "At a Quarter Court held at Hampton, in the Province of New Hampshire, 7 Sept. 1680, Maj. Richard Waldron Pres., Eunice Cole, of Hampton, by Authority, committed to prison on suspicion of being a witch, & upon examination of Testimonys the Court vehemently suspects her so to be, but not full proof is sentenced, & confined to Imprisonment, & to be kept in durance until this Court take further ords with a lock to be kept on her legg. In meane while the Selectmen of Hampton to take care to provide for her as formerly that she may be retained.

"The testimony put on file."

She lived in a little hut in the rear of the academy, and upon her death the people dragged the body to a hole and covered it up with all speed, and then drove a stake through it with a horseshoe attached, to prevent her from again troubling the good people of Hampton.

The fear of her name would alarm the most courageous or subdue the worst temper from generation to generation.

Persecution of the Quakers.—The persecution of the Quakers in New England during the middle and latter part of the seventeenth century is too well known to be repeated here. This honored town did not escape the fanaticism of the day, as we have recorded evidence that "three vagabond Quakers, Anna Coleman, Mary Tompkins, and Abie Ambrose," were made fast to the "cart's tail" and whipped upon their naked backs through the town. This decree was ordered by Richard Waldron, dated "Dover, December 22, 1662." It was sent to the various constables in the towns from Dover to Dedham, that those Quakers should be conveyed from constable to constable, receiving ten stripes in each town "till they are out of this jurisdiction." This order was only executed in Dover, Hampton, and Salisbury. In the latter town Walter Barefoot, under the pretence of delivering them to the constable of Newbury, secured them from further cruelty by sending them out of the province.

Hampton men served in the Indian wars 1673-1763. In the King Williams' war eighty Hampton men are known to have served.

Tea Act Resolves.—The first recorded action of the Town of Hampton

concerning the War of the Revolution was under date of January 17, 1774, when a series of resolutions were passed called the "Tea Act Resolves." They stigmatized the tea tax as "unreasonable and unconstitutional," and, further, that "it must be evident to every one that is not lost to virtue nor devoid of common sense that if they are submitted to will be totally destructive to our natural and constitutional rights and liberties, and have a direct tendency to reduce the Americans to a state of actual slavery."

At this meeting the following committee of correspondence was chosen: Mr. Philip Towle, Capt. Josiah Moulton, Amos Coffin, Esq., Mr. William Lane, and Josiah Moulton (3d).

July 18, 1774, Col. Jonathan Moulton, Col. Christopher Toppan, Capt. Josiah Moulton, and Mr. Josiah Moulton (3d) were chosen delegates to the Provincial Congress to be holden at Exeter on the 21st inst. to chose delegates to the Continental Congress."

August 7, 1775, it was "voted to set a guard of four men each night upon the Beach until the Fall of the year."

July 29, 1776, four pounds was voted to each man who should enlist, in addition to the bounty given by the colony.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers from this town:

A roll of the company who enlisted under Capt. Henry Elkins and went to the assistance of the Massachusetts colony (the next day after the fight at Concord) as far as Ipswich; the following is a list:

Captain, Henry Elkins; lieutenants, James Perkins and John Dearborn; privates, Simon Sanborn, Edmund Mason, Philip Marston, John Lamprey, Jr., Jabez Towle, Jonathan Marston, Jr., Daniel Philbrick, Jr., John Sanbur, of Epping, Jonathan Moulton, Jr., Amos Knowles, Jr., John M. Moulton, Samuel Hobbs, John Dow, Samuel Marston, Edward Moulton, Jonathan Shaw, Carter Batchelder, John Taylor, Jr., John Sanborn, Abner Sanborn, Joshua Towle, Jr., Joseph Freese, Edmund Philbrick, Nathaniel Foster, Jonathan Knowles, Simon Towle, Daniel Tilton, Simon Philbrick, Simon Moulton, James Hobbs, and James Tuck.

Hampton, April 20, 1775.

The following are the names of the soldiers who went to Portsmouth in October, 1775.

Lieutenants, Cotton Ward and John Dearborn; privates, Abner Page, Joshua Towle, Jethro Blake, Moses Brown, Jacob Palmer, Daniel Tilton, Benjamin Page, Robert Drake, Noah Lane, Small Moulton, and John Dow.

List of men who went to Ticonderoga in July, 1776: Samuel Nay, captain; John, John M., and Josiah Moulton (3), Micajah Morrill, Jr., Edmund Philbrick, Zaccheus Brown, John Drake, Jr., David Moulton, Samuel Lamprey, John Murphy, Samuel Marston, Simeon Philbrick, Jonathan Palmer, Samuel Hobbs, and James Hobbs.

Lieut. Joseph Dearborn served in 1777, and his son in 1775. Sergt. Joseph Freese served in 1775.

The following is a list of those who went to Saratoga in October, 1777: Colonel, Jonathan Moulton; captain, John Dearborn; clerk, Josiah Lane; sergeants, John Sanborn, Moses Elkins; lieutenants, John Taylor; corporals,

Joshua Towle, Abner Page, and Nathan Brown; privates, Jonathan Philbrick, Abner Sanborn, Samuel Marston, Benjamin Page, Jacob Palmer, Noah Lane, Jabez James, Josiah Mason, Jonathan Godfrey, Jeremiah Ballard, Batchelor Brown, Jonathan Marston, Jabez Towle, Samuel Drake, Jacob Moulton, John M. Moulton, Joseph Nay, James Lane, and Jethro Blake.

The following enlisted in 1781 for three months, for twenty-five bushels of Indian corn per month or money equal thereto: Amos Garland, Thomas Churchill, Zadoc Sanborn, Josiah Dearborn, Jr., Simon Doe, Jr., William Batchiler, Josiah Dearborn, and Isaac Godfrey.

Samuel Batchiler, Tristram Godfrey, and William Moulton enlisted for the term of six months. On July 10, 1780, the following enlisted for a term of three months: Batchiler Brown, John Dearborn, John Marston, Zaccheus Brown, Amos Brown, Joseph Freese Dearborn, Thomas Moore, Samuel Marston, and Simon Ward.

The names of 174 men are recorded as having signed the association test and of two that refused.

CIVIL WAR

New Hampshire Battalion, First Regiment, New England Cavalry, Afterwards First New Hampshire Cavalry.—G. Dearborn, Troop "M," December 24, 1861; missed in action October 12, 1863; died in Andersonville Prison July 25, 1864. M. H. Godfrey, Troop "M," January 8, 1862; re-enlisted January 5, 1864; died from sunstroke in Virginia July 2, 1864. J. W. Lewis, Troop "M," January 20, 1862; June 25, 1862. J. D. Lamprey, Troop "M," February 17, 1862; November 17, 1862.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.—H. N. T. Blake, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. W. T. Blake, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. A. B. Blake, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. C. W. Brown, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. C. W. Drake, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. G. O. Leavitt, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. D. Y. Moulton, Jr., Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. D. B. Johnson, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. J. A. Philbrick, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. J. G. Mace, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. A. W. Shaw, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865. D. A. Towle, Company K, September 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.

United States Navy and Marine.—Everitt D. Blake, enlisted for three years, died of disease; G. E. Blake; T. S. Blake; J. C. Dunbar, enlisted for three years; Charles Godfrey, enlisted for one year; D. Godfrey, enlisted for three years, killed in action; C. M. Hobbs; J. Lamprey, enlisted for three years; L. S. Lamprey; J. Locke, enlisted for one year; J. W. Mace, enlisted for one year; J. H. Nudd; J. E. Riley, enlisted for three years; A. M. Stevens; F. W. Stevens, died of disease.

Those serving in other than New Hampshire regiments: J. A. Blake, Massachusetts; J. T. Moulton, 1st Maine Cavalry, lost an arm; J. D. Palmer, 12th Massachusetts, killed in action; Samuel Palmer, Massachusetts; J. Page, Massachusetts; E. S. Perkins, 30th, killed in action; A. J. Philbrick, 2d Dis-

trict Columbia; D. T. Philbrick, 22d Massachusetts, missed in action; G. B. Wingate, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, died in service from disease contracted in Libby Prison, Va.

Hampton contributed 111 men to the army and navy of whom seventy-eight enlisted for three years; thirty-one were in service three years or more; twenty-six were killed or died in service.

In the 1812-14 war nearly all the Hampton men that served were stationed at Portsmouth.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Second Regiment.—Joseph S. Gillespie, Company B, June 1, 1861; sergeant, June 13, 1865; re-enlisted; drowned in James River, Va.

Third Regiment.—Charles F. Dunbar, captain, August 22, 1861; resigned. O. M. Dearborn, second lieutenant, August 22, 1861; 1865. J. C. Dunbar, first sergeant, August 23, 1861; July 31, 1862; disability. Geo. Perkins, sergeant, August 23, 1861; killed in action. D. P. Marston, sergeant, August 23, 1861; March 11, 1862; disability. J. W. Akerman, corporal, August 23, 1861; second lieutenant, July 28, 1863; resigned. Abram Dow, corporal, August 23, 1861; sergeant, November 5, 1862; disability. William E. Lane, corporal, August 23, 1861; August 23, 1864. J. S. James, corporal, August 23, 1861; captain, July 20, 1865. W. H. Blake, August 23, 1861; August 23, 1864; wounded. G. T. Crane, August 23, 1861; sergeant, June 26, 1865; disability. J. N. Dow, August 23, 1861; sergeant, February 20, 1862; died of disease. H. B. Dearborn, August 23, 1861; July 20, 1865. S. W. Dearborn, August 23, 1861; August 23, 1864. W. L. Dodge, August 26, 1861; first lieutenant, October 16, 1864; resigned. James Fair, August 23, 1861; killed in action, June 16, 1862. G. W. Goss, August 23, 1861; sergeant, May 20, 1865; wounded. W. H. Godfrey, August 23, 1861; August 23, 1864. J. F. Hobbs, August 23, 1861; corporal, March 15, 1865; died of disease. G. W. Marston, August 23, 1861; July 20, 1865. David W. Perkins, August 23, 1861; promoted to first sergeant, May 13, 1864; killed in action. J. E. Palmer, August 23, 1861; May 16, 1864; killed in action. S. N. Lamprey, corporal, August 23, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, August 16, 1864; died from wounds. A. J. Towle, second lieutenant; not mustered. J. W. Dow, sergeant, rejected at Concord, N. H.; disability.

Excepting Simon N. Lamprey, who was in Company B, the above went out as part of Company D. Lieutenant Towle was counted out by additions from other places, and not mustered. Sergt. J. W. Dow could not pass medical examination; both served with company three months while at Fort Constitution, N. H., previous to its going to the Third.

John S. James, G. T. Crane, H. B. Dearborn, G. W. Goss, J. F. Hobbs, and G. W. Marston re-enlisted in 1864. Of the twenty-five, four were killed in action, one died of wounds, two of disease, and two were wounded. Twelve served three years, and three were with regiment at final muster. Ten out of the twenty-five are alive today, only six of which served three years or more.

Fifth Regiment.—O. W. Blake, Company D, October 23, 1861; October 25, 1862; disability. A. W. Shaw, Company D, October 23, 1861; November 20, 1862; wounded.

Sixth Regiment.—T. H. Dearborn, Company D, sergeant, November 27, 1861; captain, November 27, 1864; resigned. J. Elkins, Company D, musician, November 27, 1861; musician, June 24, 1862; disability. A. J. Davis, Company D, November 27, 1861; November 29, 1864.

Seventh Regiment.—W. Dearborn, Company K, December 11, 1861; June 26, 1862; disability.

Eighth Regiment.—J. C. Davis, Company B, November 22, 1861; January 17, 1865.

Ninth Regiment.—D. Godfrey, Company G, May 17, 1864; October 22, 1864; died of disease.

Eleventh Regiment.—F. K. Stratton, chaplain, September 3, 1862; chaplain, May 5, 1865; resigned. D. A. Moulton, Company I, corporal, September 3, 1862; sergeant, June 4, 1865; wounded. J. Batchelder, Company I, September 3, 1862; July 30, 1864; missed in action.

Fourteenth Regiment.—J. C. Perkins Company D, sergeant, September 23, 1862. S. S. Page, Company D, corporal, September 23, 1862; July 8, 1865. P. A. Emery, Company D, September 23, 1862; July 18, 1865; wounded. J. T. Godfrey, Company D, September 23, 1862; July 8, 1865. O. H. Godfrey, Company D, September 23, 1862; July 8, 1865. J. A. Gillespie, Company D, September 23, 1862; July 7, 1865; wounded. P. Heffron, Company D, September 23, 1862; July 8, 1865. O. H. Marston, Company D, September 23, 1862; July 8, 1865. M. Marston, Company D, September 23, 1862; September 19, 1864; killed in action.

Fifteenth Regiment.—D. F. Nudd, Company I, sergeant, October 24, 1862; August 13, 1863. A. B. Blake, Company I, October 24, 1862; August 13, 1863. T. Dunbracke, Jr., Company I, October 24, 1862; August 13, 1863. J. Elkins, Company I, October 24, 1862; August 13, 1863. J. L. Godfrey, Company I, October 24, 1862; August 13, 1863. Charles Godfrey, Company I, October 31, 1862; August 13, 1863. B. F. Goodwin, Company I, October 31, 1862; August 13, 1863. G. W. Leavitt, Company I, October 24, 1862; August 13, 1863. R. B. Laird, Company I, October 24, 1862; August 13, 1863. J. D. Lamprey, Company I, October 31, 1862; July, 1863; killed in action. C. G. Perkins, Company K, October 16, 1862; August 13, 1863.

Sixteenth Regiment.—E. J. Hobbs, Company K, sergeant, October 25, 1862; sergeant, August 20, 1863. T. Fisher, Company K, October 25, 1862; June 15, 1863; died of disease. C. M. Perkins, Company K, October 25, 1862; August 20, 1863. J. D. Perkins, Company K, November 13, 1862; August 20, 1863.

Eighteenth Regiment.—O. L. Blake, Company G, January 6, 1865; July 29, 1865. J. W. Mace, Company G, January 7, 1865; July 29, 1865. J. W. Lewis, Company D, September 20, 1864; June 10, 1865.

The war cost the town \$41,094. Drafted men paid \$4,893 for substitutes.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church of Hampton is the oldest existing church in the state, and was the seventeenth formed in the Colony of Massachusetts. A church in Exeter was formed the same year, but it existed only a few years.

The organization of the church was co-existent with the settlement of

the town. In fact, the pioneers were united in church covenant before coming to the new settlement.

The first pastor was Rev. Stephen Bachelor, then seventy-seven years of age, who had been a minister in England for many years. His descendants are numerous in this vicinity.

In the early days of the settlement the church worshiped in a log building which stood near the present academy. The first recorded action found concerning the erection of a framed church building was under date of April 6, 1840, when the town voted "to build a meeting-house 40 feet long, 22 Feet wide, and 13 Feet high 'between Joints.' A place to be fixed for a Bell now given by the Rev. Pastor Batchelder."

This primitive structure was built by voluntary contribution, and many years elapsed before it was completed. When it was first occupied as a house of worship is not known. The first churches were without pews.

The third meeting-house was erected in 1675, near the site of the old one. By an order of the town all the inhabitants of more than twenty years of age were required to assist in its raising. During Mr. Gookin's ministry, in 1719, the fourth church edifice was erected. It was first finished with one pew for the minister's family. Others were subsequently added. The fifth church building was erected in 1797.

The bronze tablets on the boulder are inscribed as follows: "This boulder near the site of the log meeting-house of the Town of Hampton built soon after its settlement in 1638. Three subsequent church buildings were erected on this meeting-house green."

"The proprietary school known as Hampton Academy was incorporated in 1812. Its first building which stood on this spot was burned. The building now used by the school was erected in 1852 and removed to the present site in 1883."

Pastors.—As mentioned before, the first pastor was Rev. Stephen Bachelor, who remained until 1641. In 1639, Rev. Timothy Dalton became associated with Mr. Bachelor in the pastoral office, and upon the latter's dismissal in 1641, Mr. Dalton succeeded him and was sole pastor of the church about six years, when the celebrated Rev. John Wheelwright became his associate. He was subsequently dismissed, and Mr. Dalton again ministered alone to the little settlement. Mr. Dalton gave to the church and Town of Hampton the property from which the ministerial funds of Hampton, Hampton Falls, and North Hampton were derived.

Mr. Dalton died in 1660, and he was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Seaborn Cotton, a son of John Cotton, the celebrated New England divine. He continued in the ministry until his death, in 1686. After the death of Mr. Cotton the church was destitute of a pastor about ten years. The next regular pastor was Rev. John Cotton, who was ordained November 19, 1696, and continued in the ministry until his death, March 27, 1710. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin was the next pastor, from 1710 to 1734. The next pastor was Rev. Ward Cotton, from 1734 to 1765. He was followed, in 1766, by Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, who remained until his death, in 1792. Soon after the death of Mr. Thayer a division arose in the church, and a majority declared themselves Presbyterians, held the old church building, and called Rev. William

Pidgin to the pastoral office, who accepted and was ordained January 27, 1796, and remained until 1807. The minority built a church edifice, and called Rev. Joseph Appleton in 1797. In 1807, Mr. Appleton was elected president of Bowdoin College, and both churches were thus destitute of pastors. They were then reunited, the Presbyterian being merged in the Congregational, and Rev. Josiah Webster installed pastor July 8, 1808, and continued in that office until his death, in 1837. The pastors from that time to the present have been as follows: Erasmus D. Eldredge, 1838-49; Solomon D. Fay, 1849-55; John Colby, 1855-63; John W. Dodge, 1865-68; James McLean, 1870-72; F. D. Chandler, 1873-75; John S. Batchelder, 1875-78; William H. Cutler, 1878-84; W. Walcott Fay, 1884-86; John A. Ross, 1887-1902; Edgar Warren, 1903-05; Geo. P. Rowell, 1906-08; Inor Partington, 1908-13; J. Seldon Strong, 1913-14.

The present house of worship was erected in 1843, and dedicated in January of the following year.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodism was introduced into the Town of Hampton in the year 1835 by the Rev. James M. Fuller, at that time stationed at Lamprey River, Newmarket, who some time in December came to Hampton and preached one Saturday evening in the North schoolhouse, and the Sunday following in the old meeting-house, at that time unoccupied. The Reverend Mr. Fuller was followed in two weeks by the Rev. James H. Patterson, then stationed at Newfield, Newmarket, after which there was no Methodist preaching in town until July, 1836, when the Reverend Mr. Fuller once more visited the place and spoke to the people about "the way of life and salvation." From July until November there was preaching regularly once in two weeks, the pulpit being supplied by ministers from the body known in Methodism as "local preachers." Such was the encouragement given to these regular services by the people of the town that the friends of Methodism decided in November to hold a "protracted meeting," as a result of which about twenty professed conversion and were gathered into a "class," which may be said to be the beginning of the Methodist Church in Hampton. The society had been worshiping during these months in the old meeting-house above mentioned, a church formerly occupied by the Christian Society, but then owned by Messrs. Fogg and Lamprey. In the spring of 1837 the house was given to the Methodist Society for their use while they should occupy it as a place of worship, and after due repairs it was dedicated to the worship of God, May 22d, the Reverend Mr. Fuller preaching an appropriate sermon from Psalms xciii. 5: "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, forever."

The church and society being now quite well established it was thought best to move forward a little, and at the session of the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Great Falls, July 4, 1837, Hampton was joined with the Seabrook Station, and received its first regularly appointed ministerial supply in the services of the Rev. E. D. Trickey and the Rev. John Brodhead, who were stationed on the circuit, but as the Reverend Mr. Brodhead confined his labors almost entirely to Hampton from "Conference" until his death, which occurred at his home in South Newmarket, April 7, 1838, he may be said to have been the first Methodist preacher stationed in Hampton. In 1838 Hampton was connected with Greenland,



VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM TOWER OF OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH,
NEW MARKET, N. H.



HIGH SCHOOL, NEW MARKET, N. H.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW MARKET, N. H.



MILLS AT NEW MARKET, N. H.

and the Rev. E. D. Trickey and William Padman were appointed to the circuit. The Reverend Mr. Padman, however, gave most of his services to the Hampton Church, and during the year there was a revival of religious interest and quite a number of additions were made to the church. In 1839 Hampton was joined with Rye, and the Rev. S. A. Cushing was appointed to the circuit, one to be supplied, and the Rev. A. M. Osgood was appointed by the presiding elder to assist Mr. Cushing on the circuit, and they labored alternately in each place from week to week until January, 1840, when the Reverend Mr. Cushing was released from the circuit, and Mr. Osgood directed to finish the year at Hampton, which he did, with some considerable success attending his labors.

Since 1840, Hampton has been an independent station, and has been served by the following pastors: 1840, A. M. Osgood; 1841, Abraham Folsom; 1842-43, H. N. Taplin; 1844, John F. Adams; 1845, J. M. Young; 1846, C. H. Chase; 1847-48, Henry Nutter; 1849, A. M. Osgood; 1850, Ira A. Sweatland; 1851, Matthew Newhall.

In 1852, Abel Heath was appointed to Hampton Station by the New Hampshire Conference, but being taken sick, and dying before he reached Hampton, the church was without a pastor until Matthew Newhall was appointed to the station to fill out the year. Since then the appointments have been: 1853, James M. Hartwell; 1854-55, John English; 1856-57, John W. Johnson; 1858-59, N. L. Chase; 1860, Joseph Hayes; 1861-62, F. K. Stratton; 1863, S. F. Whidden; 1864, E. Lewis; 1865, N. L. Chase; 1866, A. C. Coult; 1867-68, A. A. Cleveland; 1869-70, G. W. Ruland; 1871, S. J. Robinson; 1872-74, Elihu Scott; 1875-76, J. H. Knatt; 1877-78, J. P. Frye; 1879-80, A. B. Carter; 1881-82, J. F. Spalding; 1882-83; 1884-86, H. B. Copp; 1887-89, W. C. Bartlett; 1890, C. M. Howard; 1891-93, Noble Fisk; 1893-94, Gilman H. Clark; 1894-96, William A. Prosser; 1898-1904, John W. Bradford; 1906-09, J. B. Felt; 1910-12, W. J. Wilkins; 1912-14, E. C. Clough.

In 1846, during the pastorate of the Rev. C. H. Chase, the society secured a parsonage for its preachers by buying and moving to an eligible location on the Portsmouth road a house standing on the line of the Eastern Railroad, then being built.

In 1848, under the labors of the Rev. Henry Nutter, a building lot was secured at the corner of Ann's Lane, so called, and the Portsmouth road, and a neat, comfortable church erected, which was dedicated to the worship of God in November of the same year, the Rev. Benjamin R. Hoyt preaching the dedicatory sermon from Heb. xiii. 16: "But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." This church, which cost about twelve hundred dollars, served the society as a place of worship without material change until the fall of 1881, when, for the better accommodation of the wants of the society, it was moved to a more eligible location near the village on the Portsmouth road, and thoroughly remodeled and repaired at an expense of \$3,100. The house was rededicated to the worship of God January 5, 1882, the Rev. Bradford K. Peirce, of Boston, preaching the sermon from Luke ii. 7: "Because there was no room for them in the inn."

New Catholic Church at Hampton Beach.—Excavation for the new

Catholic Church at Hampton Beach has been started and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by July 1, 1914.

The church will be located on Highland Crest Park, the land being donated by W. J. Bigley of Somerville.

The church will have a frontage of forty-six feet and a depth of ninety-five feet. It will be of frame construction and will cost about \$15,000. The seating capacity will be about eight hundred. When it is completed there will be an 8 o'clock mass every week day and two masses on Sunday.

The Rev. Fr. F. P. J. Scott, rector of St. Michael's Church, Exeter, will be in charge of the new edifice and will stay at the beach all summer, having purchased a cottage adjoining the land for the edifice. Bishop Guertin of Manchester will dedicate the church during the summer season.

The Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church was first organized in 1817, with the following members: Joshua Lane, Abraham Marston, Amos Towle, Jr., Samuel L. Brown, Samuel Nudd, Josiah Dearborn, Joseph Mace, Willard Emery, Jr., Abna Mace, Josiah Shaw, Simon Garland, Samuel Batchelder, Jonathan Philbrick, Abigail Mason, Abigail Lane, Betty Towle, Betty Marston, Elizabeth Nudd, Sarah B. Towle, Nancy Towle, Hannah Blak, Patty Mason, Ludin Shaw, Molly Brown, Sarah Emery, Irene Moss, and Betty Garland.

The first church building was given to the society, and fitted up with common board seats with no backs, and no arrangements for fire in the winter season for some time. A new edifice was erected in 1834, and raised up in 1878 and a vestry added. The society now has a good meeting-house and parsonage, which was erected in 1854.

The following is a list of the pastors from Reverend Mr. Hareman to the present time: Revs. Elias Hutchins, 1838; P. S. Burbank, 1840; Wm. Johnson, 1845; P. S. Burbank, 1846; William P. Merrill, 1848; F. Moulton, 1851; Wm. Rogers, 1853; Wm. H. Waldron, 1856; Wm. C. Clark, 1857; De Witt C. Durgin, 1858; F. H. Lyford, 1870; G. J. Abbott, 1873; L. L. Harman, 1877; F. P. Wormwood, 1881-85; John B. Merrill, 1885-88; W. A. Tucker, 1888-92; A. F. Schermerhorn, 1892-95; David H. Adams, 1895-99; G. O. Wiggan, 1899-1902; S. D. Church, 1902-03; G. L. Waterman, 1903-09; W. L. Phillips, 1909-13; J. L. Smith, 1913-14.

Second Advent Church.—The church edifice belonging to this society was erected in 1871, and the church was organized in 1877. Elder John H. Longland is the present minister.

Schools.—In 1706 the town voted "that if the inhabitants on the South side of Taylor's river shall take care to have their children taught, they shall not be assessed to the schoolmaster or Town from yeare to yeare."

September 22, 1712, it was "voted to build a schoolhouse, 24 ft. by 20, on the land granted for that purpose by Dea. Dalon, to be finished by the last of April."

In 1737 it was "voted to build a school-house on the school-house acre in the room of one which was burnt, of the same size, £25 to be paid for building said school-house."

February 7, 1791, it was voted to build Centre and Bride Hill school-houses. Other schoolhouses were built in 1825 and 1855. In 1873, the East

End Schoolhouse was erected at a cost of \$5,380, and the house at the center at a cost of \$4,485.

Societies.—Perkins Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Rockingham Lodge, Hunto Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Winnecummet Rebekah Lodge; Ocean Side Grange; J. O. U. A.

Hampton Academy was incorporated in 1810, and for a long series of years occupied a prominent place among the literary institutions of the state. The union of the academy and high school having a specified course of study was made in 1885. The list of principals are published in the "History of Hampton," by Joseph Dow. C. T. Ross is the principal.

Summer Resort.—Hampton is famous as a summer resort, and its hotels are among the best on the coast. These are: Hotel Whittier, C. H. Hubbell; Mason House; Hampton Beach Hotel; Sea View House, J. G. Cutler and the Casino. These are all at the beach except Hotel Whittier, which is pleasantly located in Hampton Village, a short distance from the Eastern Railroad Station.

In 1865, the Hampton Library Association was formed; it was a private association. In 1891 its books were given to the town, forming the nucleus of a public library, which numbers now 4,400 volumes. The Lane Library building was erected in 1910.

CHAPTER XXXV

HAMPTON FALLS

Geographical—Topographical—Petition Hampton Falls for a Fair—Grant of a Fair, 1734—Other Petitions—Council of 1737—Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Rockingham Academy—The Weare Monument—Military Record—The Bound House.

Hampton Falls lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Exeter and Hampton, on the east by Hampton, on the south by Seabrook, and on the west by Kensington.

The surface is generally level and soil fertile. The area of the town is 7,400 acres, 5,786 of which are improved land and there are 1,000 acres of salt marsh. The population in 1910 was 560. The average population of the town as given by the United States census taken each decade since 1790 has been 608. Hampton Falls originally formed a portion of the Town of Hampton and was incorporated as a parish May 12, 1718.

PETITION OF HAMPTON FALLS FOR A FAIR

To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshr and to the Honble his Majestys Council.

The Humble Petition of the Select men of the Parish of Hampton falls in said province Most Humbly sheweth

That whare as in this our Parish and in the Touns and Parishes Round about us, and to ye East ward of our Province Thare are Raised a Bundance of Quick Stock which to geather with other Traffick Twill in a year we want to sell, and having experienced Sumthing of benifet of a Time and place for Marketing sd Stock and Traffick in our sd Parish, which Benifett not onldy our Parish but also our Province togeather with ye eastward Touns have shaired with us in by Reason of the Seathuation of our Parishes being ye most conveanient to accommodate Boath Provinces. We your Petitioners Therefore most Humbly pray

That his Excellency and ye Honble Council order that ye second Wednesday and Thursdays in May and ye Third Wednesday and Thirsday in October to be days of Fair for Publick Traiding in this Parish att the now most noted Publick hous and Cuntory Road yearly and for ever, for the Benyfites above Expressed As in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSEPH TILTON

JONATHAN PRESCUTT

JOSEPH WORTH

ISRAEL BLAK

BENJAMIN GREEN

Hampton Falls Oct 10th 1734.

Selectmen of ye parish of Hampton-Falls.

GRANT OF A FAIR TO HAMPTON FALLS, 1734

George the 2d by the Grace of God of Great Britain,
 [Prov. Seal] France and Ireland King Defendr of ye faith &c To all to
 whom these presents shall come, Greeting—Know yee that
 we of our Especial Grace certain knowledge and meer motion for the due
 encouragement of Trade and Traffic within our Parish of Hampton Falls in
 our province of New Hampr in New England and for the more effectual
 carrying on of the same there—Have Given and Granted and do by these
 presents give and grant to the Inhabitants of our Said Parish & their suc-
 cessors the privilege of having holding & keeping two yearly Fairs in the sd
 parrish forever, each to continue 2 day together & no more, The one To be-
 gin on the last Tuesday in April, and the other on ye last Tuesday in October,
 Annually. To have and to hold the said Privilege of keeping Two yearly Fairs
 as above-said for the Ends and purposes above expressed to the said In-
 habitants and their successors forever. In Testimony whereof we have caused
 our Province seal to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Jonathan Belcher Esq. Our Govr & Comr In Chief in and over
 our sd Province the twenty fourth day of October in ye 8th yr of our reign,
 Anno'q Dom. 1734. J. BELCHER.

By His Excy Comand wth
 the advice of ye Coun.

R. Waldron, Secy.

John Brown came to Hampton Falls from some place in Massachusetts
 about 1730, and remained until a little before 1750 when he removed. He
 appears to have been a man of enterprise and was not any connection of the
 Brown families living in the vicinity. Soon after coming here he was
 licensed by Governor Belcher and Council to keep an ordinary or tavern,
 which was known as the Georges Tavern. A log house owned and kept by
 Colonel Peter Weare had been licensed as an ordinary in 1717 and kept as
 such until 1730, when from some cause the license had been revoked and
 given to John Brown. A petition signed by nearly all the legal voters was
 presented to have the old ordinary which had later been kept by Daniel Col-
 lins, reopened and licensed, this request of the petitioners was refused.

Soon after a petition signed by the selectmen was presented to the Gover-
 nor and council for liberty to hold fairs at Hampton Falls, which was granted
 and a number of fairs were held in the year which followed.

These fairs were sale fairs such as were held in England, and were not
 like what we know as agricultural fairs at the present time.

We are able to present the advertisement of the first fair to be held in
 1732, copied from the Weekly Rehearsal of April 17, 1732.

This is to give Notice of a Horse Fair which is to be at Mr. John Brown's
 Innholder at Hampton-Falls, about seven Miles to the Eastward of Newbury
 Ferry upon the 20th and 21st Days of April Instant, at which time 'tis ex-
 pected that there will be brought thither some hundred of Horses, to be sold
 or otherwise traded for.

In 1737 the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire met at the
 Georges Tavern in Hampton Falls to establish the line between the two
 provinces, when as a result, New Hampshire gained some area over the old
 line. Until within a short time the location of the Georges Tavern has been

in doubt, but we now have evidence that it was located on the west side of the highway, on the high land now owned by the heirs of Edwin Janvrin, about 100 rods north of the falls at Dodges Mills.

PETITION FOR A PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his majesties Province of New Hampshire &c—To the Honorable his Majesties Council and House of Representatives for said Province Convened in General Assembly—November 21st, 1765.

The petition of the subscribers, Free holders & Inhabitants of the Town of Hampton Falls in said Province—Humbly Sheweth.

That about Two years ago The Revd Mr. Pain Wingate in the congregational way & manner was settled in the work of the ministry in said Town. That the Religious sentiments of and Doctrines preached by the said Revd Mr. Wingate are very different from those of your Petitioners—and disagreeable to them—That your Petitioners apprehended they could not be profited by the preaching and ministration of the sd Revd Mr Wingate That the measures taken by the said Town in order to the settlement & support of the said Mr. Wingate are as your Petitioners conceive unprecedented and Justly Grievous to them, and that therefore your Petitioners and many others Inhabitants of said Town (near one half thereof) constantly opposed his settlement there and dissented therefrom:

That your Petitioners are conscientiously of the Presbyterian Perswasion respecting Church Government, Doctrine Discipline and worship That they with others of their Brethren of that Perswasion have for some time past been regularly formed into a church, built a meeting house in said Town for the publick Worship of God, Called and settled a minister in the Presbyterian way, namely The Rev. Mr. Samuel Perley: That your Petitioners conscientiously and constantly on the Lords days and at other times occasionally attend the public worship of God there, according to their said Perswasion; That the premises notwithstanding the select men of the said Town of Hampton Falls for the last year assessed and Rated your Petitioners for the support of the said Mr. Wingate and obliged them to pay the same, That the selectmen of said Town for the present year have again assessed & Rated your Petitioners for the same purpose, which your Petitioners apprehend to be a Grievous & unreasonable Burthen upon them—Wherefore your Petitioners Humbly pray your Excellency and Honours to take their case under your wise consideration And as they conceive themselves to be Intitled to his majesties Grace & Favour in allowing to all his subjects Liberty of Conscience—and that it is unreasonable for them to be compelled to pay towards the support of a minister they do not nor cannot hear and attend upon for the Reasons aforesaid When at the same time they are at the expence of maintaining publick worship among themselves in that way and mode they think most agreeable and nearest to the directions given in the Scriptures by the Great head of the Church, and where the True Doctrines of Grace & Salvation are preached according to their Opinion of those things: They pray your Excellency & Honours would grant them Relief in the premises by Exonerating them their Families and Estates and all others within said Town of

Hampton Falls who are of the same Perswasion and attend the publick worship of God with them from all ministerial Rates and Taxes in said Town (Excepting to their own minister) and by setting them off as a distinct Parish for ministerial affairs only, and by enabling the said Presbyterian congregation to raise & Levy on themselves such Taxes and assessments as they shall from time to time find necessary for the support of the ministry and publick worship of God among themselves—or grant your Petitioners such other Relief as your Excellency and Honours in your wisdom shall see fit, And your petitions as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c.

Thomas Leavitt, Ebenezer Knowlton, Richard Smith, Jacob Smith, Winthrop Gove, John Chase Jr, John True, Abener True, Joshua Page, Joseph Page, Abel Page, Thomas True, Joshua Page Jr, Benjamin Eaton, John Eaton, Thomas Eaton, Wimon Eaton, Joseph Norton, Joseph Eaton, John Selley, Samuel Felch, Joseph Falch, Henry Roby, John Chas, Abel Daves, Simon Clough, John Robei, John Hunt, Samuel Selley, David Eaton, Samuel Eaton, Nathl Sinkler, David Knoulton, Eliphe Merrill, Thomas Brown, Nathan Gove, Enoch Gove, Saml Philbrick, Jonathan Swett, William French, Jacob French, Jonathan Weare, Isaac Brown, John Kenney, Elisha Brown, Jonathan Walton, Job Haskell, Enoch Boid, Daniel Chase, Thomas Selly, John Eaton, Jr, Jonathan Hoyt, Elezer Gove, Paul Grinelf, Jonathan Chase, Jr, Benjamin Leavit.

Province of New Hamp' November 27th 1765

The foregoing Petition read & ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly

T. Atkinson, Jr Secry

Province of New Hampr

In the house of Representatives Novr 27th 1765.

The annexed Petition being Read and considered.

Voted, That the Petitioners be heard thereon the second Day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the first day of January next, and that the Petitioners at their own cost serve the selectmen of Hampton falls with a copy of the Petition and order of Court that they may appear and shew cause if any they have why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

In Council Nov 28th 1765

M Weare, Clr.

Read & concurrd.

T. Atkinson Jr. Secry.

Province of New Hampr

In the House of Representatives July 2d 1766.

The foregoing Petition being taken under Consideration and the Parties heard thereon:

Voted, That the Petitioners have liberty to Bring in a Bill for them and their Estate to be set off from the Parish of Hampton falls to act in all Respects as a distinct Society or Parish by themselves Except paying their Proportion of the Province tax until a new Proportion thereof. The line of said New Parish to be fixed by a committee of the General Court with liberty for such of the Petitioners as shall not fall within said new Parish to Poll of with their Estates and Belong thereto and for any who shall fall within said new Parish who are not of the Presbiterian Perswasion to Poll off with their Estates and belong to the old Parish, and for any who are not of the Presbiterian Perswasion who have or shall have Lands within said New

Parish to Poll off said lands to belong to the old Parish agreeable to the Purport of a Vote of the Parish of Hampton falls the Second day of Sept 1765. M. Weare, Clr.

Province of New Hampsr

In the House of Representatives July 9th 1766.

Upon a motion of the Petitioners for some alteration in the foregoing vote

Voted, That it be understood that any non Residents who have or shall have Lands in either Parish shall have liberty to Poll off their said Land to that Parish which they shall choose. M. Weare, Clr.

In Council Eodm Die

Read & Concurr'd.

T Atkinson Jr. Secry.

Council of 1737.—August 10, 1737, the assemblies of the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire met at Hampton Falls, for the purpose of establishing the boundary line between the two provinces. A cavalcade was formed from Boston to Salisbury, and Governor Belcher rode in state, attended by a troop of horse. He was met at Newbury Ferry by another troop which was joined by three more at the supposed boundary line, and conducted to the George tavern in Hampton Falls. Here he held a council and made a speech to the Assembly of New Hampshire. The novelty of a procession of the executive and legislative bodies for such a distance occasioned the following pasquinade in an assumed Hibernian style:

“Dear Paddy you ne’er did behold such a sight,
As yesterday morning was seen before night;
You in all your born days saw, nor I didn’t neither,
So many fine horses and men ride together.
At the head the lower house trotted two in a row,
Then all the higher house pranced after the low:
Then the Governor’s coach gallop’d on like the wind,
And the last that came foremost were troopers behind,
But I fear it means no good to your neck or mine,
For they say ’tis to fix a right place for the line.”

STREAMS AND MILLS

It would be difficult for many of the residents of New Hampshire to-day to fully realize the situation of some of the early settlers of this state, who were compelled to travel forty miles through the woods to find a grist-mill. Concerning the state of things in 1633, one historian writes, “No mill was erected for grinding corn, for the colonists had none of their own to grind. They depended on supplies from England, except some corn and wheat brought from Virginia, to be ground in the windmill at Boston.” The first mention we find in the history of this state of any mill is that of a saw-mill in 1635, at the falls of Newichwannock, the Indiana name for Berwick, Maine.

Looking back an hundred years, we judge that at that time, considering the size of Hampton Falls, she was excelled by no town in our state in the line of mills and manufactures.

Falls River, the principal stream in this town, flows from Muddy Pond,

in Kensington, towards the sea, and empties into Hampton River, at Falls River's mouth, so called, half a mile below the depot. Here was situated the old ship-yard, reached by a causeway over the marsh from the town-landing at the depot.

After leaving Kensington this stream flows for about a mile just within the town-line, between Hampton Falls and Seabrook, and then makes a short divergence into **Seabrook**.

Near the point of divergence are situated Weare's Mills, first mentioned in the records of Hampton Falls in 1724.

A stone dam affords a fall of about eight feet, which is now applied to an encased wooden tub-wheel, of the kind which links the iron turbine of to-day with the primitive water-wasters of fifty years ago.

An upright saw above, with a run of granite stones in the basement, constitute the mills. This mill was rebuilt in 1857; but concerning its predecessors we learn from tradition the lines repeated at the raising of its frame, according to the custom of that time. They have been handed down from Christopher T. Chase, who was present, to his daughter Sally, who died in 1871, at the age of eighty-five years, to her nephew, John Lewis Chase.

"Here's a fine frame,
It's well put together;
Mr. Spofford's a good workman,
Hubbard Weare is clever."

Hubbard Weare was a relative of Governor Mesheck Weare and a brother of Uncle John Weare, the ancient miller, who died in 1877, at the age of eighty-seven years. To the credit of that neighborhood, it is said that this mill has never been locked, and no grist has ever been missing. Following this stream in its downward course to the sea for about two miles, during which it crosses the highway just below the mills and again at Bennet's Bridge, we come to three stone dams, built about one hundred years ago by J. Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge, who came to this place from Windham, Mass., about the year 1765, and purchased these mill-privileges from the noted General Moulton, of Hampton. This Nathaniel Hubbard was a descendant of Richard Dodge, who landed in Salem in 1629.

He had nine sons, some of whom were among the first settlers of Ohio in 1788; was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, and died in 1830, at the age of ninety-two. Some little improvement of these privileges had already been made, but Mr. Dodge was a natural mechanic and a man of great energy, and with his coming great improvements were made and a thriving business established in several different lines of manufacture. The dams were built of natural faced stones of large size, some of them being brought from Kensington. The upper one was built to make a reservoir, but a bark mill was at one time in operation there. On one side of the middle dam was built the old saw-mill, which was torn down in 1876. On the other side a mill for wool carding, and the fulling, dyeing, and dressing of home-woven cloth. Perhaps for the benefit of the young people of to-day it should be stated that the wool was first brought to be carded into rolls, then taken home to be spun and woven, and the cloth brought back to be fulled, dyed, and dressed ready for the tailor, who journeyed from house to

house to make it into garments to be worn for many years. The name of one Fogg has been handed down as the journey-man tailor in the vicinity of these mills, and the expression "A Fogg's run" came to be proverbial, as implying haste rather than thoroughness of execution. At the lower dam was the grist-mill, which Squire John Philbrock said was an old building so long ago as he could remember. "Old Dodge," as he came to be called, had a genius for stone-work; was the first man in this vicinity who split stones with wedges, and in the cellar-wall of the grist-mill may be seen a specimen of his work, which can hardly be excelled at the present day. The grist-mill contained one run of large granite stones, which were driven by a breast-wheel in Hubbard's time. It is said that this mill, like the mill of the gods, ground very slow, but neither the old gentleman's boys nor the water which passed his mill were allowed to run idle so long as there was any work to be done. This mill passed from Nathaniel Hubbard to Polly, the widow of his son John, and thence to her grandson, John W., until, about 1870, it came into the possession of George D., a great-grandson of Hubbard. In 1872 the venerable ruin of one low story was replaced by a substantial building of two stories, and the tub-wheel resigned its place in favor of a thirty-inch iron turbine. This change doubled the working capacity of the mill,—from three or four bushels per hour to six or eight bushels,—but unfortunately the granite stones were retained in deference to the prejudices of customers, though a twenty-inch run of buhrs were also used to some extent. In 1881 this property was purchased by the widow of the previous owner, the old granites were taken out and replaced by a thirty-inch run of buhr-stones.

But the place of largest investment and largest returns was on the opposite side of the dam, at the clothing-mill. This property Hubbard gave to his son Dudley, who was a clothier by trade as well as a farmer, and conducted this branch of business with success. He died in 1834, at the age of sixty-one, leaving this mill property to his son, George Hubbard. Besides the carding, fulling, dyeing, and dressing departments, there was also a run of granite stones in the basement, with the privilege of grinding all the rye. Nathaniel Hubbard was not only a skilful mechanic and good farmer, but a competent surveyor and successful trader. The stone dams remain as monuments of his energy and industry, and anecdotes concerning him are still in circulation. He cut the race-way of the clothing-mill through a solid ledge for several rods, all done with a pick. His grandson, George Hubbard, inherited much of his energy and business ability; for when the custom clothing business was supplanted by the establishment of woollen-factories, he changed his mill to the manufacture of cotton batting and wadding, and in this direction laid the foundation of the largest fortune ever accumulated by a resident of Hampton Falls. But this success came only after the conquering of numerous difficulties. In August, 1847, his batting and wadding-mill, run by steam and water, was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1848 it was running again on batting alone, propelled by a breast-wheel. The joint use of the water with the saw-mill was a bone of contention until the matter was settled by a board of referees giving the first right to the water to the saw-mill from March 1st to May 15th, and to the batting-mill for the balance of the year. The old flutter-wheel of the saw-mill took a deluge of water until it was replaced by an iron wheel of more economical habits. The grist-mill below was also a source of annoyance to the batting-mill, in claiming the right to let water through

the saw-mill gates for its use. George H. Dodge died in February, 1862, aged fifty-four years and eight months. Previous to his death the War of the Rebellion had checked his manufacturing business; and having become extensively engaged in railroad affairs, his mill had laid idle for a year or more. His death found his eldest son, George Dudley, in the State of Georgia, forced into the military service of the Confederacy. After a year of perilous effort he escaped from Savannah to Charleston, was advertised as a deserter and followed by a detective, but after a delay of eleven weeks and six fruitless attempts, he finally escaped in a small sloop and reached home in January, 1863, via Nassau and New York. He found the batting-mill in bad condition, it having been run by contract for years, with little or no repairs, and then laid idle for the boys to pelt with stones. He spent a year in making thorough repairs at war prices, and started up in the spring of 1864, employing eight hands, and turning out 500 pounds of goods per day, which found a ready sale in New York. The highest price received was sixty-five cents per pound, making a business of \$325 per day. The same quality of goods were worth only about five cents per pound before the war, put up then with less care. Raw cotton, which before the war was worth about twelve cents per pound, sold in the fall of 1864 at \$2.00 per pound in currency, equal to about seventy-five cents in gold. Cotton cloth, made partly from poor waste and old ropes, sold for seventy-five cents per yard. With the capture of Richmond cotton quickly declined from \$2.00 to fifty cents per pound, and soon settled to twenty-five cents. This business hurricane caught the young proprietor of the batting-mill with all sail set, affecting him as it did thousands of other business men. He continued to conduct the business on a smaller scale and with varying fortune until 1877, when, finding that the manufacture of batting by large concerns and corporations using their own waste had made the situation difficult for the smaller mills, he retired from the business to the advantage of his health; and the batting-mill laid idle.

Taylor's River.—While Falls River derives its name from the natural rapids in its course, improved by stone dams, Taylor's River is named from an early resident of this town. It rises in Kensington, in two branches, one branch fed by a spring on the land of Stephen Green, and the other by three springs located on the different lots of True M. Prescott, Newell W. Healey, and Smith and Bishop. Entering Hampton Falls through land purchased by Stephen Brown from the Lamprey heirs, near the green-house establishment of James Warren Prescott, it crosses the highway near the homestead of Edwin Prescott, soon crosses the road leading to Robert S. Prescott's, then crosses twice within a quarter-mile the road leading by the residence of Dr. Curtis, and next comes to public view on the Exeter road near the North schoolhouse, crossing which it flows in Hampton, then furnishing the water-power for Coffin's mills before descending to the level of the salt marshes. On the side of the road where it first crosses, near Edwin Prescott's, may be seen the remains of a dam where a saw-mill was erected by Aaron Prescott, father of Edwin, about 1842.

Grape-Vine Run.—As Hampton Falls is indebted to Kensington for the service of its two other streams, so this one find its source over or near the border line of that town. Crossing the highway near the residence of Nathan H. Robie, at the distance of about half a mile beyond, it crosses the Exeter road; thence flowing about the same distance in an easterly direction it comes to another highway, where a dam of stone and earth obstructs its further

progress, and forms a reservoir in the land of John T. Batchelder. This reservoir is almost entirely dry in the summer time, but in the wet season affords a considerable supply of water, which is controlled by a gate for the use of a saw-mill about a quarter of a mile below. This mill was erected in 1832, by Moses Batchelder, father of John T., principally for his own use. At an eighth of a mile below, where the stream enters the marsh land, Mr. Batchelder erected in 1880 a grist-mill containing two run of granite stones formerly used in the old tide-mill at Hampton. This stream runs at about equal distance between Falls River and Taylor's River, and is the smallest of the three. Thus we find that, in connection with the three mill streams in Hampton Falls, there were formerly in operation at the same time four saw-mills, two or three grist-mills, with a shingle mill in connection with one of them, and a woolen or cotton-mill.

CHURCHES

The First Congregational Church (Unitarian) of Hampton Falls was organized in 1711. The first minister was Rev. Theophilus Colton, who was settled in 1712, and died in 1726. The records of the time say that "he was decently buried at the charge of the parish." He was followed by Rev. Joseph Whipple, who was ordained January 15, 1727, and died in 1757.

After him Rev. Joseph Bayley, from 1757 to 1762; Rev. Paine Wingate, ordained, 1763; resigned 1776. About this time a church building was erected near the center of the town, where now the Unitarian Church stands.

In 1781, Rev. Dr. Langdon was ordained pastor over this society. He was president of Harvard University a part of the time of the Revolution. Quite a number of valuable books belonging to Dr. Langdon's library are still kept in the library at the Unitarian Church. He died in 1797. Frank B. Sanborn in 1904 issued a pamphlet entitled "President Langdon, a Biographical Tribute."

In 1798 the Rev. Jacob Abbot was settled over the society, a man very tolerant and free-thinking for the times. He was pastor twenty-eight years. Without preaching the Unitarianism of to-day, his large charity and spirit of free inquiry opened the way for that agitation in the minds of the people which soon results in the disorganization of the established churches. About the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a Baptist agitation in the town. Some members left this church and formed themselves into a Baptist society. Later a Calvinist society was established. Still later there was quite an exodus from the original church of prominent members; these united with a number from Seabrook, establishing a society at what was called the Line.

Mr. Abbot's salary was \$300, sixteen cords of pine wood and eight of hard a year.

After Mr. Abbot various ministers were engaged without being regularly settled. Among them were Rev. Messrs. Ward, Whitman, and Dow. Gradually there was a call for more liberal preaching.

Rev. Linus Shaw was settled over the society a few years. "The people were much united in him." Mr. Shaw was followed by Rev. Jacob Caldwell, a preacher whose practical, earnest life encouraged the people to think forward, without fear of results, trusting that truth was always safe. Amidst the agitation attendant upon Theodore Parker's first preaching in Boston, Mr.

Caldwell, in straightforward recognition of the spirit of Christian tolerance, said he would welcome Mr. Parker to his pulpit. So, step by step, the society was led and grew into the liberal faith. After Mr. Caldwell, who had charge of this society and one at Kensington, came the Rev. Summer Lincoln. Rev. A. M. Bridge was the next pastor for about fifteen years, a minister of fine culture and earnest work. After Mr. Bridge, Rev. Everett Finley had charge of the society a year or two. He belonged to the new class called Radicals. Then Rev. J. C. Learned and Rev. B. F. McDaniel, settled over the Exeter Unitarian Society, have supplied the pulpit.

See history of Seabrook for other accounts of churches of Hampton Falls.

The Christian Church was organized as a Baptist Church in 1805, and recognized as the First Christian Baptist Church in 1833.

Pastors, Samuel E. Brown, Daniel P. Pike, Warren Lincoln, Thomas F. Barry, George M. Payne, Jeremiah W. Marsh, Appleton W. Reed, Charles P. Smith, John McGlaulin, Joseph H. Graves. A. H. Martin supplied in 1886 and since Mr. Graves there has been no settled pastor.

The Baptist Church.—Probably the first Baptist in Hampton Falls was Betsey Fifield Dodge, who was converted under the preaching of Rev. Elias Hull. In 1816 Rev. William Hooper, pastor at Exeter, preached in Mr. Dodge's house what is said to have been the first discourse ever delivered by a Baptist in Hampton Falls.

From this time Mr. Dodge's house became a place of resort for Baptist ministers, and so continued during his lifetime and that of his son, George H. Dodge. It also became the place for Baptist preaching until the erection of the academy building, in 1834. Here services were held by distinguished Baptists. It is said that Elder Peak, a noted Baptist evangelist, preached about one hundred times in this house.

In the fall of 1828 the following persons were dismissed from the Baptist Church in Exeter to constitute what was then called the Baptist Church in Seabrook and Hampton Falls: Dudley Dodge, Betsey Dodge, Mary M. Dodge, Miriam Dodge, Nancy D. Dodge (all three daughters of Dudley and Betsey), Richard Dodge, Clarissa Dodge, Mary Dodge (wife and sister of Richard, who was a nephew of Dudley).

These persons, all relatives of Dudley and Betsey Dodge, together with Hannah Dow, Ruth and Lydia Brown and Anna Knowles, of Seabrook, constituted themselves into a Baptist Church at the house of Richard Dodge, on the evening of October 28, 1828, and at that time invited Rev. T. P. Ropes to become their pastor. On the morning of December 2d, at the house of Richard Dodge, they received Mrs. Sally Chase and Mrs. Elizabeth Green, and in the afternoon of the same day the church was recognized, and Mr. Ropes installed as their pastor by a council of ministers and delegates from neighboring Baptist Churches. These services were held in the old meeting house in Seabrook, built in 1763, and first occupied by the Presbyterians until 1799, then by the Congregationalists, and by the Baptists in 1828. From the fall of 1828 to the fall of 1834 they continued to worship in Seabrook, then in the New Academy.

The meeting house in Hampton Falls was opened for service in September, 1836; dimensions, forty and a half by fifty-five feet; cost, \$2,117.58. In the summer of 1859 it was repaired and improved at an expense of \$2,000. The roof was then slated, the tower replaced by a spire, the high singing gallery

over the entrance taken down, the pulpit lowered, the walls frescoed, floor carpeted, and pews upholstered. Rev. Mr. Ropes, a connection of Dudley Dodge, continued as pastor from September, 1828, to April, 1830. At that early date Mr. Ropes was a strong temperance advocate, while some of the ministers were still addicted to the use of intoxicating drink. In 1836 this church was reported as "strictly a temperance church." After the departure of Mr. Ropes, the church candidate for about two years; then Rev. Oliver Barron was pastor for about a year, then Calvin Munroe and Rev. James W. Poland supplied for about two years.

Then Rev. Samuel Cook was pastor from 1835 to 1838. He was followed by Rev. Otis Wing for two years and by J. C. Foster for one year. In 1842 and 1843 Rev. O. O. Stearns had charge; then Rev. Zebulon Jones commenced the longest pastorate, remaining until 1851. Followed by Rev. James E. Wood, Rev. Samuel E. Brown, Rev. E. B. Law, Rev. Alfred Colburn, four years; Rev. W. H. Walker, three years; Rev. J. M. Driver, in 1867 and 1868.

The church remained closed for over two years and was then supplied by students. In 1872 Rev. H. H. Beaman served till 1876, followed by Rev. T. J. Burgess, and Rev. C. R. Bailey until 1889, by Rev. W. W. Wakeman, 1890 to 1897, by Rev. Mr. Small, Rev. C. A. Parker and Rev. G. S. Campbell, the present pastor.

EDUCATION.

Rockingham Academy.—In connection with the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Baptist Association at Chester, in October, 1833, we find the first recorded suggestion of this institution, designed "to promote both science and religion." In the following December a committee appointed by this Association met at Hampton Falls in consultation with a local committee consisting of William Brown and George H. Dodge, and decided to locate the academy at Hampton Falls, "provided the friends of education in that place will erect a suitable edifice."

Through the agency of a committee consisting of George H. Dodge, Richard Dodge, T. S. Sanborn, and Nathan Brown, "an elegant and commodious building" was promptly erected at a cost of \$1,900; location, on the common in front of the Baptist meetinghouse; dimensions, thirty-two by fifty feet; two stories, hip-roof, with bell-tower and steeple rising from the centre. On the 10th of September, 1834, this institution was formally opened with appropriate services, including an address by Rev. Baron Storr. The first term of the school commenced at that date, under the tuition of Rev. Oliver Ayer as principal, assisted by Miss Caroline Garland, who shortly afterward became Mrs. Ayer. Salary of principal, \$500, and of assistant, \$5 per week. The school was under the control of a board of nineteen trustees, appointed annually by the Association, the proprietors of the building having the right to nominate seven of the number. The first annual report of the secretary, Rev. J. Newton Brown, is a model in matter and style, and portrays a very flourishing condition of affairs. A philosophical apparatus had been secured, a library established, and a reading-room fitted up and supplied with current literature. The board of instruction had been increased to four; the attendance at the summer term had been ninety; the number of different scholars during the year, one hundred and fifty-one; the income from tuition had been sufficient to meet all current expenses, and ninety-five students had entered for the

ensuing fall term. By the second annual report, dated October 6, 1836, we learn that the fall term, under the instructions of Messrs. Ayer and Ladd, and Misses Garland, Merriam, and Dodge, had continued eleven and one-half weeks, and was attended by 102 scholars. The winter term of seventeen weeks, under Mr. Ayer, Mr. Cate, and Miss E. Dodge, had sixty-six pupils, and the summer term, under Messrs. Ayer and Marshman Williams, and Misses Merriam and M. P. Dodge, had ninety-six pupils. Number of different scholars for the year, 188. A charter of incorporation was obtained this year, by the terms of which the building reverted to the proprietors whenever the school should remain closed for six months. Mr. Ayer resigned his position at the close of his second year. These were the prosperous days of Rockingham Academy. To the want of a permanent fund, and the consequent inability to secure or retain teachers of commanding ability, may be ascribed the fitful course of the institution thereafter, and its final dissolution at the age of vigorous manhood.

Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Mr. Moses Burbank, a graduate of Waterville College, who took charge of the school in the fall of 1836, and resigned in May, 1838.

In the summer of 1837 an unsuccessful effort had been made to procure funds for the erection of a boarding-house. It must have been from disinterested motives that the residents of the village were willing to fill their houses with student boarders at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per week, including lights and washing. And to make their expenses even less than this, some boarded themselves in quarters over the village store.

Mr. Burbank was succeeded by Rev. Timothy P. Ropes, "formerly an esteemed pastor within this Association, but for several years past the successful preceptor of an academy in Lexington, Mass." The tuition at this time was \$14 for the year of three terms, with an attendance of forty-one, forty-two, and fifty-seven. Owing to ill health Mr. Ropes resigned his position at the close of the summer term, 1839.

Under different teachers the division of the school year alternated between three and four terms. By the sixth annual report, dated October 8, 1840, we find that for three-quarters of the preceding year the school had been under the charge of Mr. Samuel Lunt Caldwell, and the year had been finished by a Mr. Humphrey Richards. "The building is now closed!" is the record.

It was opened, however, during the winter by Rev. J. W. Poland, assisted by his nephew, John W. Dodge. But from want of sufficient encouragement Mr. Poland resigned, and left Mr. Dodge to finish the year.

From the close of the fall term, 1840, the school remained closed until the 11th of May, 1842, when, after a revival of interest and repair of the building, it was again opened under the tuition of Rev. O. O. Stearns, assisted by Mrs. Stearns. Besides his duties in the school, Mr. Stearns supplied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on the Sabbath. This arrangement continued for one year to the satisfaction of all concerned, but the double duty proved too much for his strength. The fall term, and possibly the summer, was taught by Prof. A. Briggs, who also preached in the adjoining church.

On the 12th of November of this year, 1843, Rev. Zebulon Jones signed a written agreement taking charge of the school on his own responsibility. This arrangement continued until the summer of 1851, thus proving the longest as well as one of the most successful engagements in the history of the school.

Mr. Jones was a man of iron constitution and great executive ability. Burdened with an invalid wife, he performed the duties of a pastor during all these seven years and a half, and during a part of the time conducted a large boarding-house, and at one time held the office of county school commissioner.

From November 6, 1848, to September 8, 1853, the records are a blank, but during this time occurred one of the best administrations in the whole history of the school, that of Lysander Dickerman, for six quarters, commencing with the spring of 1852.

During the year between Mr. Jones and Mr. Dickerman the school was taught for one or more terms by a Mr. Pitman.

Following Mr. Dickerman, the school was taught for several terms by Mr. Francis M. Dodge. He resigned the position in November, 1855, because the trustees would assume no pecuniary responsibility.

In November, 1855, the trustees resolved to make an effort to secure an endowment of \$20,000, one-half to be a permanent fund and the other half to be taken up in scholarships. Nothing was accomplished in this direction, though Hon. George H. Dodge offered \$15,000 towards such a fund, provided the balance was raised. The reason was said to be because the Baptist Academy at New London had just sent out an agent for a like purpose.

The winter term of 1855 was taught by Mr. George B. Elden, of Maine. The last recorded report to the Association was made in September, 1856, by Rev. Samuel E. Brown, secretary. From that time to September, 1864, the records are silent. But in the interval the school had been taught several terms by Rev. Alfred Colburn, who had pastoral charge of the Baptist Church from October, 1859, to May, 1863. The last term was taught by him. Thus ended the prolonged struggles of this institution, which started with such bright prospects. This institution exerted a very beneficial influence on the place in awakening a desire for culture and affording the means. The self-denying efforts of its founders were not wasted, for its alumni have an honorable record. Its annual exhibitions were occasions never to be forgotten.

THE WEARE MONUMENT.

Around the little triangular common at Hampton Falls Village cluster several points of historic interest. On its bosom repose the ashes of Rockingham Academy, once the life and pride of the place, while across the highway stands its surviving twin institution, the Baptist Church, beneath whose shade rest the remains of some of their founders, whose names are honorably connected with much that is best in the history of their native place. Near its apex, on one side, is located the school-house, erected in 1877, the third at least on the same spot, to make room for which its predecessor, erected in 1839, was moved across the common in 1839 is said to be now standing in South Seabrook. In its rear stood the old engine-house, which has been moved four times since about 1848. And near it formerly stood the gun-house, where was kept a brass sixpounder to roar on muster days.

On the opposite side stands the venerable Weare mansion where, in the early recollection of the writer, resided Mr. John Porter, who married Hannah, daughter of Gov. Mesheck Weare. Antiquated in speech and dress, he wore a queue, and used to inquire for my "sire." He died in 1847, at the age of seventy; his wife in 1849, aged ninety-five; and Miss Nabby Lang, a

granddaughter of the governor, and the last of this household, in 1864, at the age of ninety. George H. Dodge was the executor of the wills of Mr. and Mrs. Porter, and by that of the latter he was instructed to erect a monument to the memory of her distinguished father, the first Governor of New Hampshire. The sum at his disposal being insufficient to erect a suitable one, Mr. Dodge applied to the Legislature of 1852 for an appropriation for this purpose. These were the times of close economy in public affairs, and no appropriation of the kind had ever been granted by our Legislature. And it was not until the following session that a resolution was passed, authorizing the governor and council to appoint a committee "to cause to be erected over the grave of Hon. Meshech Weare, in Hampton Falls, a suitable monument to his memory, to his patriotism and many virtues." The following persons were appointed as this committee: George H. Dodge, of Hampton Falls, J. Everett Sargent, of Wentworth, and John H. Wiggins, of Dover. This committee attended promptly to the duty assigned them, and as the result of their efforts a monument was completed in the fall of 1853, its location being the base of the common bounded by the old stage-route from Portsmouth to Boston. It is about thirty rods distant from the Weare mansion, while the remains of the governor lie with his family at about the same distance in the opposite direction in an ancient cemetery formerly a part of the Weare homestead. A simple monument marks the spot, which was not considered a suitable location for the larger one, while the surviving relatives were unwilling that his remains should be removed. The family monument, erected at a later date, is inscribed to "*Prest. Weare*," probably as the result of some criticism on the inscription of the public one to "*Gov.*" Weare. The title of "*Prest.*" is undoubtedly the strictly correct one, while that of "*Gov.*" is the more intelligible one at the present day.

The lot where the public monument stands was graded and fenced by the town, quite an area being at first inclosed with posts of granite and rails of wood. Afterwards, in 1875, an appropriation of \$300 was obtained from the state, for the inclosure of a smaller space by an iron fence of neat design. It is an interesting historical fact that this monument marks the site of the first meeting-house erected in Hampton Falls. To Allen Treat, of Portsmouth, the committee intrusted the execution of their design, at an expense of \$2,500.

Its base is eight feet square, composed of two granite blocks two feet in thickness. Upon this base rests a single granite block six feet square, and something more than two feet thick. Above this rises the monument of Italian marble, composed of plinth, die, cap, shaft, and urn, making a height of twenty-nine and a half feet.

The marble plinth is three feet ten inches square, and seventeen inches in height. The die is five feet in height, affording ample space on its four sides for the necessary inscriptions, as follows. On the front:

"He was one of those good men
Who dared to love their Country and be poor."

This side would be the plainest of all, but for the inscription

"GOV. WEARE,"

in long letters and bold relief on the front of the cap over the die. And on

the shaft above, a shield incloses a finely-executed design of the state seal in the form of a shallow hemisphere.

On the right side—

“ERECTED

1853,

by the State of New Hampshire,
to perpetuate the memory of
her illustrious Son, whose early efforts,
sage councils, and preserving labors
contributed largely towards
establishing his Country's independence,
and shaping the future destiny
of his native State.”

A laurel wreath.

A shield, both in relief.

On the left side—

“HON. MESHACK WEARE,

born in Hampton Falls, Jan. 16, 1713.

Graduated at Harvard College, 1735.

Speaker of the House of our Representatives, 1752.

Commissioner to Congress, at Albany, 1754.

Pres't of New Hampshire from 1776 to 1784.

At the same time

Councillor from Rockingham,

Chairman of the Committee of Safety,

Pres't of the Council,

and

Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court.

In public service 45 years.

Died Jan. 14, 1786.”

On the back side—

“The following were the Committee chosen by the State to erect this
Monument:

George H. Dodge.

J. Everett Sargent.

John H. Wiggins.”

Laurel wreath (in relief).

Shield.

Each side of the cap (above) the die is ornamented with a wreath, and surmounting the shaft is a shapely urn from which rises a flame, emblematic of the well-earned immortality of him whose wisdom, virtues, and patriotism this monument is designed to commemorate.

Delegates to conventions to revise the Constitution of the State of New

Hampshire: first convention, Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge; second convention, George Hubbard Dodge; third convention, Nehemiah P. Cram.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65²

James H. Sanborn, Frank P. Cram, Lewis T. Sanborn, Samuel Batchelder, Samuel L. Perdeare, Daniel E. Perdeare, Silvester J. Perdeare, Burnham E. Perdeare, Sewell B. Perdeare, Benjamin F. Marshall, Robert Fisher, Henry McDevitt, George Albert Janvrin, Joseph P. Jones, Samuel H. Dearborn, John E. Williams, Charles W. Durgin, David Creighton, Walter Butler, Robert Butler, Thomas E. Cushing, John C. Kennison, James Green, Benjamin Brown, Robert Morgan, William Brown, David McWhirter, John S. Godfrey, Almon Prescott, Joseph E. Prescott, Samuel M. Prescott.

Drafted and sent substitutes—Enoch J. Tilton, Thomas G. Moulton, Chesey P. Chase, Edwin Prescott, William A. Cram.

John Greenleaf Whittier was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1807. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachiler and Capt. Christopher Hussey and took a lively interest in the home of his ancestors, and in the welfare of Hampton Falls, to which he made an annual pilgrimage every year from 1860 until his death in 1892.

He passed the summer of that year at the house of Miss Sarah A. Gove, where he died September 7th.

Previous to the establishment of the public library in 1892, under the Act of the Legislature in 1891, there was a social library of about four hundred books belonging to the stockholders and kept in the parsonage. In 1849 the books were divided among the stockholders. In 1845 the Ladies' Library was established. It was incorporated in 1887 and the books were transferred to the town library.

The Christian Meeting House was purchased in 1901, by John T. Brown, Esq., of Newburyport, Mass., and after improvements had been made, he presented the building to the town for a public library. S. A. Janvrin is the librarian. There are over four thousand volumes on the shelves.

The Hampton Falls Grange P. of H., formed in 1873, was reinstated in 1873.

The Bound House.—In the records of Massachusetts General Court, under date of March 3, 1636, we find the following order, "That there shall be a plantation settled at Winnecunnet & that Mr. Durner or Mr. John Spencer shall have power to presse men to build a home forthwith in some convenient place & what money they lay out about it, shall be repaid them again out of the treasury, or by those that come to inhabit them."

Agreeably to this order, a home was built for the purpose of securing Winnecunnet to Massachusetts. This house was afterward known as the Bound House, and was intended by the General Court as a mark of possession rather than a limit, and the name was misleading in this respect. It was said to have been built three miles north of the Merrimack River. There has been considerable speculation as to the location of this house. Many have supposed it to have been in Seabrook, others that it may have been near the center of Hampton. Asa W. Brown of Kensington, who had spent a great deal of time in looking up the early history of this section, located it on the high ground about fifty rods northwest from the old Perkins tide mill, and that

Moses Cox, who lived near there had charge of the house at one time. There is good reason to suppose that the house was located at this point. It was at the proper distance from the Merrimack River. Winnecunnet could at that time be reached from Massachusetts only by water. Three years later the first settlers came in a shallop and landed near where the tide mill was afterwards built. It is not likely that in a wilderness those who built the bound house would go far from the landing place to set up a mark to prove possession of the land in question.

CHAPTER XXXVI

KENSINGTON

Early History—Churches—Slaves—Military—Schools—Public Library

Early History, etc.—Kensington has a population of 417 and is situated about eight miles to the west of the sea-coast in Hampton, about forty-five miles from Concord, and forty-two from Boston. More hills are noticed on the geological map in this than any other town in the vicinity. Moulton's Ridge, Martin's Hill, Gove's Hill, Ward's Hill, Newfound Hill, Round Hill, Horse Hill, Connor's Hill, and Hoosar Hill are mentioned. The Muddy Pond is situated in a swamp, and contains only a few acres. The brooks seek the ocean by the Piscataqua, Hampton River, and the Merrimac. From the hills the visitor may have fine views of the ocean on the one side and fine views of the mountains on the other, while, when the atmosphere is very clear, the White Mountains are visible. The breezes, as they come from the sea or the mountains, are so clear and invigorating that they make the location remarkably healthy. Summer visitors who like beautiful scenery, pure and bracing air, and retirement from the noise and dust of the city here find rest, enjoyment, and strength.

The town has a great variety of soils, from the grassy meadows and sandy plains to the large swells of rich land which are well adapted to agriculture. Grass, corn, potatoes, apples, beef, pork, butter, and milk are among the productions. Most of the people are farmers, though some are mechanics, especially those engaged in shoemaking. The markets are very convenient, not only in this vicinity but also by the railroads to the larger cities.

The first settlement in Kensington is said to have been made by Stephen Green near Green's Brook, about a mile to the south of the meeting-house. When the first house was built, it is said that there was not another dwelling between it and Canada except the wigwams of the savages. People used a ladder, it is said, to enter the house, and at night drew in the ladder to prevent the intrusion of the Indians. Tradition tells us how the Indians were seen sitting on the logs in the clearing, how a large dog stood at the window with his paws on a savage who was trying to enter, and how the Indians when kindly treated manifested their pleasure and gratitude. The Greens, who lived here, were Quakers; and John G. Whittier, the distinguished poet, thinks that his ancestor, Thomas Whittier, married Ruth Green, of this place. The spring brook as it winds along the beautiful valley, the Quaker graveyard, and the surrounding hills and groves remind us of those quiet and cheerful Friends who, after the trials and persecutions of their sect, were glad to find this home of peace and rest.

Of the trials and sufferings of the Quakers, which give some of the saddest pages in our colonial history, we need not speak, as they were before the incorporation of this town and belong to the history of Hampton. The witch-

craft delusion had passed away, though some of the earlier inhabitants of this town were not free from the spirit of the age, which condemned those who suffered death as witches. Stories are told of animals and men who were under supernatural influences, and of the two-lock chest, containing the implements of the black art, while Johannah, Kate, and Ruth were supposed to be in league with the devil. Events which were strange and eccentric were attributed to witchcraft, while shrewd and artful women were proud of their superior power and insight. The savages, since Lovell's fight at Pequakett, in 1725, were not troublesome in this region, though rangers and scouting parties were sent to the interior, while bands of French and Indians troubled settlements near the frontier.

In October, 1734, the Rev. Joseph Whipple was authorized, in connection with the people, to employ a minister to preach four months during the winter season, thus forming what was called a winter parish.

In 1735 a similar arrangement was made. It was proposed in the Hampton Falls parish meeting to excuse the people in the upper part of the parish from the ministerial tax, in order that they might employ a minister themselves.

In 1736 the same proposition was renewed, but there is no record of any action on the subject.

Kensington was incorporated in 1737.

By the governor and General Assembly, John Weare, Ezekiel Dow, and Joseph Wadleigh were appointed to call the first parish-meeting in Kensington.

April 18, 1737. At a legal meeting of the parish in Kensington, Richard Sanborn was chosen moderator; Ezekiel Dow, clerk; and Jonathan Prescott, John Weare, and James Perkins, selectmen.

June 18, 1737. The parish voted to call Jeremiah Fogg as the minister of Kensington.

At a meeting of the parish October 10, 1737, it was voted that the fourth Wednesday of October be the day to ordain Mr. Fogg. John Bachelder, James Fogg, Abraham Moulton, John Weare, Ebenezer Brown, Moses Blake, Samuel Page, and Robert Row were the committee to make the arrangements for the ordination.

October 4, 1737. Fifty-seven members were dismissed from the church in Hampton Falls to incorporate the church in Kensington.

October 7th. The church in Hampton voted to dismiss Mr. Jeremiah Fogg, ye pastor elect, Edward Tueke and wife, Edward Lock, Hannah Shaw, the wife of Joseph Shaw, widow Sarah Bachelder, and Abigail Cram, the wife of Benjamin Cram, to be embodied into a church state in the third parish of this town.

Attest, Ward Cotton, pastor.

The several members having been dismissed from their respective churches requested some of the neighboring ministers to join with them in keeping a day of fasting and prayer, to organize them into a church state in this place. Accordingly, October 6th, the following gentlemen assisted in the meeting: the Rev. Ward Cotton, of Hampton, began with prayer; the Rev. John Odlin, of Exeter, preached from Isaiah lvi. 6: "And taketh hold of my covenant." The Rev. Joseph Whipple, of Hampton Falls, then propounded to those to be organized the church covenant.

November 23d. Mr. Fogg was ordained. The Rev. Joseph Whipple, of Hampton Falls, preached the sermon.



COLONEL LANE FARM WHERE GENERAL LAFAYETTE STOPPED,
DERRY, N. H.



ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA, RYE BEACH, N. H.



RYE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, RYE, N. H.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RYE, N. H.

The Rev. Jeremiah Fogg, the son of Seth and Sarah (Shaw) Fogg, was born in Hampton, May 29, 1712; graduated at Harvard College in 1730; studied theology with the Rev. Joseph Whipple, of Hampton Falls; preached in Kensington more than fifty-two years. He solemnized 402 marriages, and baptized 1,235 persons.

In the latter part of his ministry complaints were made against the soundness of his doctrines. The Congregationalist ministers in his time were divided into Calvinists and Arminians, and he was ranked with the latter class. The Arminians gradually departed from the Calvinistic system, and forbore to urge its tenets. They omitted to press the Athanasian creed, or to use the Trinitarian doxology, but preferred Scripture expressions on these disputed points. They did not insist as a preliminary to the ordination of a young man to the Christian ministry on his professing a belief in the Trinity, or of the five points of Calvinism. "The Rev. Jeremiah Fogg," says Bradford, "was ranked with the Arminians. There had been some opposition to his doctrines for some years, and a council met January 20, 1789, which did not result in his dismissal. The second council met at the house of Newell Healey, July 7, 1789, and advised the Rev. Mr. Fogg to leave the ministry.

September 21, 1789. The parish, by a vote of fifty-three to fifty, voted to dismiss Mr. Fogg.

November 2, 1789. The parish voted to give the Rev. Jeremiah Fogg the sum of fifteen pounds, and to deliver him at his house five cords of good hard wood during his natural life, while he gave up his ministerial and pastoral relation to the town and the church. Within a month after this transaction he died after a short sickness, December 1, 1789, aged about seventy-eight.

He was known in the vicinity as an effective and popular preacher, while for years his friends remembered him with great interest and respect. He was distinguished for his wit and humor, and used expressions which were too strong and startling for the more serious-minded of his people. Once, when dining with some clerical friends, he found the pudding too hot, and put a small piece in his pocket. Some one said, "What! pocketing pudding, Brother Fogg?" He replied, "Oh, I thought I would save a piece till after dinner to light my pipe!"

November, 1792, Mr. Naphtali Shaw was invited to become the minister of the parish. Mr. Shaw was ordained January 30, 1793, and after a ministry of twenty years was dismissed January 13, 1813. He was a soldier in 1779 and 1780. On June 13, 1813, Rev. Nathaniel Kennedy was installed and dismissed July 1, 1816. Then followed Joseph A. Long in 1822-23 and for a number of years Kensington had no settled minister but was supplied a part of the year.

The church became Unitarian and on December 22, 1841, Rev. Jacob Caldwell was ordained over the Unitarian societies in Kensington and Hampton Falls. Rev. I. S. Lincoln was installed in 1848 and resigned in 1851 and was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Bridge in 1851. He resided in Hampton Falls. Among the few Unitarian preachers who have occupied the pulpit since Mr. Bridge was Geo. Osgood, a native of Kensington.

The present Congregational Church was organized in 1859. Being desirous of regular services for every Sabbath the town hall was used when the Union Church was occupied by the other society, until in the year 1866, after several months of labor in its construction, a new and convenient house

of worship was dedicated March 28th of that year. Rev. E. D. Eldridge was untiring in his efforts for the accomplishment of this work.

The following pastors succeeded Mr. Eldridge: Revs. Philip Titcomb, Charles C. Lyon, John A. Pogue, Ezra J. Riggs, Frederick D. Chandler, John P. DeMeritt, David Frazer, Aubury C. Gilmore, Paul E. Bourne and Albert V. Fisher.

On October 9th and 10th was held the fiftieth anniversary of the reorganization of the Kensington Congregational Church during the pastorate of Rev. Albert V. Fisher.

The Christian Baptist Church had for its first minister Elder Shaw, who was born in Kensington and ordained March 31, 1814.

Elder Julius C. Blodgett preached in Kensington, also Rev. D. P. Pike, both were editors of the *Christian Herald*. Rev. F. D. Chandler was installed March 9, 1876, and dismissed May 28, 1880, followed by Rev. Philip Titcomb, and by Elder David Murray, who was ordained in the Christian Chapel at Kensington, September 17, 1867, and preached for a year or two. Since Elder Murray there has been no settled minister in the Christian Church.

In 1842 and 1843 some good members believed the Lord would come in 1843, and when he did not come they left the church and had meetings by themselves. But that soon passed away. The church still held on for some years with regular meetings and regular preaching. They practiced immersion regularly before one could join the church.

The Universalists for many years had occasional preaching in the town. In 1864 Rev. Roland Conner was ordained over the Universalist societies of Kensington and Hampton Falls, followed by Rev. Willis Bradley in 1866 and 1867. Many different ministers occupied the pulpit after this, services being held once in two weeks during the summer months until 1892 when Rev. J. H. Little, of Amesbury, preached Sunday afternoons weekly. Rev. Francis W. Gibbs succeeded him and in 1900 Rev. F. W. Whippen, of Kingston, became the supply and who has continued services each summer.

Quakers.—There were quite a number of families of Quakers in the town who belonged to the meeting in Seabrook, though we do not learn that they often held meetings in Kensington, or that any one of their number was an approved minister. In 1761 the parish voted that the third selectman should be a Quaker, and for many years Jonathan Purington held that office. In 1776 the Quakers refused to sign the test act, but most probably not because they were loyalists, but because their ideas of the Christian religion would not permit them to bear arms. Some people doubtless joined the Quakers, as that was the only way by which they could avoid paying parish rates.

MEETING-HOUSES

The first meeting-house was built on the west side of the brook, near the residence of Miss Lizzie E. Tuck, but was taken down and removed to a place nearer the center of the town. Elihu Chase, who gave the land for the meeting-house and graveyard, was disappointed because he could not have a desirable pew, and joined the Quakers. May 12, 1771, being the last Sunday in the meeting-house, the Rev. Jeremiah Fogg preached, the CXXVI Psalm, "We wept when we remembered Zion."

The second meeting-house was built in 1771, on the same spot. Ezekiel

Worthen, Jonathan Brown, Moses Shaw, and Ebenezer Lovering were the building committee. The plan was made by Ezekiel Worthen. This house was taken down Saturday, March 28, 1846. The present town-house, which was built from its timbers, was placed on the same spot in August, 1846.

The first Christian (Baptist) meeting-house was a plain, unpainted structure, without pews or pulpit. It was sold and became the dwelling house of Jeremiah Dow.

The second Christian (Baptist) meeting-house was built on the place of the first in 1838. It was sold and is now owned and occupied by Grange No. 173, which was instituted February 23, 1892.

The Union meeting-house was built in 1839, on the old meeting-house lot, by the Unitarians, Universalists, and Congregationalists. It was dedicated in the morning by the Unitarians, when the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, preached the sermon. In the afternoon it was dedicated by the Universalists, when the Reverend Mr. Bacon, of Providence, preached the sermon. The bell was given by Asa Gove and Emory Brown.

The Congregational Church was built on a lot to the north of the town-house in 1865, and dedicated March 28, 1866. The bell was given by John Locke, of New York. He came to Kensington in 1822, where he died August 10, 1845, aged sixty-three. He was interested in agriculture and moral reforms, and in literary studies. The only work which he left in print was an oration, delivered July 4, 1810, in the Rocky Hill Church, at Salisbury, Mass.

Slaves.—When Parson Fogg, July 17, 1739, was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Salisbury, he brought his wife on a pillion behind him to the new manse. Deacon Abraham Moulton carried behind him Phyllis Parsons, a small black girl, who was her slave. Phyllis was bright and intelligent, and as she grew up was engaged to William Mingo, a colored soldier who died on the frontier. After his death she was engaged to his brother, Eben Mingo, but refused to be married until she should be free, for she declared that "she would never bring a slave into the world." Phyllis then went to Salisbury, in the Province of Massachusetts, and lived a year and a day (probably keeping dark), when the selectmen came and warned her out of town, lest she should become a public charge. Then she made a polite courtesy and said, "Gentlemen, you are one day too late"; for by the laws of the time she had not only gained her freedom but also her residence. She taught school among the white people, saying very proudly, "It is no small thing to be brought in a minister's family."

Military History.—While Kensington was a part of Hampton, some of its inhabitants were in scouting-parties or in building forts on the frontier. Jonathan Prescott, who was born in 1675, labored at Crown Point in 1696, and was in a scouting-party under Capt. John Gilman in 1710. John Prescott was in a scouting-party in 1707 and in 1710. Nathaniel Prescott was in his Majesty's service in 1707. Doubtless many others were engaged in defending the early settlements from the attacks of the French and Indians, or in ranging the borders, though we may not find the records of their deeds.

May 2, 1747, it was voted at the parish-meeting "that all those men who went to Cape Breton and stayed all winter should be quit from paying rates for their heads that year in the Parish."

In the seven years' war with the French and Indians the soldiers of Ken-

sington took an active part. In 1755, Samuel Prescott, who was born June 26, 1729, was lieutenant-colonel in Col. Peter Gilman's regiment, that was raised to reinforce the army near Lake George. He died November 20, 1797. Capt. Ezekiel Worthen, Moses Blake, Ebenezer Lovering, Isaac Fellows, Melcher Ward, Paine Blake, Israel James, David James, Nathan Dow, Joseph Weare, and doubtless many others were engaged in these frontier campaigns.

Capt. Ezekiel Worthen, who was born March 18, 1710, was one of the most prominent men in the history of the town. At the siege of Louisburg he was ensign and lieutenant in Capt. Jonathan Prescott's company, and is said to have done good service as an engineer, building works against the enemy, probably the battery on Light-house Cliff. Louisburg was taken June 17, 1745, just thirty years before the battle of Bunker Hill.

Capt. Ezekiel Worthen commanded a company in Colonel Meserve's Regiment in 1756. In 1775 he was the engineer in building Fort Washington and Fort Sullivan at the Narrows, about a mile below Portsmouth; and about the same time was selected to build a bridge to Newcastle. In the Continental army he was lieutenant, captain, and paymaster, while in civil life he held places of honor and trust. After serving in three wars, after honorable service in civil life, at the close of the war that gave independence to the country he died, October 17, 1783, aged seventy-three years. In the years of the Revolution recruits were sent to the regiments in the field; soldiers were sent to man the forts at Portsmouth, and committees were chosen to supply the families of the Continental soldiers.

March 26, 1779, voted to choose a committee to overhaul the charges of the war from Bunker Hill fight to this day.

Voted to enlist twenty men to serve in the Continental Army.

July 5, 1779, Capt. Joseph Clifford and Lieut. Joseph Dow were chosen to hire the quota of soldiers to fill the Continental battalions.

January 29, 1781, the parish chose a committee to hire soldiers for the Continental Army with provisions, hard money, or paper currency.

The writer regrets that no full list of the soldiers of the Revolution is within his reach. The following list has been gathered from various sources: Maj. Jeremiah Fogg, Capt. Ezekiel Worthen, Capt. Winthrop Rowe, Capt. Joseph Clifford, Lieut. Moses Shaw, Lieut. Abram Sanborn, Second Lieut. Jeremiah Bachelder, Benjamin Rowe, surgeon's mate; Daniel Fogg, surgeon's mate; Joseph Fogg, quartermaster; Enoch Rowe, quartermaster's sergeant; Privates Winthrop Wiggin, Jude Hall, William Fogg, Henson Hodgdon, Jonathan Fellows, Nathan Fellows, Edward Lock, John Sanborn, Thomas Cook, Jabez Dow, Jonathan Prescott, Marston Prescott, and Edward Smith, who was shot October 15, 1777.

Capt. Winthrop Rowe commanded a company, Colonel Poor's Regiment, and Abram Sanborn was his second lieutenant.

In 1775, Capt. Joseph Clifford and Second Lieut. Moses Shaw were stationed on Pierce's Island.

In 1777, Second Lieut. Jeremiah Bachelder was in Colonel Drake's Regiment. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the town, and in 1796 was colonel in the militia.

In 1777, Capt. Robert Pike was in Lieutenant-Colonel Senter's Battalion. Benjamin Rowe was surgeon's mate in Colonel Nicholas' Regiment in 1778.

Daniel Fogg was surgeon's mate. Enoch Rowe was quartermaster's sergeant in Lieutenant-Colonel Senter's Battalion in 1777.

Joseph Fogg, the son of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born April 16, 1753. He was quartermaster in Colonel Poor's Regiment in 1775, and quartermaster in Lieutenant-Colonel Senter's Battalion in 1777. He was appointed sub-clothier and commissary in 1779.

Maj. Jeremiah Fogg, the son of Rev. J. and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born October 16, 1749, graduated at Harvard College, 1768, taught school in Newburyport, where he commenced the study of law with Theophilus Parsons, one of the most eminent jurists of the time. He was adjutant of Colonel Poor's Regiment, which was encamped on Winter Hill at the siege of Boston. In 1776 he was aide-de-camp to General Poor, who died in his arms at Hackensack, N. J. In 1777 he was paymaster in Colonel Hale's Regiment, and captain in Colonel Reid's Regiment. In 1781, after the war, he retired to Remington, where he took an active part in the political movements of the time. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, representative and senator in the General Court, and adjutant-general of New Hampshire.

List of Minute-Men.—We, the subscribers, hereby enlist ourselves, and promise and engage to serve as militia soldiers in defense of our country's rights, to be ready at a minute's warning to march to any part of the New England States to oppose the encroachments of our enemies, and we promise to obey such officers as are appointed to command us during the time we are in the service. Joseph Clifford, Jesse Tucke, Joseph Brown, Jr., Benjamin Moulton, Benjamin James, Jr., Hezekiah Blake, Ephraim Fellows, Jewett Sanborn, Daniel Shaw, Benjamin Tilton, John Shaw, Joseph Wadleigh (4th), Richard Dow, Levi Brown, Samuel Batchelder, Nathaniel Gove, Josiah Batchelder, Richard Sanborn, Samuel Prescott, John Lane, Samuel Lampre, David James, Ephraim Eastman, Nathaniel Sherburne, Caleb Shaw, Jr., Simon Prescott, Jeremiah Moulton, Nathaniel Ward, Jonathan Ward, Edward Melchar, Benjamin Melchar, Abram Shaw, Newell Healey, Benjamin Rowe, Jr., Surgeon Joseph Rowe, Martin Prescott, Caleb Brown, John Glidden, Weare Nudd, Elisha Blake, Jr., Nathaniel Dow, John Graves, Henry Sanborn, Abel Brown, Henry Swain, Levi Blake, Stephen Fogg, Jonathan Tilton, Jonathan Prescott.

(This paper belongs to the opening of and was probably signed in, 1775.)

THE WAR OF 1812-14

We do not learn that any soldiers from this town were enlisted in the regular army, but in 1814 the militia were ordered to defend Portsmouth from the English, whose fleet was cruising along the coast. The soldiers wore their citizens' dress, and as the company left the old church, the music was so slow and solemn that some one suggested that they have quick and lively tunes, to keep up their courage and the courage of the friends they left behind them. They were stationed near the south ropewalk, and lodged in a schoolhouse. Down a report came that the enemy had landed at York, and the troops were formed in a line of battle, but the alarm was false. An English officer, disguised as a fisherman, visited

Portsmouth, but finding the defenses very strong the fleet moved away. The troops were enlisted September 11th, and discharged September 29th.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lovering commanded the regiment. Josiah Blake was sergeant-major. Capt. Stephen Brown, Lieut. Stephen Kimball, Ens. Richard Dow; sergeants, Jonathan Morrison, Benjamin Prescott, Nathan Dow, Caleb Brown; corporals, Jacob Felch, David Prescott, Sewell Philbrick, Jeremy Bachelers; musicians, Caleb Hodgdon, Millard Tilton; privates, John Nudd, Benjamin Moulton, Jr., Jonathan Hobbs, John W. Shaw, Jonathan James, Thomas P. Fogg, Samuel Fellows, Daniel Prescott, Abraham Rowe, David Barter, Edward M. Blaisdell, Caleb F. Sanborn, Samuel Tilton, Ira Fellows, William H. Wadleigh, Ephraim Dow, Jeremiah Wadleigh, Sewell Wadleigh, John Blaisdell, Moses F. King, Joseph W. Healey, Edward True, Jr.

The following were in the War of 1812-14: Lowell Lock, Porter Rowe, Jonathan Shaw, Theo. M. White, Benjamin Odlin, Joseph D. Wadleigh, Lewis Gove, Nathaniel Fellows, William S. Gale, Parker H. Willson, Joel Lane, Smith Lamprey, Gilman Lamprey, Newell Dow, Wadley Dow, Timothy Palmer, Sewell Dow, Stephen R. Brown, Levi Veasey, Jeremiah Eaton, Willard Davis, Reuben Currier, John Weare, Abel Page, Samuel Currier, John Page, Samuel Tucker, Jr., Amos Gove, Joseph Rowe, Moses Sanborn, George Day, Bradbury Pervier, Oliver James, Samuel Caverly, John Scribner, Henry Eaton.

Artillery.—Lieut. Jonathan Hilliard, Sergts. Wells Healey, Samuel Tuck.

THE MEXICAN WAR

Ferdinand L. Blake; John V. Hodgdon was leader of the band on the Ohio, Commodore Connor's flagship, at the bombardment of Vera Cruz.

WAR OF THE REBELLION

Kensington sent seventy-one men to the army during the Rebellion, a part of whom were substitutes hired in the place of drafted men. The expenses in Kensington were \$19,940.09; average bounty per man was \$269.70; average recruiting expenses per man, \$1.28. The state aid to the soldiers' families would increase this sum. The following list contains most of the soldiers' names belonging to this town, with the names of some who were natives of the town but enlisted from other places:

Navy.—George Baston, Thomas Bunker, and Jeremiah Leroy Hilliard (who died in Philadelphia at the hospital in 1862).

Army.—Charles Rowe (was killed in Virginia, July, 1864), William H. Walton (was wounded, and died at Fortress Monroe, July, 1864), Charles E. Bachelder, James Davis (was a prisoner at the time of Lee's surrender), John M. Mallen, Frank H. Wadleigh (was killed in Virginia, October 8, 1864), George Blake, Jeremiah K. Leavitt, Ira C. Brown (was wounded), Amos Rowell, Hyld D. Peacock, Capt. Caleb Warren Hodgdon, Jonathan B. Rowe (was wounded, and died in Virginia), David C. Smith, Rufus Eastman, George R. Cilley, Stephen Henry Brown, Joseph N. Austin, John E. Collins, William F. Blake, Andrew Gove, Warren H. Chase, James W. M. Brown, Joseph C. George, George P. Rowe, Ferdinand L. Blake, Franklin

Tilton (was wounded at Kelly's Ford), Samuel Lamprey (was taken prisoner), Lewis E. Gove, Charles Hull (was a prisoner at Andersonville), Stephen Hart Brown, Edward E. Fellows, John Brown (wounded), Amos Brown, Moses D. Dresser, Edmund M. Rowell (died of sickness), John T. Hilliard (wounded), George E. Ramsdell, Rufus Spaulding, George A. P. Wadleigh, Albert A. Bachelder, Benjamin F. Austin, John P. M. Green, John A. Currier, Edward P. Austin, James S. Austin, Weare N. Shaw, Silas M. Chase, Capt. James Mallon (colored regiment; was killed in North Carolina), Jeremiah Franklin Dearborn, N. Jackson Shaw (was in United States Mounted Rifles before the war), Capt. Elijah Shaw (in Maine regiment), John H. Shaw (marched with Sherman through Georgia), William Nudd, John V. Hodgdon, George W. Hodgdon.

Much of interest must be omitted for the want of space, and our readers must be referred to the full reports of the adjutant-general, which gives not only the names of the soldiers, but very interesting histories of all the regiments.

On the "Main Road" to the Hampton Falls Line is a barn which may well be termed a land-mark. Built near the brook some time in the eighteenth century, it was drawn by sixty-eight pairs of oxen to its present position in 1798. All of its timbers were hewn, and those of oak are now in a good state of preservation.

The house across the road, built in 1806, is the home of Miss Sarah A. Green, who represents the sixth generation of the family of Abraham Green, Quaker, the first settler. This farm is the only one owned and occupied by a direct descendant of the same name as the original settler. Here sometimes came Harriet Livermore, to whom Whittier refers in "Snowbound," in the lines:

"Another guest that winter night
Flashed back from lustrous eyes the light."

Along these ways our ancestors took their journeys on horseback, often with a pillion, "carrying double." Later they rejoiced in the "one-hoss shay."

The stage-coach brought the mail and passengers, providing transportation between this town and Portsmouth, Concord and Boston, besides intermediate and far distant places. Seventy years ago six stage-coaches, their coming announced by the music of the horn, passed daily over these roads, where the comfortable, rubber-tired carriage and the swift automobile go in this year 1914.

KENSINGTON—"THE CITY"

Five dwelling houses, two stores, a church and library, clustered together, provoke a smile from the stranger when he hears them designated as "the city." But such is the name long attached to the little Kensington village that nestles by the roadside between Newell's Hill and the old Hog-pen meadow on one side, and the woods that stretch away on the other. And it's no mean city, either, in the importance it has played in Kensington's history.

Kensington Schoolhouses.—Originally Kensington had four schoolhouses, quite probably of log structure, and one of them was located near the first

house in Kensington at Green's Brook. These were disposed of in 1798, and three new ones built; one at Lovering's corner, one at Mace's corner and one on the site of the present brick schoolhouse.

They were all of similar pattern, wooden frame buildings thirty-eight feet square, windows on three sides, with a narrow room to keep the stove wood on the fourth side. They were originally heated by a fireplace, but later by an iron frame stove, before which was a narrow passage, and then came the four rows of benches and seats for the scholars.

The back seats for the larger pupils were nearly four feet higher than the front ones. The brick schoolhouse replaced the one at the North Road in 1842, the first session of school being held on May 1 of that year; and in 1873 the new East and West schoolhouses were built to accommodate the south side of the town.

Kensington Free Public Library.—In 1893 the town voted to establish a public library, thus availing themselves of the gift of 100 books from the state. The Kensington Social Library Building, which had been built in 1895 by Joseph Hillard as a gift to the people of his native town, was opened to the public and the public library books were moved to the new building. While the two libraries are separate they are essentially the same, have the same rules and one librarian, Mr. George Osgood. There are 2,000 in the Social Library, and 1,000 in the Public Library. The late Langley Boardman Brown willed his books and book case to the library. The Kensington Social Library was established by grant of the Legislature in 1798 and the constitution adopted June 30, 1800. It was active as a library for sixty years and some of its old books are in the new building in the old book case. Mr. Hilliard left a permanent fund for its maintenance.

CHAPTER XXXVII

KINGSTON

*Geographical—Topographical—Original Charter—Occupations of the People
—Ecclesiastical History—The Epidemic—Educational—Military Record*

The Town of Kingston lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Brentwood, on the east by East Kingston and Newton, on the south by Newton and Plaistow, and on the west by Plaistow, Hampstead, and Danville. The surface of the town is rolling, and the soil very fertile. The population is 1,016.

Original Grant or Charter.—The Town of Kingston was granted in 1694 by the following charter:

“William & Mary by the Grace of God of England, Scotland France & Ireland King and Queen, Defendr. of the Faith, &c.

“To all people To whom these presents shall come, greeting know ye that we of our special Grace certain knowledge & mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation by & with the advice & consent of our Council have given & granted & by these presents as far as in us Lies Do Give & Grant unto our beloved subjects, James Prescott Sen. Isaac Godfrey Gershom Elkins Thos. Phibrick Jr. Samuel Colcord, Thomas Webster Sam'l Dearborn William Godfrey, Jacob Garland John Mason Ebenezer Webster, Nathaniel Sandburn Benjamin Sandburn John Moulton Daniel Moulton & Francis Toule and several others of their Majestys Loving Subjects that Inhabit within the said Grant, within our province of New Hampshire all That Tract of Land to begin seven miles Westward of the meeting house now standing in Hampton from thence to run a Due course West & by North Ten miles into the country for its breadth, four miles Northerly from the Head point of the West Line from said Meeting house & Southerly within three miles of the Northermost side of Merrimack river. & that the same be a town corporated by the name of Kingstown to the persons above named or other of their Majestys Subjects that do and shall forever, & we do by these presents give & grant unto the said men & Inhabitants of our said Town of Kingstown & to such others that shall hereafter inhabit all & every the streets & Lanes & Highways within the said Town for the publick use & service of the men & Inhabitants thereof & Travelers there Together with full power License and authority to the said men & Inhabitants & such as shall inhabit within the said Town forever to establish appoint order & direct the establishing making Laying out ordering amending & Repairing of all streets, Lanes Highways Ferries places & Bridges in & throughout the said Town necessary needful & convenient for the men & Inhabitants of the sd Town & for all Travellers & Passengers there provided always that our said License to as above granted for the establishing making & Laying out of such Lanes Highways, Fences places & Bridges be not extended nor Construed to Extend to the taking away

of any person or persons Rights or property without his or their consent, or by Some Law of our said province To have & to hold & Enjoy all & Singular the premises as aforesaid to the said men & Inhabitants or those that shall inhabit the said Town of Kingstown & their successors forever. Rendering & paying therefor to us our Heirs & Successors, or to such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to Receive the same yearly the annual Quitt Rent or acknowledgment of one pepper Corn in the said Town on the 25th of October, yearly forever & for the Better order, Rule & Government of our Said Town. We do by these Presents, Grant for us our heirs & successors unto the said men & Inhabitants of those that shall inhabit the said Town that yearly and every year upon the first Tuesday in March for ever They the said men & inhabitants & such as shall inhabit the said Town shall elect & chuse by the Major part of them Two sufficient & able men, Householdors of the said Town to be constables for the year Ensuing, which said men so chosen & elected shall be presented to the next Quarter sessions of the Peace to be held for said province there to take the accustomed oaths appointed by Law for the Execution of their offices under such penalties as the Law in our said province shall direct upon refusal or neglect therein & We Do by these presents Grant for us our Heirs & Successors unto the said persons & Inhabitants & such as shall inhabit in said town. That yearly & every year upon the first Tuesday in March forever, then the said men & Inhabitants or the Major part of them shall elect & chuse Three Inhabitants & Householdors within our said Town, To be overseers of the Poor & Highways or selectmen of our said Town for the year ensuing, with such powers Privileges & authority as any Overseers or select men, within our said province, have & enjoy or ought to have & enjoy.

"In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness John Usher Esqr. our Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of our said Province at our Town of New Castle the 6th Day of August in the sixth year of our Reign Anno que Domini, 1694.

"John Usher, Lt. Govr.

"William Bedford, Dep'y Sec'y.

"Copy Examined, Theodore Atkinson, Sec'y.

"Province of New Hampshire, March 1st, 1743.

"Entered and Recorded According to the Original, pr. Theodore Atkinson, Sec'y.

"Copy Exam'd.

Pr. George Jaffrey, Clerk."

From the charter it appears that Kingston is one of the older towns of the state. Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton were the only towns incorporated when Kingston received its charter. It was also one of the large towns, extending from Hampton, which then included Kensington, ten miles west to what is now the eastern boundaries of Chester, Derry, and Hampstead. On the north it was bounded by Exeter, which then included Brentwood and Fremont.

On the south it was bounded by an indefinite line, which became the occasion of much trouble between the inhabitants of Kingston and their southern neighbors. In 1739 East Kingston became a separate parish, and in 1756 Sandown was incorporated. On February 22, 1760, another section of the northwest part of Kingston was cut off and incorporated with the name Hawke (now Danville).

The southwest part of Kingston lies between Newton on the east, with Danville and Hampton on the west and Plaistow on the south, and is called South Kingston. Though it is not a separated town, its position is such that there is little intercourse between its inhabitants and those of the remaining part of the town, which is now in territory one of the smallest in the state.

The whole town contains 12,188 acres, of which 800 are supposed to be covered with water.

Great Pond, with an island of ten or twelve acres, covers 300 acres. It is on the southwest of the village, called "The Plain." Little Pond, covering over fifty acres, lies but a few rods west from the three churches and the town-house. Country Pond, with an island of six or eight acres, lies on the southeast boundary, and is partly in Newton. There are smaller ponds, named Moon Pond, Long Pond, and Barberry Pond.

The highest land in town is on the Great Hill, in the northeast corner of the town, on the line between Exeter and Kingston. Rock Rimmon, in the west of the town, near Danville, is a high ledge of granite, very steep on the south, but falling off gradually on the north.

The first houses in town were built on the plain, and were several of them garrisons. The village where most of the business of the town is done is called Kingston Plains, near the center of the town, on a plain more than a mile long from north to south, and about half a mile wide, with a common in the center half a mile long and twenty rods wide, upon the west side of which are some stately elm-trees. The water from the northeast side of the plain runs into the Exeter River, but from the southwest part it runs into the ponds which are connected with the Powow River, that carries their waters into the Merrimac River.

From Kingston Plains to Exeter is six miles northeast; to Portsmouth, twenty miles; to Haverhill, Mass., twelve miles south; to Concord, thirty-seven northwest.

The Boston and Maine Railroad runs through East Kingston, two and a half miles east from Kingston.

The soil of Kingston is usually a sandy loam, easily cultivated, and productive if well dressed. There is an abundance of pure water, and the climate is healthy. There have been some cases of remarkable longevity. Samuel Welch, one of the first settlers, had a son Samuel, born September 1, 1710, who married, January 22, 1732, Elenor Clough, and had a son, Reuben, born February 15, 1740. When about forty-five years of age he removed to Penbroke. He was a quiet, industrious, and temperate man, living the last fifty years of his life on a little farm in an obscure corner of the Town of Bow. Mr. John Farmer visited him in March, 1823, and spoke of him as feeble, but with mental faculties little impaired and quite interesting in conversation. He died the 5th of April following, aged one hundred and twelve years and seven months. His mother and his sister are said to have lived, each of them, to the age of one hundred years, and his brother lived to near ninety years of age.

Abigail Sanborn, a native of Kingston, died in Canterbury, among the Shakers, aged one hundred and one years; and Mrs. Judith Webster, born in South Hampton, August 29, 1775, was a member of the Kingston Congrega-

tional Society, and died in East Kingston, March 11, 1876, aged one hundred years and six months.

The ponds in Kingston are well stocked with fish, which afforded much food for the Indians long before the white men visited the country. Many of their implements of stone and some old French coins have been found in the vicinity.

Occupations of the People.—At the settlement of Kingston much of the land was covered with valuable timber. In 1705 the town granted 100 acres of land to the persons who would build a saw-mill upon the Little River, on the condition that they should saw the town's lumber. When the roads were built so that lumber could be hauled to market, it became an important article in the productions of the town. From 1750 to 1775 there were six or seven stores in the town, and a brisk business was done at the "Plains" in the lumber trade. There were large lumber-yards on the common, where great quantities of the article collected from this and other towns were kept for sale.

At one period in the early history of Kingston a company engaged in the manufacture of iron, using the bog iron ore taken from the bottom of Great Pond, but the quantity of the ore was small, and it was procured with so much difficulty that the business was unprofitable and finally abandoned.

The cultivation of the soil has from the settlement of the town been the main business of the inhabitants. Those who have patiently and intelligently continued this business have not failed to secure a reasonable reward for their labors and a secure investment for their funds.

Kingston was for many years one of the frontier towns, and for more than fifty years the inhabitants suffered, often severely, from the attacks of the French, and Indians, so that the people were much hindered and discouraged in their efforts to clear the land and secure safe homes for themselves and their families. There were natural meadows, much more numerous and profitable then than now. The Indians used to burn the grass upon these meadows, and thus prevented the bushes from growing upon them as they do now.

The native grasses upon these lowlands were of much value to the new settlers before they had time to fell the large trees, clear the new land, and inclose the fields and pastures for raising the English grasses.

Ecclesiastical History.—As the main object of the proprietors and early settlers in obtaining a charter and organizing a separate town or parish was to aid them in establishing public worship and public schools within a distance convenient to the settlers, the main part of the history of the town for many years which has been preserved for us is the ecclesiastical history of Kingston.

The first settlers of this town were from the families of the Puritans who had settled Ipswich, Newbury, and Salisbury, Mass., and Hampton, N. H. They were ardently attached to the principles of the Puritans, and anxious to train up their children with a correct knowledge of their own doctrines. Some of the proprietors and early settlers were natives of England, who had not been sent out from the prisons and the almshouses of the old country, but men who, at a great sacrifice of property, etc., had left the homes of their fathers and encountered the dangers of a long voyage over the wide ocean for the purpose of finding on this wild, inhospitable shore freedom to worship

God. Here, exposed to the treachery of the murderous savages, they were in still greater dangers.

If their religion was tinctured with any superstition, it may have been owing somewhat to the circumstances in which they were placed.

The town-meeting in January, 1700, was to consult about the division of their lands, and to establish public worship. They hoped that their treaty with the Indians would be permanent, and in their joy at a release from the burdens and the dangers of the war they were preparing to establish the public worship of God in the place.

The second meeting, in June, 1700, was to discuss "the plan for hiring a minister." They "voted to have a minister, if he can be obtained," and "that his salary shall not exceed £80 a year." They must have roads, and they voted that the road north and south across the plain for nearly a mile be twenty rods wide, and from the plain to the Exeter line eight rods wide. They were not narrow men, as some have supposed.

In 1702, when the lots of land were laid out, No. 14 was assigned for a parsonage lot, and in the year following a grant of 100 acres was made for the first minister who should settle with them. They also chose a site for a meeting-house.

But they were sadly disappointed, for in 1703 the war with the Indians suddenly broke out again, and many of the people left their lands and returned to safer localities in the older settlements. Some of those who remained on their lands were obliged to send back their wives and children to the homes of their friends. These were perilous times, when their cattle were killed, their crops destroyed, their buildings burned, and their lives in constant danger.

Ensign Tristram Sanborn, from Hampton, had commenced clearing a piece of land where some of his descendants still reside on the Exeter road. He had erected a cabin of logs, where he took his food and found shelter till it was safe to bring his family to the place.

One evening, on returning from his work in the Great Meadows, where he had been to cut his grass, he found instead of his food and shelter a heap of ashes. The Indians had been there, and taken what they chose of his property, and burned what they could not carry. He did not, like many others, desert the land which they could not carry off or consume, but built a garrison-house upon it, where his wife and children need not be constantly exposed to death or captivity from any roving Indians who were prowling about intent upon pillage and murder. This building probably afforded a refuge to some of his neighbors in seasons of peculiar danger.

Tradition says that some years afterwards a band of savages, taking advantage of the absence of the men, made a furious attack upon this house. The women defended it till their assailants were repulsed and retreated. The next day a dead Indian was found not far from the garrison.

Aaron Sleeper erected another garrison not far east from Sanborn's, and the town-meeting in 1705 was held in it. One object of this meeting, was "to consider some way to secure a minister."

During some years the Indians, supplied with ammunition and incited by the French in Maine and in Canada, kept the people of this whole region in a state of continued anxiety and fear. This fear was not groundless, but reasonable.

Though patrolmen and scouts were employed on a line of frontier for fifty miles at great expense of money and life, it was impossible to prevent small bodies of Indians from passing this line by night or by day. They could conceal themselves by day, and visit the larger villages by night.

The grants of lands to the original settlers of these new towns were attended with certain conditions, so that if a man felt obliged to leave his lot without improvements for a certain period he lost his title to it.

Some of the first settlers of Kingston, who, on account of the danger, had left the place and had forfeited their rights, with others "who wished to settle there in the fall of 1705," sent a petition to the General Court in May, 1705, for leave to return to their lands. This was granted upon the condition that there be not less than thirty families, and that they "build a fort in the centre of the town," and "laye out in the centre of this a forty-acre lot for ye parsonage, and settle an able orthodox minister within three years next coming." The people had already suffered so much that on May 9, 1705, "The Council voted that the town of Kingston be excused from sending a representative and paying any part of ye province charge for the present year, provided that they assist the scouts with pilots at their own charge whenever required."

Soon after this the settlers made the attempt to comply with the conditions of their settlements. They chose a committee to look for a minister, but it was a difficult business for these thirty or forty families, some of them not permanently settled themselves, to "settle an able orthodox minister." They could not offer a very safe and comfortable home, nor a tempting salary, nor a large and inviting field for usefulness. The people had, many of them, become poor, having suffered so much from the depredations of the Indians. While they were toiling to fell the heavy trees and open fields for cultivation, their families in their humble cabins were exposed to the murderous enemies secretly hovering round, ready to destroy the lives and the property of the poor laborers. Having been heavily taxed in erecting garrison-houses, and in furnishing the means of self-protection, they were unable to promise their preacher more than forty pounds, one-half as much as they had hoped to pay when they commenced their settlement.

In October, 1707, two years later, they succeeded in hiring a Mr. Benjamin Choate, A. M., who was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1680, and graduated at Harvard College in 1703, who had for a time been a teacher in the garrison at Deerfield, Mass. He was probably licensed, but was never ordained nor united with the church in Kingston, though he remained there more than forty years. He seems to have been a teacher a part of the time while he supplied their pulpit, and afterwards he held different offices in town.

They engaged to pay him fifty pounds a year,—thirty pounds current silver money and twenty pounds in labor and provision pay. They also voted to give him a grant of land, and from time to time we find the record, "that the town give Rev. B. Choate 40 cords of wood this year."

The same year the first meeting-house, with two stories and gallery, was built on the plains, on the southwest part of the common, near the present home of Deacon Clark. Tristram Sanborn, before mentioned, was one of the building committee. "It was paid for by a tax on improved lands, and by a tax on heads." It was standing in 1760, and perhaps later, but was probably never finished, for Mr. Choate preached a part of the time—perhaps

during the winter—in the garrison-house. It was not used for public worship only about twenty-five years.

Mr. Choate is supposed to have preached about ten years. On April 16, 1716, a committee was chosen to confer with Mr. Choate "upon terms of continuance with us in the work of the ministry." Also a vote was passed to "add £10 to the salary, making the whole £60; at the end of two years £5 more, if he continues with us in the work of the ministry." Also a vote that "£40 shall be presented to him when he builds a house in this town." Five voters entered their dissent from this vote. Tradition says the objection to him was that he sometimes used too much strong drink.

The people still continued to suffer from the fearful attacks of the merciless savages. On the 17th of September, 1707, they killed Henry Elkins. In 1710 they killed Samuel Winslow and Samuel Huntoon. In 1712, Steven Gilman was killed and Ebenezer Stevens wounded. The terrible butchery of so many men, women, and children in 1708 at Haverhill, only twelve miles distant, must have filled with alarm the people of Kingston, who were equally exposed to such murderous attacks. It is not strange that such cruel and bloody acts aroused in the minds of our fathers a lasting hatred of the Catholic missionaries, who, instead of preaching the gospel of peace, incited the Indians to such deeds of blood and murder; and that as a means of self-protection they followed the example of the French, and bounties were offered for the scalps of these murderers, who lurked about the settlements, waiting their opportunities to kill the innocent and then retreat to their hiding-places. Such a state of things was not very favorable to the success of Mr. Choate's labors in preaching the gospel. It seems the form of public worship was kept up, though it was with danger that the people left their homes on the Sabbath to attend the house of God.

For twenty-five years after the settlement of the town no church was organized, and the citizens in the town-meeting were the only religious society. The town records are the only source of information respecting the progress of religion in the place. It is not known that Mr. Choate kept any records, unless he was town clerk, or that he baptized any. He may, as a civil magistrate, have married some couples, but I find no records of any such marriages.

When released from service in the pulpit, Mr. Choate did not leave the people in a condition favorable for settling another man. On the 16th of February, 1721, the town gave a call to Mr. William Tompson to become their minister, offering him a salary of eighty pounds a year—forty pounds in money and forty pounds in provision pay—also "a grant of land, provided he be our ordained minister, and continue with us in the work of the ministry ten or fifteen years, except God should take him away by death"; also the use of the parsonage meadow "during his natural life." He accepted the call, and his letter in answer to it is recorded in the town book. But for some reasons, not recorded, he was not ordained, and did not remain long, though he returned and preached occasionally.

The treaty of peace with the Indians in 1713 did not continue long, for the Indians in the east became dissatisfied with the conditions of it, and renewed their attacks upon settlers on the frontiers, while England and France were nominally at peace. In May, 1724, they entered Kingston again and took as prisoners Peter Colcord and Ephraim Severance and two sons of Ebenezer Stevens, whom they carried to Canada. The children were ran-

somed, and Colcord, a smart, active young man, after about six months escaped and returned to his friends. In September, 1724, while Jabez Colman and his son were gathering cornstalks in a field on the borders of Little Pond, they were attacked and murdered by the Indians.

A mere statement of such facts as these gives us no adequate idea of the solicitude, the sufferings, and the distress with which these early settlers were oppressed. Many of them sacrificed all their pecuniary means, and mortgaged the houses and lands which they had just been preparing for their homes. If they escaped with their lives, they often saved nothing with which to sustain life. Sickness, occasioned by destitution and exposure, took away many who escaped the tomahawks and the bullets of the savages.

On May 17, 1725, the "Selectmen of Kingstown," viz.: Joseph Fifield, Ebenezer Stevens, Tristram Sanborn, Joseph Greele, and Joseph Sleeper, presented the Governor and Council a petition for "Abatement of Province Tax," in which they say, "We request that your honrs would consider our sad surcomstances,—living in a frontier town,—so small, & exposed to ye Indian enemy, & our rates so heavy that we cannot tell how to pay it. Therefore we humbly pray your honors to consider us, & to medigate sumthing of our Province Rates." "We have Lately lost sundry men of considerable estates,—some by the enemy, & some by sixness. We are so exposed to danger of ye enemy, dayly,—whenever we goe to work, we are as it were upon duty."

Early in the year 1725, Mr. Ward Clark, son of Rev. John Clark, formerly pastor of Exeter, commenced preaching in Kingston, and in April he received a call to settle as minister in the place. He was about twenty-one years of age, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1723.

They voted to pay him a salary of eighty pounds on September 17th. A church was organized of twenty-three members—nine by letter from Hampton, and seven brought letters from Hampton Falls. He was ordained September 29, 1725, his stepfather, Rev. John Odlin, of Exeter, preaching the sermon, which was afterwards printed at Boston. The text was (1 Timothy vi. 11 and 12) the subject, "Christian Courage Necessary for a Gospel Minister."

Mr. Clark proved to be an able and efficient pastor, and the church increased rapidly under his ministry. His church records are very carefully kept, and will be of much value in preparing a complete history of Kingston. He made a list of the families in the town, eighty-one in all, including the three towns which were afterwards set off from the original town. Fifty surnames are found in the list. The name Sleeper is represented by six heads of families, and Bean, Sanborn, and Webster by four each. One man is described as a Quaker. It would seem that all the others were Congregationalists. There was no other religious society organized for 100 years from the settlement of the town, or in the year 1800, when the Methodists had a society.

From this time the town became more prosperous, and rapidly increased in population. For several years they annually voted twenty pounds additional to their pastor's salary, and made him liberal grants of land.

In 1767, after East Kingston, Sandown, and Hawke had been detached from it and incorporated as separate parishes, Kingston contained 999 inhabitants.

In March, 1732, at the annual meeting they voted to build a new meeting-

house, and that it "shall be 55 foot Long and forty-five foot wide, and high enough for two tiers of Gallery, &c." It stood for 100 years on the west side of the common just north of the road which leads to Rock Rimmon and Danville. Some years later a tower was erected 100 feet high. The first meeting-house remained for more than thirty years, and was in 1764 used for town-meetings.

The Epidemic Which Originated in Kingston.—In the midst of their prosperity the town was suddenly visited by a terrible disease, called "the throat distemper." It commenced in June, 1735, and in about fourteen months 113 had been taken away by it, ninety-six of whom were under ten years of age. The wife and two children of their pastor, the Rev. Ward Clark, were among the victims of this scourge. His own health failed soon after, and he returned to his native town, Exeter, where after a long sickness he died, May 6, 1737. "A good man, much wanted, and much lamented," as was said of his father, who died at the same place, near the same age, thirty-four.

Of this disease the town record says, "This mortality was by a kanker quinsy, which mostly seized upon young people, and has proved exceeding mortal in several other towns. It is supposed there never was the like before in this country." Professor William Franklin Webster, of this town, when in Germany, found in a "medical work the statement that the first recorded instance of this disease in the whole world was in this town," Kingston, N. H. Of the first forty persons seized with it not one recovered.

It is now supposed that it was a malignant type of diphtheria, which soon visited many other towns in the vicinity, and was fearfully destructive in its ravages.

During the pastorate of Mr. Clark, 471 persons were baptized, and 130 were received into the church. At the funeral of Mr. Clark, in Exeter, 10th of May, 1737, the senior deacon, Moses Elkins, fell and suddenly died.

Mr. Clark in his will gave to "his beloved people at Kingston, for a perpetual parsonage, to be improved for the use of the ministry there, [his] dwelling-house and home place," upon conditions which were accepted, and for about eighty years his "successors in the ministry" were permitted to occupy the premises, which were afterwards sold, and the funds used sometimes to oppose the (truths) doctrines which he preached. The records at his death say "He lived beloved, and died respected by his people."

On the 17th of October, 1737, the church voted unanimously to give Rev. Joseph Seccombe a call, and the town on the week after cast a unanimous vote that he should be their minister. He was installed November 23, 1737, and spent twenty-three years, the remainder of his life, as their pastor.

It is said, "Mr. Seccombe was a good man,—a poor man's son; that he preached to the Indians three years before coming to Kingston." His labors were very successful, and the parish soon grew to such an extent that in February, 1739, the east part of the town had been set off, and a committee appointed to fix the boundaries between the two parishes. On the 6th of March, 1739, the old part of the town voted to remonstrate against this division, but they did not succeed in preventing it. On November 4, 1739, ten members were dismissed from the Kingston Church to unite with a church in East Kingston, which was organized December 19, 1739. In the year following thirty-three others were dismissed to the new church. On September 26, 1740, forty-three persons included in the new parish "requested

to still belong to the old parish." They were permitted to do so. These persons lived in the district on the Exeter road, and it seems the northern part of the line between the two parishes was removed to the east to accommodate them.

From the settlement of Kingston a part of the congregation at public worship came from that part of Exeter afterwards Brentwood. In 1750 thirty-three members were dismissed from the church in Kingston to unite with a church in Brentwood. On April 6, 1756, the west part of the town was incorporated under the name Sandown, and in November, 1759, ten members were dismissed from Kingston to organize a church in it. On February 22, 1760, another section in the west of Kingston was incorporated and called Hawke (now Danville).

On October 25, 1749, the Masonian proprietors granted the Town of Salisbury (then Stevens Town), N. H., to fifty-seven grantees, of whom fifty-four belonged to Kingston. Soon after quite a colony from Kingston settled in that place. Among these was Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster, and soon after, Dr. Joseph Bartlett and his wife Hannah (Colcord), the parents of Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth.

The people of Kingston felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the colonies that went out from the town. They divided their parsonage property with the society at East Kingston, and the proprietors voted "to assist to build a meeting-house in Salisbury like that in East Kingston, and a pulpit like the one in Hawke, and that Ebenezer Webster, Joseph Bean, and Capt. John Calef must see that the work is done in a workmanlike manner."

Some years later, when called upon to choose a representative to the Assembly to meet in Exeter, December, 1775, they voted that "No person [i.e., from Kingston] be allowed a seat in that Congress who shall, by himself or any other person, before said choice treat with liquor." (Showing they had already at this early day discovered the cloven foot of the old devil, Intemperance.)

Mr. Seccombe's ministry continued till his death, September 15, 1763, nearly twenty-three years, during which he baptized 1,257 persons, old and young, and received to the church 338 members, most of them joining after a revival, which commenced some five years after his installation.

Mr. Seccombe took no active part in the contention which arose in the churches respecting the labors of Mr. Whitefield. While Messrs. Coffin, of East Kingston, and Fogg, of Kensington, signed a letter desiring their brethren not to admit Whitefield into their pulpits, Mr. Seccombe probably sympathized with his views and profited by his labors.

In about eighteen months from the death of Mr. Seccombe the town gave a call to Mr. Amos Toppan, who accepted, and was their pastor for nearly nine years, till his death, June 23, 1771. From this time the church was vacant over five years, during which they were supplied by Mr. Stephen Peabody, Nathaniel Niles, Stephen Lancaster, Joshua Noyes, Moses Evrett, Joseph Appleton, and probably others. Some of them declined the calls which they received, and others were not invited to settle with them. The political discussions had invaded the religious societies. In 1757 the Baptists and the Quakers had refused to aid in the support of public worship. Afterwards, if any one did not wish to pay his proportion of such expenses, he could join

the Quakers or Baptists and be released from that part of the taxes paid by the rest of the town.

In 1763 the town treasurer records, "Paid Benj. Collins £7 10s. for being a Quaker, and Jonathan Collins £3 5 shillings."

In 1775 the town voted "not to raise any money for preeching." In the year following Mr. Elihu Thayer was called at a salary of sixty pounds lawful money, use of parsonage, and twenty cords of wood, and ordained December 18, 1776. He soon took a high place, not only in his parish, but in the community about Kingston, as a man of piety and learning. For more than thirty-five years, till his death, April 3, 1812, he retained his well-earned reputation in the town and throughout the state. During this long period we have no account of any other organized religious society except the Methodists, a feeble band, organized in 1801.

The year after his death a census of the 129 families in the town "showed that eighty-two of them" preferred the Congregational denomination, and "forty-seven the Baptists, Universalists, or Methodists," who, it seems, united their forces.

Dr. John H. Church, of Pelham, preached the sermon at the funeral of Doctor Thayer, upon the text (Ezekiel xxxiii. 33), "Then shall they know that a prophet hath been among them." From this time the town had no settled minister till Rev. John Turner was installed, January 1, 1818. The town officers withheld a part of the income of the parsonage fund, and it was used to pay for preaching different doctrines. From this time any person in town who pays any tax can withdraw a portion of that money yearly, and direct that it be used for a different purpose.

Though the town had settled Mr. Turner, the party opposed to the rate shut the church against him, and Deacon Stevens, for forcibly entering it, was fined and imprisoned for thirty days. The opposition was so violent that Mr. Turner was dismissed May 1, 1823. Mr. Patton, in manuscript, says, "If Mr. Turner had possessed the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove, he could not have escaped censure." The town officers set a guard from Saturday till Monday at the doors of the meeting-house, and the Congregational people withdrew from the place where their fathers worshiped, and in 1825 erected a new meeting-house, which was enlarged in 1841, and remodeled in 1879. From this time the town and the churches have been independent of each other, except that the town holds the funds given for the support of the gospel, including the legacy of the first pastor of the Congregational Church, and that church and society have usually received about one-fourth of the income from it. The preachers in the Congregational Church since 1823 have been Rev. Ira Pearson, seven years; A. Govan, two years; George W. Thompson, three years; Samuel Mason, three years; John Smith, two years; John H. Mellish, twelve years; S. Bixby, three years; and J. Chapman, seven years, closing July, 1879, and several others for shorter periods. Mr. G. B. Balch was ordained pastor August 4, 1881, and served to 1884 and was followed by Thomas W. Minnis, 1884-86; Joseph Hammond, supplied, 1887-89; D. W. Morgan, supplied, 1889-93; William F. Warren, acting pastor, 1893-98; Joseph W. Strout, settled, 1899-1909; Fred V. Slavley, 1910-12; Henry R. McCartney, 1913-14.

Universalists ministers preached more or less regularly in Kingston in 1833 and probably before that time. The first record of an annual meeting

under a constitution bears date March 28, 1851. The first settled preacher was Rev. Rowland Connor, whose term of service came to an end by resignation April 17, 1865. Other ministers preaching for greater or less periods, were N. R. Wright, T. B. Thayer, D. D., Ada C. Bowles and A. J. Patterson, D. D.

On the death of Mrs. Miranda S. Bassett, the homestead left her by her husband, in accordance with her will became the parsonage of the society.

Since 1902 this has been occupied by the present pastor, Rev. Frank W. Whippen and his family. Mr. Whippen began his ministerial services in the spring of 1899, and those have continued uninterrupted to the present time.

As stated before the Methodists organized in 1801. A church was built in 1846 and the vestibule, belfry and vestry were added in 1878 when Rev. Charles H. Chase was pastor. During Rev. J. H. Knott's pastorate in 1894 the pews which had faced the door were turned around and the pulpit also changed. In 1910, through the efforts of Rev. Clarence Reed, new pews were put in place and a bell was given by Mr. Albert Brown.

At the 1914 conference Rev. J. N. Bradford was appointed pastor. His immediate predecessors have been Rev. H. P. Copp and Rev. R. S. Gieplily.

The early settlers of Kingston were not unmindful of the education of their children. In 1700 they set apart lands for the support of schools. But the pursuit of knowledge then and there was attended by many difficulties unknown in the present age. The people incurring such great expenses in clearing their lands, erecting their houses, building roads, bridges, mills, etc., besides supporting the military companies necessary to protect their lives and their property, had but little money left to build the schoolhouse or pay the schoolmaster. Even when by hard labor they earned a little money, it was not safe to keep it long for use. Frequently in a few months their money would lose much of its value. Their paper money was of such a poor quality that it often deteriorated in the hands of the collector of taxes, or of the town treasurer, before he could pay it out for the proper objects, and the town would have to pay him for his losses.

Then the inhabitants were scattered so widely that it was extremely difficult to bring the children together into the school when they were in danger, during the long, lonely walks through the forests, from the wild beasts and from the still more fearful savages waiting to kill the little ones or carry them into captivity.

Notwithstanding all these discouragements they did not hesitate to tax themselves for the support of their teachers and their preachers. They wanted well-educated men for pastors and teachers.

Benjamin Choat, A. B., of Harvard, who was the first preacher, it is said, taught school in the garrison-house, where the children were safer from the attacks of the Indians. They had no spelling-books, grammars, and geographies, but used the Testament and the Psalter as reading-books. For writing and ciphering they probably used, as in other places, the bark of the birch-tree. Still, some of these pupils became quite familiar with the science of numbers, and with practical geometry and surveying. When we consider the imperfections of their instruments, and the other difficulties they had to encounter, we wonder that they were so accurate in their surveys.

In respect to orthography, punctuation, and the use of capitals they were

not particular. The modes of spelling differed widely, for Johnson, Walker, and Webster had not put the words of our language in proper shape.

The same writer would sometimes spell a word in two or three different ways on the same page, using such letters as would express the sound of the word as spoken. I will give a specimen, taken *verbatim et literatim* from a manuscript in the Provincial Court papers:

"Mar. 2, 1695 at a meeting of Kingstown men in Kingstown to chuse cunstables & selectmen, we have chose John Mason & Ebenezer Webster for cunstables & James Prescut sener & Isaac Godfrey Gershom Elkins for selectmen of the town."

We find in the records frequent notices of the expenses incurred in supporting the schools. In 1733 "Pd. Mr. Choat for Keeping School £1 16s." In 1745, Matthew Campbell was a schoolmaster. Jeremiah Webster was for some time a teacher, and Jacob Bailey, a graduate of Harvard, and afterwards rector of an Episcopal Church in Annapolis, N. S. In 1750 a colony from Kingston settled in Stevenstown (now Salisbury). During twenty-five years the enterprising people of Salisbury sent fifteen students through Dartmouth College, including the Websters, Ezekiel and Daniel, and a son of the first physician (Dr. Joseph Bartlett), who became Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth.

In January, 1770, the town "Voted to give the money for which the school lands were sold to the commoners or proprietors to settle the dispute with Hampstead, etc." The commencement of the war in 1775 was a great injury to the prosperity of the schools and the churches. After many years the interest in education was revived.

"In 1826, Lieut. Thomas Elkins left by will \$2000, \$1000 for schools & \$1000 for the support of the poor. He was the first (except Rev. Ward Clark) who left any legacy to the town. He was the son of a farmer, descended from one of the first settlers. He was a man of industry, integrity & economy." (C. Patten's MS.) Mr. Elkins had no child, and left about ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Peter French, afterwards left a certain sum of money the income of which is to be devoted to the benefit of the academy, if that institution is kept open, under faithful teachers. He always shrank from official position, but was bound up in the cause of education. As evidence of that he left in his will a bequest of a tract of woodland, which was to be sold and invested in safe corporations, the interest to be applied to the payment of teachers in Kingston Academy, who should be a Methodist or member of some other evangelical denomination, etc. This land was sold for \$4,600, and after deducting expenses gave a permanent fund of \$3,000. This amount given from an estate which inventoried not more than ten thousand dollars, shows the wonderful liberality of the gift and the giver. Mrs. French still survives, although in feeble health.

Kingston Academy.—The building was erected in 1819 at an expense of \$1,500. It was commenced under the patronage of the Methodist denomination, being, I think, the second institution of the kind under their management in New Hampshire. There was a hall finished over the school rooms, and after the old church became unfit for use the Methodist Society worshiped in this hall; but in a few years the control of the institution passed into the hands of a board of trustees of different denominations.

About the year 1856, by a mutual arrangement, the town took charge of the academy building and lot, enlarged and repaired the house, and continued to occupy more than half of it, while the trustees held possession of two rooms on the first floor.

I have not space to name here the prominent men who have studied in this institution. The list of teachers contains the names of many well-known public men. Ex-Governor Noyes has been named. He married 15th of February, 1863, Margarette W. Proctor, of Kingston. He has been governor of Ohio, and United States minister to France, etc. Thomas W. Knox, the famous author of books of travel, and various others might be named.

The Hon. Josiah Bartlett, M. D., was perhaps more widely known than any other citizen of Kingston. He was great-grandson of the emigrant Richard Bartlett (1), who came to Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and died in 1647. His son, Richard (2), born in 1621, died in 1698, leaving a son Richard (3), whose sixth son, Stephen, born in 1691, was the father of Doctor Josiah (5), born in Amesbury, Mass., November 21, 1728, who married January 15, 1754, his cousin, Mary Bartlett, of Newton, and had twelve children. In 1750 he settled in Kingston and soon acquired celebrity by his successful treatment of the throat distemper, so prevalent and so fatal. In 1765 he engaged in political affairs, and became very popular and influential. In 1776-78 he was a member of the Continental Congress. He is said to have been the first man who signed the Declaration of Independence. His biography may be found in the first volume of "The Lives of the Signers of the Declaration," etc. He was the first governor of New Hampshire. For near ten years he held the office of chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas or of the Superior Court. He died May 19, 1795, aged sixty-five years.

Sanborn Seminary was built and endowed by Major Edward S. Sanborn, a native of Kingston, in order that he might provide better educational facilities for Kingston and the surrounding towns. The school qualifies for any college or technical school, or gives a literary and scientific training of the first order for students of both sexes, who do not intend to continue their school life after graduating from the seminary. The board of trustees consists of C. M. Collins, Joseph Wiggin, Samuel C. Prescott, Louis G. Hoyt, John F. Swasey and Rev. Rufus P. Gardner. Z. Willis Kemp is principal with nine instructors. The seminary commenced its twenty-fourth year with ninety-one students.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

Simon P. Fifield, 2d N. H.; William H. Quimby, 2d N. H.; John S. Sweatt, 3d N. H.; Frederic Silloway, 3d N. H.; Daniel P. Seaver, 3d N. H.; Samuel E. Moore, 3d N. H.; Josiah F. Hunt, 3d N. H.; George W. Collins, 4th N. H.; Levin B. Martine, 4th N. H.; George E. Schelling, 4th N. H.; Andrew J. Collins, 4th N. H.; George F. Quimby, 4th N. H.; Edwin S. Brown, 4th N. H.; Elbridge G. Towle, 4th N. H.; John Nickett, 4th N. H.; Frank Monihan, 4th N. H.; Andrew J. Johnson, 4th N. H.; George Davis, 5th N. H.; Andrew J. Davis, 5th N. H.; Peter Handy, 6th N. H.; Timothy Littlefield, 6th N. H.; George Crosbury, 6th N. H.; Osborne P. Webster, 7th N. H.; Alexander Durant, 7th N. H.; George W. Bean, 7th N. H.; James W. Marshall, 7th N. H.; Benjamin Silloway, 7th N. H.; David S. Davis,

7th N. H.; John Silloway, 7th N. H.; John C. Coons, 7th N. H.; Perley P. Chase, 14th Mass.; George Stevens, 14th Mass.; Hazen Davis, 14th Mass.; Joseph Nickett, 14th Mass.; George P. Lowry, 14th Mass.; Frank Nickett, 14th Mass.; Joseph R. Sanborn, 8th Mass.; Stephen M. Bragdon, 5th Mass.; Josiah B. Gale, 12th Mass.; Samuel Curtis, 12th Mass.; William P. Chase, 1st Mass.; John O. Davis, 11th Mass.; Henry L. Patten, 20th Mass.; Warren A. Webster, 22d Mass.; Simon S. Johnson, 22d Mass.; Stephen S. Huse, 28th Mass.; Amos George, 48th Mass.; Robert George, 48th Mass.; Isaiah Tucker, 7th N. H.; Daniel P. DeRochemont, 50th Mass.; Charles A. Davis, 50th Mass.; George Huse, 11th N. H.; S. B. T. Goodrich, 7th N. H.; John Peirce, 48th Mass.; James Peirce, 22d Mass.; Frank Prescott, 48th Mass.; Thomas Geer; John P. Bean, 11th N. H.; Jeremiah T. Curtis; Edmund Q. Brown, 1st Cav.; Addison Griffin, 1st Cav.; John T. Crosby, 1st Cav.; John Bellows, 1st Cav.; George M. Keezer, 1st Cav.; John W. Quimby, 1st Cav.; Charles Tibbets, 1st Cav.; Samuel Goodwin, 1st Cav.; John A. Follet, 1st Cav.; Charles R. Schelling, 99th N. Y.; Howard DeRochemont, 5th Conn.; William M. Simonton, 11th Me.; Joseph H. Flagg; Daniel L. Goodwin; Nathaniel C. Brown, 7th N. H.; Elihu T. French, 7th N. H.; Thomas Martin, 7th N. H.; Hiram F. Davis, 7th N. H.; John Colby, 7th N. H.; John Lucy, 7th N. H.; William G. Wilson, 7th N. H.; George S. Wetherell, 8th N. H.; Calvin D. Wetherell, 8th N. H.; Abraham Sanborn, 9th N. H.; Henry Davis, 9th N. H.; Stephen M. Judkins, 9th N. H.; Charles H. Webster, 9th N. H.; Joel S. Collins, 9th N. H.; Joel Judkins, 9th N. H.; Hiram Glines, 9th N. H.; Benjamin Severance, 9th N. H.; John C. McDaniels, 9th N. H.; Alfred P. DeRochemont, 9th N. H.; Oren S. Silloway, 1st N. H. Battery; Frank Center, 1st N. H. Battery; C. Fred. Myers, sharpshooter; Daniel Colcord, 14th Mass.; Richard H. Davis, 14th Mass.; Marcus M. Bartlett, 14th Mass.; George A. Bartlett, 14th Mass.; William J. Bartlett, 14th Mass.; George P. Severance, 14th Mass.; John W. Swett, 14th Mass.; Moses E. Smith, 14th Mass.; Warren P. Shaw; Joseph George; Franklin B. Goodwin; Otis Tucker; Elbridge G. Collins; Moses Chase; Gilman Crane, 11th N. H.; William A. Cheney, 5th N. H.; Edward L. Cheney, 5th N. H.; John T. Webster, 5th N. H.; James W. Silloway, 5th N. H.; George B. Dudley, 5th N. H.; John W. Hoyt, 5th N. H.; Obadiah S. Collins, 5th N. H.; John A. Webster, 6th N. H.

The quota of Kingston was 150 men; 152 were put in. This list contains 118. Re-enlisted soldiers and substitutes, residence unknown, twenty-four.

Nichols Memorial Library, Kingston.—In the year 1892 the town voted to establish a public library. In 1894 the library was opened in the selectmen's room of the town hall building. In 1898 the present beautiful and commodious building was erected by Mr. J. Howard Nichols in memory of his parents, Nicholas and Mary Barstow Nichols, and on June 8th was presented to the town and accepted and dedicated with appropriate exercises. The trustees of Sanborn Seminary and the trustees of the library made an arrangement for the mutual benefit whereby the library of the seminary, consisting of some fifteen hundred volumes, was placed in the new building, and the Kingston Public Library and that of Sanborn Seminary were practically combined in the Nichols Memorial Library.

The library has steadily grown since 1898, having at present 6,057 books. Mrs. Nellie F. Ingalls is librarian.

The lawyer is Louis G. Hoyt and the physicians are P. F. Joyce, T. O. Reynolds and H. L. Sweeney.

Societies.—Gideon Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, O. E. S.; Columbian Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Ruth Rebekah Lodge.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

LONDONDERRY

Geographical—Name Emigration Settlement—First Families—Allotment of Lands—Incorporation—Fisheries—Indian History—Garrisons—Mills—Highways—Animals—Revolution—Tories—Currency—Schools—War of 1812-15—War of 1861-65—The Churches—Leach Library.

Londonderry's population in 1910 was 1,533. The boundaries of Londonderry, as defined by the charter of June 21, 1722, included all the territory of the present towns of Londonderry, Derry, and Windham, and adjacent parts of Manchester, Hudson, and Salem. The history of these towns is one till division of the large tract became a necessity, thenceforward each town has its own history. As Windham was early set off, nothing pertaining to that town will be embraced in this sketch. Londonderry is the most western town in Rockingham County, is in latitude $42^{\circ} 54'$ north, and longitude $5^{\circ} 45'$ east from Washington. It is twenty-six miles from Concord, N. H., twenty-five miles from Exeter, and forty from Boston, Mass. There are a few ponds in town. Beaver Pond, called by the Indians, "Tsienneto," is a beautiful sheet lying between Derry East Village and the English Range. Northwest of this lie Upper and Lower Shield's Ponds in Derry, and Scoby's in Londonderry. Ezekiel's Pond is near the Windham line, and a part only of Island Pond lies in Derry. Beaver Brook, in the Indian tongue "Kiahionmtatie," is the only considerable stream. The surface of the ground, though broken, is not hilly. The highest elevation is probably Richey Hill, a little over one mile east of East Derry Village. The original growth of oak, hickory, and chestnut is everywhere succeeded by pine. The town has always been mainly agricultural, although much of its early thrift was directly derived from the manufacture of linen cloth within its own borders.

At the time of the settlement of Londonderry, April 11, 1719, O. S., the people of Ireland were mainly divided into three classes: the descendants of the Celtic race, which had occupied the soil from time immemorial, and who were Roman Catholics; the descendants of the English emigration of 1612 and thenceforward, and who were attached to the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England; and the descendants of the Scotch emigration of the early part of the seventeenth century, and who held with undying tenacity to the principles of the Presbyterian Church. From the former of these, the Irish and the English, Londonderry derived its name, and to the latter is it indebted for the hardy men and women who took possession of its virgin soil, and made settlements of its wooded hill-tops, its sunny slopes, and fertile vales.

Name.—The Irish name of Derry had come down with the race through the long centuries prior to 1612, when the great London guilds in taking

possession and settling the sequestered lands granted by James I. prefixed to the old name that of their famous city. It was thus that the name of Londonderry had origin, and our settlers shortly after their arrival adopted it from the mother country, although the territory they selected had for some years previous been known as a part of a very indefinite tract called "Nutfield." The latter name disappeared from the record early in 1722.

They were termed Scotch-Irishmen. New ideas and new facts demanded new names. It was necessary that a people originating in the blood of one nationality and born on alien soil should have a distinctive name. From this came the appellation of Scotch-Irish; nor is it inappropriate, barring a little long-forgotten misconception of the meaning of the term. Excepting a few of English descent and an occasional Scotchman to the "manner born," the Londonderry settlers were of Scotch lineage, born on Irish soil; and, although reared among and surrounded by the native Celt, whose origin antedated veritable history, little if anything distinctively Irish was engrafted upon the Scotch character by the ancestral 100 years' sojourn in Ireland. The antagonisms arising from the diversity of the races and widely differing religions, in connection with the unforgotten confiscations of James I, were more than sufficient to prevent any intermingling of bloods. The peculiar circumstances that surrounded the Scotch-Irish kept them as homogeneous a race as was that of their contemporaries in Scotland, who had never taken departure from their native heaths of Argyleshire. In this respect their isolation from the Catholic Irish was as complete as if an ocean rolled between them.

Cause of Emigration.—The motives that led the Scotch-Irish emigrant of 1719 to sunder all ties with his native land and make for himself a new home in the wilderness were widely different from those which impel the emigrant of today. The former, in the assured hope of securing freedom of conscience and religious liberty, was willing to take his chance in worldly matters. The latter reverses this order, and for the sake of worldly advantage he is willing to imperil his religious interests. Rev. James McGregor, one of the Londonderry emigrants, and their pastor the last ten years of his life, gives the following reasons for their removal to America: "1st. To avoid oppressive and cruel bondage. 2d. To shun persecution and designed ruin. 3d. To withdraw from the communion of idolaters. 4th. To have an opportunity of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of his inspired Word."

Emigration.—The settlers of Londonderry left their native Ireland late in the spring or early in the summer of 1718, and arrived at Boston, Mass., August 4th of that year. As they were embarking on board the ship at Belfast that was to convey them across the sea, an old lady of the kith and kin of the emigrants, too far advanced in life to encounter the perils of the deep, gave them her parting blessing: "Go, and God be wi' ye a' but Willie Humphrey, and he'll be smart enough to take care of himself."

The winter following their arrival in Boston was spent in the harbor of Falmouth, now Portland, Me., under great privations for want of shelter and food, so much so that the great and General Court of Massachusetts aided them to the amount of 100 bushels of meal. Some late changes in the waters of Casco Bay, near the anchorage of their vessel, have revealed among

other things a stone fireplace built by them and used in cooking their food during their sojourn there.

To Nutfield.—Leaving Falmouth, April 1, 1719, they retraced their steps toward Boston as far as Haverhill, Mass., where they arrived the next day. Here they remained a few days awaiting the selection of land for a township by their agent, James McKean, grandfather of Joseph McKean, first president of Bowdoin College. This done and a portion of the Nutfield or Chestnut Territory determined upon, a part of the resolute company on the morning of April 11, 1719, saddled their horses and struck out into the pathless wilderness in search of their future homes, taking their route over "Providence Hill," in what is now Salem, N. H. Another small company under the guidance of Rev. James McGregor, who had spent the previous winter at Dracut, Mass., engaged in teaching, left that place, and, taking their line of travel up Beaver Brook, joined, by previous arrangement, the Haverhill party near the southern shore of Beaver Pond.

Settlement.—Tying their horses at the foot of the hill, ever since known by the name of Horse Hill, they made survey of the surroundings on foot. They passed around the western end of the pond and along its northern shore, arriving at its most eastern extremity a little after noon. Here, under the spreading branches of a stately oak, one of the ancient lords of the soil, they rested their weary limbs, gratified their religious feelings, and fortified their faith by listening to a discourse from their future pastor, Reverend Mr. McGregor. Returning to their horses, they took a southerly direction to the northern side of a brook, to which they gave the name of West Running Brook. Here they kindled their first fire and encamped for the night. The following day, after a sermon by Mr. McGregor, they made their way back to Haverhill to bring on their families, leaving two young men, John Gregg, son of Capt. James Gregg, and Andrew Walker, to pre-empt the soil and guard their hastily constructed camp. They left a gun and ammunition for their protection and three days' provision for their sustenance. Some unforeseen circumstances prevented the return of the settlers at the allotted time, and the young men fell into peril for want of food. In a few days, however, sixteen men with their families arrived upon the ground, took occupancy of the soil, and the work began in earnest.

First Families.—The names of these men are as follows: James McKean, John Barnett, Archibald Clendenin, John Mitchell, James Starrett, James Anderson, Randal Alexander, Robert Weir, James Gregg, James Clark, James Nesmith, Allen Anderson, John Morrison, Samuel Allison, Thomas Steele, and John Stuart. Rev. Edward L. Parker, a careful and judicious writer, in his excellent "History of Londonderry," says,—

"These pioneers of the settlement were most of them men in middle life, robust, persevering, and adventurous, well suited to encounter the toils and endure the hardships of such an undertaking. Most of them attained to advanced age. They lived to see their descendants settled around them and the forest converted into a fruitful field. The average age of thirteen of the number was seventy-nine years, six attained to nearly ninety, and two surpassed it. John Morrison, the oldest of this company, lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years."

First Land Laid Out in Londonderry.—This was without doubt granted by the Massachusetts Colony to the Indian sagamore Passaconaway, of

Pennacook, now Concord, N. H., upon his petition of March 8, 1662, and was surveyed March 27, 1663. It was a tract three miles square, and as it extended one mile and a half east of the Merrimac River, opposite the northern part of the town, must have included a part of Londonderry.

The second grant was by Massachusetts to the proprietors of "Old Dunstable," October 16, 1673. This must have overlapped the territory afterwards Londonderry, as its most "eastern line ran within sight of Beaver Brook."

"Leverett's Farme."—This "farme" was the third grant in order of time, and was to John Leverett, governor of the Massachusetts Colony from 1673 to 1679. It was a "Wilderness Farme" of 1,000 acres, and was situated between what is now Ezekiel's Pond, in Derry, and the Dock. A bridge and the meadows there still bear his name. There is some evidence that the governor sent parties to colonize the grant, but the enterprise failed.

Wheelwright Deed.—The deed of Col. John Wheelwright to the proprietors, October 20, 1719, first gave bonds to the territory. It conveyed a tract of land not exceeding ten miles square, bounded on the north by Cheshire, on the east by Haverhill, on the south by Dracut, and on the west by Dunstable. The settlers had, however, taken possession of the soil on the principle of "squatter sovereignty" six months before, under encouragement from Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, in accordance with a numerous signed petition of the "Inhabitants of ye North of Ireland," dated March 26, 1718.

The First Crops raised by the emigrants were potatoes and flax. They had brought their seed and spinning-wheels from Ireland, and were the first to cultivate the potato and manufacture linen in New England. They appear to have cultivated land in common the summer after their arrival, as there is a tract known by the name of the "Common Field," containing about two and one-half acres, situated a few rods west of the dwelling-house of Mr. Jonathan Cate, in Derry. It was undoubtedly a clearing, and may have been an abandoned planting-ground of the Indians, who were gradually retiring to deeper shades of the wilderness in the wilds of Canada.

Allotment of Lands.—Before the settlers received the deed from Wheelwright three lots of land had been laid out: the "Common Field," April 18, 1719, only seven days from their arrival; James McKean's home lot, August, 1719; and Robert Wears' home lot of sixty acres, also August, 1719. For some reason no more land was assigned till the following year, when nearly all the 105 home lots were laid out, most of them in the summer and autumn. Afterward, when the town came to receive its charter from the Legislature, several gentlemen residing in Portsmouth, N. H., then called "Strawberry Bank," were admitted as proprietors, making in all about one hundred and twenty-five grantees of the town.

The proprietors designated their different divisions of land as "Home lots, 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions, amendment land, and meadows." The former were sixty acres each, while the other lands varied very much in size.

The lots assigned to each proprietor by the committee are designated by the name of home lots second, third, and fourth divisions, addition land, amendment land, and meadows. The home lots were sixty acres each, the second divisions forty acres amendment land, "to make up to every proprietor what his Home Lot wanted in quality to make equal with what was termed

'The Precept.' " The Precept was the home lot of John Stuart, agreed upon as a fair average of lots, and to this all others were compared. If a proprietor deemed his sixty acres of less value than John Stuart's lot, and the lot-layers concurred in this opinion, they laid out to him amendment land in quantity sufficient to equalize his interest.

The second division was made as soon as the settlers began to feel themselves "straitened for want of room." At first no reserve was made for land for roads, and this oversight was remedied by laying out tracts isolated from the home farm in lieu of land taken for highways.

The meadows were of great value, for it was from them that the settlers for a long time obtained the means of keeping their cattle and horses. Every proprietor therefore had a small piece of meadow assigned to him, and it often happened that it was located many miles from his home lot. The quantity of this sort of land allotted to each one varied from one-quarter of an acre to one and a half acres. The rule adopted was that each proprietor should have land enough to yield "three small loads of hay." These meadows must have had astonishing fertility, as many of them yield great burdens after undergoing the discipline of 195 years' cropping without the smallest return.

Double Range.—From a fragmentary record in the first volume of the proprietors' books it appears that the first lots were laid out in the Double Range, situated within the present bounds of Derry, on both sides of West-Running Brook. There are about thirty lots in this range, and are one mile long north and south, and thirty rods wide. The committee began at the line, as claimed by Haverhill, on the south side of the brook, at the eastern end of the range, assigning the first lot probably to William Humphrey, and passing westerly down the brook, the third lot fell to Jonathan Tyler, the south part of which became the property of Archibald Stark shortly after, and on which Gen. John Stark was born, August 28, 1728.

John Stuart's lot, "The Precept," was the most eastern one north of the brook of this range, and was situated a few rods east of the residence of Col. George W. Lane, once known as the Prentice, or Gen. Derby place. The settlers built their cabins very near together, the north side of the range building at the south end of their lots, and the south side at the north end, the brook running between, securing in this way an advantage in case of an attack from the Indians.

Back Range.—The range known on the records as the Back Range consisted of some half a dozen lots, and in this and the northern part of the Double Range is situated the present Village of East Derry, and is the place selected by the emigrants as the site of their first meeting-house.

English Range.—The English Range, of about twenty lots, lies north of Beaver Pond, the long lines running northeast from the pond, six of which abut upon its waters. This range took its name from the fact that several of the proprietors of English descent had their lands assigned in that locality. Among them were John Goffe, first town clerk, and his son, John Goffe, Jr., afterwards quite prominent in the civil, ecclesiastical, and military history of the state. The most northwestern lot of this range was laid out to James Rogers, father of Maj. Robert Rogers, the ranger, who was born here.

Aiken's Range.—The Aiken's Range, of seven lots, derived its name from the three or four families of that name that settled there. At the west end of this range John Bell, the emigrant ancestor of this honored family, had

his home lot and second division laid out together, making 100 acres in all. The South Range of a few lots adjoined the Double Range on the south near the Windham line. All these ranges are within the present Town of Derry; and in the east part of this town several lots were laid out to Portsmouth proprietors, and Governor Wentworth's 300-acre farm in the locality, known as "Derry Dock." James C. Taylor, Esq., was the owner of part of this farm.

Governor Shute's charter farm of 500 acres was laid in Windham, and other land in that town to a considerable extent was assigned to the Londonderry proprietors, but was mainly amendment or other lands than home lots. In the present town of Londonderry the Ayres' Range and the High Range were regularly laid out, the lots of the former being uniform in size and shape with those of Derry. Excepting the seven Ayres' Range lots, the greater part of the present town of Londonderry was laid out as second division amendment and highway lands in very large tracts, amounting in some instances to over four hundred acres.

As the original charter bounds of Londonderry covered considerable portions of the City of Manchester, extending a mile across Hanover Street, a range of several lots, termed Blaisdel's Range, was laid out by the Londonderry committee. This range extended from Nutt's Pond to a point about one mile northeast of the City Hall. On this land, or near it, is the site of a fort built for the protection of the settlers there. It was at the outlet of Nutt's Pond, then Swager's Pond, and called Stark's Fort in compliment to Archibald Stark, who was efficient in building and garrisoning it.

Large tracts of land were laid out for the support of the ministry. They were called "Ministerials." The land assigned to the West Parish, or that part of the town called Canada, was laid out November 6, 1729, on one of the highest hills in what is now Londonderry, and contained 120 acres.

The next year a ministerial was allotted to the old parish church, now East Derry, of fifty-four acres.

In 1744 new bounds were given to it, and six acres added. Most of this land was owned by Hon. William H. Shepard. The ministerial land for the parish of Windham was situated near "Cobbit's Pond," and was laid out in 1744, and contained fifty-five acres.

Incorporation.—The long-pending dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in reference to the lines between these states occasioned the Londonderry settlers much inconvenience. The latter state refused to incorporate the town, and it was not until June 21, 1722, more than three years after the settlement, that the New Hampshire Court granted a charter, although "humbly petitioned" to that effect as early as September 23, 1719.

Probably the colonists were hindered in their attempts to secure town privileges by a misconception of their character on the part of the state governments. They were supposed to be Irish Roman Catholics.

Notwithstanding this the colony thrived. Before the first of the autumnal months had closed fifty-four families from Ireland and elsewhere, in addition to the original sixteen, "did sit down in Nutfield," and the work of settlement went rapidly on. Cabins were built, the forests were leveled, roads were marked out, and obstructions cleared away. There were no idlers in the new colony; labor, skill, and enterprise soon brought their usual reward.

Encroachers.—A large tract of land, some three or four miles wide, along the whole eastern border of the town and within its chartered limits, was claimed by Haverhill people under the old Massachusetts grant, and it was not till the settlement of the state lines in 1740-41 that the border warfare ceased. The Londonderry residents within that claim were arrested and confined in Massachusetts jails, and on the other hand many arrests were made of the "Haverhill squatters," and much litigation followed. Many charges like the following are to be found on the old Counter's books: "To John Barnet six days watching prisoners 1-4-0." Nor was the comfort of these prisoners neglected. Gabriel Barr was paid for thirteen days guarding prisoners at Mudget's house and furnishing them "Board, Rhum, and Vitals." The town also suffered much annoyance from people living on its western borders, along the Litchfield and Nottingham-West lines, claiming lands under the old Dunstable grant.

Location of Proprietors.—The first lot in the English Range was laid out to David Cargill, Sr. The second lot was assigned to Samuel Houston. Mr. Samuel Clark was the owner. Houston was the father of Reverend John, the Bedford loyalist. No one lived on the next original lot. It was called Governor Wentworth's "home lot." His early and steadfast friendship for the settlers was appreciated, and partly repaid in recorded thanks, gifts of salmon, linen cloth, and other very large lots of land. The fourth lot was laid out to Col. John Wheelwright, the grantor of the famous deed. There has been much learned discussion relative to the validity of the Indian deed of his ancestor, dated May 17, 1629. The next three lots successively were Edward Proctor's, Benjamin Kidder's, and John Gray's.

The original owners of these and the other lots were all men of note. John Morrison was the father of Jonathan, the first-born male child in Londonderry, and who in the next generation enjoyed with Capt. Samuel Allison the honor of being the best public speaker in town. John Morrison's daughter, Elizabeth, married William Smith, of Peterboro', N. H., and became mother of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, one of the most gifted of the sons of New Hampshire.

Hon. Samuel Livermore lived in a stone house on the place, just opposite the mansion of Colonel Lane. Hon. John Prentice, who came after him, built the main part of the present house. Besides these several other eminent men made their homes here. Two judges of the highest court in New Hampshire were born on the place—Arthur Livermore and Charles Doe.

Dismemberment of the Town.—The original Township of Londonderry has been divided into several parts. Windham, including a part of Salem, was detached February 12, 1742, and upon the incorporation of Derryfield, now Manchester, September 3, 1751, a large tract along its northern border was taken off and added to that town. March 6, 1778, another part of Londonderry was cut off and united to Nottingham West, now Hudson, by act of the New Hampshire Legislature. July 2, 1827, the remaining part of the old town was divided by the incorporation of Derry.

Town and Parish Records.—Much interest appertains to these various records. All the early records of the East Parish Society, now East Derry, and the early church records of the West Parish, now Londonderry. The former were found a few years ago, and again lost; the latter were loaned

during the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Adams to Rufus Choate, the eminent lawyer, and are said to have been burned with the Concord, Mass., courthouse a few years ago. The books of the Congregational Church formed in East Parish after the settlement of Rev. Jonathan Bow are now at the rooms of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, N. H. The following are some of the many curiosities of these records: October 3, 1727. "Thomas Smith being cited doth appear, & John Morrison & John Mitchel being called doth witness that they saw him get several beaver skins of the Indians for Rum without their value." 1730. "Voted that the town hath agreed to let Hugh Wilson be prosecuted for an idler." 1730, 8th article in town warrant. "To see what the town will do with John More." Record. "Deferred by reason John More is dead."

Fisheries.—The charter of Londonderry inclosed a strip of land extending from the northwest corner of the main body of the town, one mile wide and three miles long. From that point the course was "N. N. E. three miles, then E. S. E. one mile, then S. S. W., to the S. W. angle of Chester." It extends across Hanover Street in the City of Manchester one mile northerly to the place known as the Hall Place. The bill as originally drawn for a charter gave these long lines a north-northwest direction, thus including Amoskeag Falls, but for some unexplained reason the bill was engrossed giving these lines a north-northeast course. The object of this singular addition to the territory of the town was to secure the Amoskeag fisheries at the falls, then of very great value to the people of Londonderry as a means of sustenance, hard pressed as they often were for the necessities of life before their small clearings afforded a comfortable living. In this way Londonderry lost possession of these valuable fishing grounds. They nevertheless asserted their rights, and were measurably successful in maintaining them.

It is an indication that the fishery was of much consequence to the people that one of the earliest roads was laid out to "Ammosceag Falls." There were a large number of rocks among the surging waters of the falls that offered favorable opportunities for catching fish. These places were highly prized, and the strifes of the bold, courageous, and athletic men contending for them, added to the foaming waters rushing around the rocks, often occasioned accidents, many of which were fatal. "Todd Gut" derived its name from the fact that John Todd, son of Col. Andrew Todd, was drowned there while fishing in company with his cousin, John Bell, of Londonderry. Before the dams were built at Lawrence, Massachusetts, vast quantities of shad, alewives, and eels were annually caught, and often a fine salmon. This royal fish must have been abundant, as many charges are found on the town books like the following: "To John Goffe, Jr., for 98 lbs. salmon at £10 4s. od.;" "To Hugh Morrison, for carrying salmon to Portsmouth, £1, 10s. od." If a favor was to be asked of the governor, some prominent man was dispatched to Portsmouth on horseback with a salmon in his saddlebags for his excellency. Large quantities of fish were taken at Thornton's Ferry. Within the memory of living persons, many families regarded their barrel of shad of equal importance with their barrel of beef or pork. With the settler fish was a healthy and grateful change from the inevitable samp and barley broth, which was their staple diet.

Indian History.—From some cause, not fully understood, the town suffered but little in the various Indian wars that distressed the people of other

towns of New Hampshire. It is not known that a single person from Londonderry lost his life at the hand of the savage tribes that carried desolation and death to many homes in the state. Parker ascribes this exemption "to the influence of the Reverend Mr. McGregor with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the French governor of Canada. It is said they were classmates at college, that a correspondence was maintained between them, and that at the request and representation of his former friend the governor caused means to be used for the protection of the settlement."

An illustration of the friendliness of the Indian tribes is related as occurring in the family of Archibald McMurphy, Esq., who lived in the north part of the West Parish, on the farm known as the David R. Leach place. McMurphy and wife, one Sunday when two miles on their way to church, met eight Indians going to Amoskeag, and in the direction of their house, where were several small children. The mother became alarmed, and proposed to turn immediately back to protect their helpless family. The father replied that the Indians were too strong for them, and asked her what she could do. Said she, "I can die with the weans if I can't do better." On their way back they found the remains of a deer, and on their arrival home the savages were broiling and roasting the venison and giving the young McMurphys a delicious repast.

Notwithstanding all this, Londonderry furnished at different times men and means to assist in repelling the incursions of the "Indian enemy." There were three men from the town in the famous expedition of Capt. John Lovewell to the Pigwacket country in 1725,—John Goffe, Jr., subsequently Colonel Goffe, Benjamin Kidder, his brother-in-law, and Edward Linkfield. Kidder was taken sick, and was left at a fort by the company at Ossipee Lake. Goffe, with several others, also remained at the fort. Linkfield alone of the three was in the fight which took place May 19th. He was one of the nine that received no considerable wound, and, with Goffe and Kidder, returned home in safety. In the summer of 1745, Capt. Peter Pattee, of Londonderry, "scouted the woods with a small company of cavalry," and the next year Capt. Samuel Barr with seventeen men performed a like service. Capt. Andrew Todd also arranged the woods in July, 1746, with twenty-two men. During the year 1755 the town furnished many men at Crown Point, and enlistments were made in 1757 and 1758. In the expedition to Canada in 1760 Londonderry was largely represented. The town furnished one company at Louisburg in 1745. It was under command of Capt. John Moor.

Garrison-Houses.—Notwithstanding Londonderry dwelt in comparative security from Indian attacks, a few garrison houses were built, to which the people could repair should danger impend. The house of Capt. James Gregg, near the mill, was a garrison, and also the house of Samuel Barr. The town paid for a "flanker" round Reverend Mr. McGregor's dwelling, and there were other garrisons in the East Parish. Mr. John A. Plumer, who was born in the West Parish garrison house, remembers, when a boy, of looking through the holes cut in the immense timbers, through which an assailed party could thrust their guns. John Woodburn, a proprietor who died in 1780, is said to have lived in a garrison-house.

Town's stock of bullets and ammunition.

In June, 1718, the Province of New Hampshire enacted a law requiring towns to keep on hand one barrel of good powder, 200-weight of bullets, 300

flints for every sixty listed soldiers for use in case of an Indian attack. Londonderry obeyed the law of the land and always had a full supply of the required ammunition. There are payments recorded in the town books like the following:

"To Daniel McAfee for making bulits, £0 4s. od."

"To James Alexander for lead for bulits, £0 2s. od."

People were paid for taking charge of the town stock. By vote of the town at one time the stock of powder was stored in the attics of the meeting-houses, a pleasant and useful place in case of lightning during church services. "1745, voted to buy two barrels of gunpowder and lodge one-half in the old meeting-house and the other half in the new."

Early Grist-Mills.—Capt. James Gregg built a grist-mill in 1722, in what is now Derry Village, probably on the spot where the mill of W. W. Poor now stands. This is usually regarded as the first in town. There is, however, a record on the town books indicating that the mill of David Cargill, at the eastern extremity of Beaver Pond, may have an earlier date. It is the record of the road running along north of the pond from Samuel Marshall's house to George McMurphy's, dated February 13, 1720. The road crosses "the brook below Captain Cargill's grist-mill." The Gregg mill was long kept in that family, but since it passed to other hands has had many owners.

In Londonderry the mill privilege of E. C. Kendall has been improved as such since about June 1, 1731. At that time the proprietors granted it to Benjamin Wilson, who built the first mill. It has since been known as Moor's mills and Gross' mills, and now Kendall's. Mills were first built in the northeastern part of Londonderry, by David McAfee.

Early Saw-Mills.—A grant of land was made by the proprietors June 17, 1719, to Robert Boyes, James Gregg, Samuel Graves, and Joseph Symonds, on condition that they should build a saw-mill upon Beaver River (Brook), to be ready some time in the month of September of that year. The "privilege of the stream was also granted to them and their heirs forever, from the foot of the falls to the upper end of Beaver Pond, and James Gregg to build a grist-mill on said stream." It is not known just what time this saw-mill was built, but it must have been before February 20, 1720, as the road between the two villages was laid out at that date, "beginning at the bridge below the saw-mill." William Gregg was paid in 1721 four pounds for sawing boards for the meeting-house. In 1721 a grant of the privilege of Aiken's Brook and one acre of land was made to the proprietaries in Aiken's Range, on condition that they should build a saw-mill. This mill must have stood where is now the mill of Washington Perkins. Horne's mill is on the same stream, lower down.

Highways—First Road.—The following is the record of the laying out of road between the villages: "Feb. 13, 1720. A byway laid out from the bridge below the Sawmill, from thence running sou-easterly by Mr. Gregg's hous, from thence turning more easterly, along by James Clark's new hous, & so up by James Neasmath's & so along as the old way as far as the east corner of Robert Wear's fence." There is no authority given for this, but December 16, 1725, the selectmen of that year indorsed it, and added, said road to be "two rods wide & to be open & common without gates & bars." The English Range road from George W. Dickey's to Samuel Marshall's,

and along the north of the pond to George McMurphy's, was laid out about the same time.

The road to "Ammasceegg Falls" was first laid out by Capt. James Gregg and William Aiken in 1724. But a small part of this road is now in use. The roads from the East Church in Derry to the pond, and that running south by the cemetery, and also the highway across the Double Range south of West Running Brook were all worked out by the selectmen June 1, 1723. The Aiken's Range road, November 6, 1723, to be four rods wide across the Aiken lots, and two through the village to the mill. The Chester road was laid out November 17, 1723. The highway between Derry Village and the depot, and thence to William P. Nevin's land in Londonderry, three rods wide, was laid out in 1737. Many of the leading highways in Derry were laid out in 1723 and the two or three years following. The Londonderry turnpike was built in 1806. In Londonderry the laying of roads began June 19, 1730, at John Duncan's house. The road running east to meet the Aiken's Range road was laid out at that time. January 31, 1740, was laid out the highway by Aaron P. Hardy's house, north and south, and west by the graveyard. No roads over the old graveyard hill were laid out till 1739, although there must have been much travel there. The road from W. P. Nevin's land, running west by the house of John Gilcreast to Mason Boyd's house, three rods wide, was laid out in 1737, and the main road across Londonderry, east and west to Litchfield, in 1744 and 1745, and from Dinsmore's Corner north to the Baptist Church in 1745. The Mammoth road was built in 1831.

Some laid-out highways were never built, and many years elapsed before even the main portion of them were anything but bridle-paths. In the last hundred years great improvement has been made in both towns in widening and straightening.

Wild Animals.—The early settlers of Londonderry found the forests alive with many kinds of game. Deer and bears were abundant. A moose killed in the West Parish gave name to a hill there of 500 feet elevation. For more than sixty years the town elected men to "prevent the killing of deer out of season." Bounties were paid on wolves' heads, and as late as the Revolution people brought their sheep to the fold every night to guard against the depredations of this fierce animal. Many stories relate encounters with bears. Probably the last one killed was in 1807. It took fifty men and three days' time to capture him. He weighed 200 pounds dressed, and his skin afforded the party a whisky-punch and a jollification.

Domestic Animals.—Horses were common in town from the first settlement. The earliest accounts record payments similar to the following: "To Abel Merrill for money due from the town and horse hire, £0 12s. 0d. To James Nesmith for his horse £0 8s. 0d." There was constant use for horses in "going to ye Bank,"—that is, Portsmouth,—with salmon and cloth for the state officials, and in "going down for the elements of the Sacrament"; and the long distances that had to be gone over by most of the people every Sunday in attending meeting needed the services of this useful animal. Deacon James Reid, the father of Gen. George Reid, lived in the locality called Kilrea, on the extreme southern border of Derry, but was always a regular attendant at the West Parish Church. The McClary family never failed to appear at church in the East Parish, although their residence was in the west part of Londonderry, near the present site of the Baptist Church. Large numbers

traveled equally as far to their places of worship, and were constant in their attendance. Just what time oxen came into general use is not known. The following extract from the records, dated March, 1722-23, would indicate that cows at least were abundant, possibly too much so: "Voted that all persons shall have the liberty to bring in cattle to the town, so as to make up the number of six with his own cattle and no more, and those that have cattle of their own have the liberty to bring the number of ten if they bring a bull with them, otherwise to bring in no more." Hogs were plenty and troublesome, and were allowed to run at large, requiring a by-law that compelled their owners to yoke them. 1722, "voted that hogs shall be yoked from the 20th of March to the last of October." The people were often called upon to entertain the governor and other gentlemen high in office, and when salmon or venison were out of season a sheep or lamb was brought to the block.

Exempt Farms.—A few of the Londonderry settlers who were in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, 1688-89, and who took an important part in the defense of the city, were, in common with all the soldiers engaged there, exempted from taxation by an act of the British Parliament. This exemption continued down to the Revolution, which terminated all the authority of England here. Among the exempts were Rev. Matt. Clark, John Barr, William Caldwell, Abraham Blair, and James Wilson. There were probably more, but their names are unknown. James Wilson lived on the Proctor place.

Slaves.—There were a few slaves in town before the Revolution. The census of 1773 enumerated twelve male and thirteen female persons of this class. Reverend Mr. Davidson had two, mother and daughter, named "Poll and Moll." In the West Parish, Deacon James Thompson and Thomas Wallace held property of this kind. The latter owned a negro boy, for whom he had paid \$100. Toney made a raft and went for a ride on the flowed meadow of the "fourteen-acre meadow brook." The craft proving unsafe, Toney, in fear of drowning, shouted to his owner to come and help him and save his \$100.

Revolution.—Londonderry was not behind other towns of New Hampshire in carrying the burdens imposed upon them by the War of the Revolution. The town entered early into the conflict with men and means, and held resolutely on till the long and severe contest with England was terminated in the treaty of peace in 1783. Mr. Parker, in his history, says, "When the news came that General Gage was marching troops into the interior, New Hampshire at once took up arms and hastened to the scene of action. Twelve hundred of her sons instantly repaired to Charlestown and Cambridge. Among these was a company from Londonderry. The tidings had no sooner reached the town than the whole community were seized with a warlike frenzy. A number of men, dropping instantly their implements of husbandry, hastened to spread the news, and in a few hours all who could bear arms were assembled on the common at the meeting-house. They were prepared to act. From the two companies of militia in town a large company of volunteers was at once formed. They started instantly on being organized, their provisions, ammunition, and whatever was necessary for their encampment and future wants being afterwards forwarded by express. The roll of this company is as follows: George Reid, captain; Abraham Reid, first lieutenant; James Anderson, second lieutenant; John Patten, quartermaster-sergeant; Daniel

Miltimore, John Nesmith, Robert Burnet, John Mackey, sergeants; James McCluer, Robert Boyer, Joshua Thompson, George McMurphy, corporals; Robert Burke, drummer; Thomas Inglis, fifer; Matthew Anderson, Robert Adams, Samuel Ayers, Hugh Alexander, John Anderson, Alexander Brown, William Boyd, John Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Peter Christie, Solomon Collins, Stephen Chase, William Dickey, James Duncan, Samuel Dickey, John Ferguson, John Head, Asa Senter, Samuel Houston, Jonathan Holmes, Peter Jenkins, John Livingstone, Hugh Montgomery, John Morrison, James Morrison, Joseph Mack, Martin Montgomery, Robert McMurphy, William McMurphy, William Moore, Robert Mack, David McClary, Archibald Mack, James Nesmith, James Nesmith, Jr., William Parker, Joshua Reid, William Rowell, Thomas Roach, Abel Senter, James Stinson, Samuel Senter, Samuel Thompson, John Vance, Hugh Watts, Thomas Wilson, John Patterson, Henry Parkinson, Samuel Stinson, John Smith, Richard Cressey, and James Moore, and six men from Windham, privates. Lieutenant Reid was of Windham. As William Adams, William Gregg, and David McGregor were in the service at that time, they were probably at Bunker Hill. There were also seventeen men from Londonderry in Colonel Prescott's regiment who took a part in that engagement, and probably a few others, as the town paid bounties to ninety-nine men.

Capt. John Nesmith commanded a company raised in August, 1776, in which were thirty-nine men from Londonderry. Of these, not before named, were Samuel Cherry, ensign; Solomon Todd, sergeant; Michael George, drummer; Timothy Dustin, fifer; John McClurg, William Rogers, Robert McCluer, James Ewins, Robert Boyer, Jr., John Orr, Samuel Rowell, John Humphrey, John Cox, Edward Cox, John Anderson, Jr., Thomas White, Ephraim White, James Moor, Samuel Eayers, John Ramsey, David George, Jonathan Gregg, Abner Andrews, Alexander Craige, William Colby, Patrick Fling, William Adams, James Boyer, Jr., Jonathan George, Charity Killicut, and John Lancaster, privates. In December, 1776, the following enlistments were made, not before named: Jonathan Wallace, William Lyon, Moses Watts, Thomas McClary, Jesse Jones, Arthur Nesmith, John Todd, Benjamin Nesmith, James Hobbs, Nathan Whiting, Benjamin Robinson, David Marshall, William Burroughs.

The enlistments in 1777 and 1778 of three years' men numbered about fifty, several of whom had previously seen service. Capt. Daniel Reynolds commanded a company of seventy men at Bennington, David McClory and Adam Taylor lieutenants, John Smith, John McKeon, John Anderson, and John Robinson sergeants. Lieutenant McClory was killed there, and is said to be the only man from Londonderry who lost his life in battle during the war, although according to the muster-rolls the town furnished more men than any other in New Hampshire. Twenty-five men under Capt. Joseph Finlay served for a short time at Saratoga in 1777, and the same year there were five men in Col. Henry Jackson's regiment. In 1778 the town paid bounties to twenty men for service in Rhode Island. 1779 there were seventeen enlistments; in 1780, thirteen; in 1781, thirty. (See Chester.)

Association Test.—At the beginning of the second year of the war there were so many persons in all our towns suspected of Toryism that the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, in accordance with a recommendation of the Continental Congress, requested selectmen to circulate papers for sig-

nature affirming opposition to the British Government. In Londonderry there were 372 males over twenty-one who signed a declaration of independence, substantially the same as the memorable declaration of July 4, 1776, and but fifteen who refused to sign.

Tories of the Revolution.—Londonderry had perhaps her share of Tories. This offensive name was given to those persons who took sides with Great Britain in our War of Independence, and was applied to those who even leaned that way. "Time's effacing fingers" have softened down the asperities of that period, and the "king's friends" are now everywhere designated by the less opprobrious name of loyalists. Considering the power of England, the feebleness of the colonies and their poverty, it is not surprising that large numbers of people either openly favored the crown or were inclined that way. It is to be added, however, that as soon as the first blow was struck a large portion of the latter class sided with the patriotic party, and joined with them heart, hand, and purse in the unequal contest with England. Many of the loyalists were on the shady side of fifty years, and were looking towards the setting sun. The ambition and enterprise of younger days were gone, and after the severe struggles they had endured in subduing the forest and the Indian enemy that roamed through them they desired to possess their homes of peace and plenty in quiet, and pass the remainder of life undisturbed by war's alarms. But when aroused by the blood shed at Bunker Hill, many of them were ready for the fray. It is related of Samuel Campbell, of Windham, who leaned at first to the loyalist side, that when he heard from Bunker Hill he saddled "his old meer," and took provisions in his saddle-bags to his two boys, who had been in the fight, thinking, as he said, "they might be hungry." The loyalists, as a class, were men of wealth, education, and respectability, many of them holding office under the crown. It is no wonder then that large numbers hesitated to go at once into rebellion. For some reasons not known there were more loyalists in the English Range than were to be found in any other part of the town. There were a few that lived near the First Church, now East Derry. Among them Col. Stephen Holland was the most prominent. His reputation as a Tory was more than local, as the history of the times clearly proved. He was tavern-keeper and a merchant, was a man of wealth and education, and his influence, in the language of the day, is said to have "tarred numbers of the people with the stick of Toryism." He was proscribed and banished by the act of November 19, 1778, and his property, numbering four farms, was confiscated. The same act also proscribed and banished the following men of Londonderry: Richard Holland, John Davidson, James Fulton, Thomas Smith, and Dennis O'Hala. It does not appear that any one suffered confiscation except Colonel Holland. There were perhaps some twenty men in town who were Tories, but they were not prominent enough to cause much trouble. John Clark, of the English Range, was confined for a time to his own premises, with liberty only to attend church on Sunday. He ventured to step across his lines to pick up a hawk he had shot, for which he was fined. A barn was raised on the hill where Mr. Clement lives during the height of the Tory excitement, and much apprehension was feared that trouble would ensue, as the Tories of the English Range would be there and meet the Pinkertons, the Aikens, and the Wallaces. It was feared that blows would follow political discussion, and a fight between those stalwart men would

be no small affair. The parties, however, had the good sense to raise the barn, quietly drink their whisky, and depart for their homes in peace. The women of that day had their politics as well as the men. The wife of Dr. Alexander Cummings "wished that the English Range from its head to Beaver Pond ran ankle-deep in Whig blood."

Taverns.—Before May 12, 1726, John Barr, who lived on the John B. Taylor place in the East Parish, kept a tavern for the "accommodation of Man & beast." This is made certain by the following extract from the journal of John Wainwright, clerk of the Massachusetts Bay Committee, sent to lay out Pennacook, now Concord, N. H. In going from Haverhill to Pennacook, "about 11 or 12 o'clock we arrived at Nutfield, alias Londonderry, & refreshed ourselves & horses at the house of one John Barr, an Irish tavern-keeper, but we had nothing of him but 'small Beer.'" There were numbers of hostleries in Londonderry; many of them, however, were merely places where spirits in some form was sold, and they were much frequented long after the Revolution by the old soldiers of that and the previous Indian wars. They often got together of a winter's night, and after inspiring draughts of punch and flip the old-time memories would come over them, and as "the night drave on wi' sangs and clatter," they would "shoulder their crutches and show how fields were won." The loyalist colonel, Stephen Holland, kept tavern where the late David Bassett lived, and after him Capt. Samuel Allison and others. Dr. Isaac Thom, with much other business, was a hotel-keeper. In Derry lower village a public-house was kept at the Thornton place several years by John Dinsmoor and others.

In the West Parish, James Thompson, at the Hurd place, entertained the surveyors for Holland's map in 1784, and near the close of the Revolution, at the Dinsmoor corner, 300 Hessian prisoners from Burgoyne's army, on their way to Boston, were kept for a night. Packer's tavern was on the High Range. He employed Richard H. Brinton, a deserter from the British army, to paint a sign during the excitement of the Jefferson campaign. He had Jefferson's likeness put on one side of the sign. The painter asked what he should paint upon the other. "Oh," replied Packer, "I am not particular; anything appropriate to go with Jefferson." "Well, then," said Brinton, "I will just paint the devil!"

Currency.—Like all new countries, the people of Londonderry suffered great inconvenience for want of a circulating medium wherewith to transact their business. There was but little of what could be called money in the settlement during the lives of the emigrants, and yet they were not wholly destitute. Most business was done by means of barter, corn, beans, peltry, and even spinning-wheels taking the place of money. In the emergencies arising from the various Indian wars the Government was compelled to issue "Bills of credit." All such bills authorized before 1742 were called "Old Tenor," and the issue of that year and subsequently till the Revolution were denominated "New Tenor." The temptation to over-issues beyond the credit of the Government to respond could not be resisted, and great depreciation was the natural result, to the severe embarrassment of the people. The salary of Reverend Mr. Davidson, of the East Parish, in 1767 was 1,500 pounds of old tenor, and the next year it was seventy-five pounds lawful

money. The depreciation of the Continental money wrought financial ruin to large numbers of the people.

The subjoined order among the town's papers will illustrate some of the difficulties the fathers had to wrestle with in relation to their currency:

"To Mr. Jesse Jones, Constable:

"Please pay or discount with James Rogers, ten shillings in certificats, and five shillings of Indents, & three shillings and four pence out of your town list, & one shilling & eight pence in specie, & one shilling eight pence in specie orders, and one shilling eight pence out of your county list, it being for his father's pole tax, rated and dead in the same year, & it will be allowed on settlement of your lists.

"George Reid, Select Clerk.

"Londonderry, Jan. 15, 1790."

Schools.—The settlers of Londonderry made early and as full provision as possible for the rising generation; and this good example has been followed to the present day. An early law of the province required "every fifty householders to be provided of a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write, and one hundred families were required to set up a Grammar school." Accordingly the town voted in 1726 "That a Grammar school shall be sett up by David McGregor." And the same year "Voted to build a school-house 18 ft long beside the chimney, that there shall be two fire-places in one end as large as the house will allow, 7 foot in the side of logs at the meeting-house." In 1728 the wages of a schoolmaster were thirty-six pounds per annum. March 25, 1732, "Voted that there shall be two schools kept as public schools for the year; the one at the meeting-house, and at or by, as near Allen Anderson's house, or thereabouts, and Mr. John Wilson shall be the schoolmaster." Before the establishment of the present system of common schools all through the town teachers were employed, and schools were taught in private houses, and not infrequently barns were used as school-rooms. The Hon. Samuel Bell, afterwards governor of New Hampshire, when in college taught a winter term in a dwelling-house in the West Parish. He was a strict disciplinarian even for those times, and during the first week of the term some of the mischievous boys got sundry raps over the head from a cane in the hands of the teacher. The following Sunday, at church, John Bell, the father of the college student, anxious for his success, asked Deacon Thomas Patterson how Sam was getting on in school. The deacon replied, "Very well; only I think he had better leave his cane at home tomorrow." The hint was taken, the cane was left at home, and an excellent school was the result.

The various divisions in town known as school districts were at first called "classes," and prudential committees called "heads of the class." The divisions were not numbered as at present, but designated by some local name, as the Aiken's Range Class, etc. All through the years great attention has been given to all matters pertaining to education, and large sums annually expended in support of common schools. The fact that high schools and academies were early established in town is abundant proof that the people have not been and are not behind other towns in providing for the welfare of the rising generation.

Spotted Fever of 1812.—The town has always enjoyed remarkable immunity from epidemics. But two of any account are known in its history. In

1753 a fever of great malignity, much resembling the yellow fever of later years, carried off several of the inhabitants, among whom were a few of the leading citizens. The ravages of the spotted fever of 1812 caused great excitement, and many families suffered severely. In the West Parish three children in the family of Alexander Anderson died, and three or four in the family of David Anderson. Robert Taylor, who lived in the East Parish, lost four children, and William Thompson, two. Bleeding was thought to be a means of cure, but the sickness was so general that the doctors were unable to respond to all the cases. In this emergency Christopher Thom, Abraham Morrison, and Joseph Gregg went through the town using the lancet. Physicians from abroad were employed.

War of 1812-15.—Soon after the declaration of war President Madison requested Governor Plumer, of New Hampshire, to order into service of the United States such a part of the state militia as he should deem necessary for the defense of Portsmouth. A company was drafted from the Third Brigade, to which Londonderry belonged, to serve six months, and Capt. John Leonard, of this town, was put in command. The following-named men went to Portsmouth: Capt. John Leonard, Moses C. Pillsbury, John Palmer, Moses Messer, John Plumer, David Wilson, John Saunders, and James Whittemore. Under Governor Gilman's order of September 9, 1814, Capt. James Thom, of Londonderry, was in command of a company for a short time, but there were no privates from town in this company. Under the same order Londonderry furnished twenty-two men for the service, who were enlisted September 23, 1814, for sixty days. In the same company there were ten men from Windham. The names of all the men above enumerated are on record, but the town furnished others that the muster-rolls are silent in respect to. The political sentiment of the town being largely in opposition to the war, the voluntary enlistments were few. Most of the men were drafted.

Tomatoes were first raised in town in 1822, by Madame Morrison, widow of Rev. William Morrison, she having brought the seed from her early home at Octoraro, Pa.

Emigrations from Town.—No sketch of Londonderry can be perfect without mention of towns colonized therefrom. Very early several of the proprietors relinquished their "home lots" and settled in other parts of the town on second divisions, or amendment land. Among these were John Woodburn, of the Ayers Range, and John Senter, of the English Range, who removed to the lower part of the High Range in the West Parish. John Goffe, four years town clerk, took up residence in 1734 at "Goffe's Falls." Prior to 1736 a vaguely-defined strip of land, called Harrytown, extending several miles along the eastern bank of the Merrimac, opposite Amoskeag Falls, had been partly settled by the Scotch-Irish and English. Much contention arising among them relative to the fishing interest, the former thought best to strengthen their party by a reinforcement from the Scotch-Irish fighting blood of Londonderry. John McNeil, in 1735, and Archibald Stork, in 1736, and several others responded to the call. How well the imperiled settlers, struggling to maintain their claim, judged of the character of the men they summoned to their aid let Chippewa, Bunker Hill, and Bennington in a succeeding generation tell.

Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., settled in 1740; received an im-

portant addition to its population from that part of Londonderry now Windham. Col. Samuel Campbell, Samuel Clyde, and several others were among the early settlers. Bedford, N. H., incorporated May 19, 1750, was largely represented by settlers from Londonderry. Among them were the Riddles, the Moors, the Aikens, the Walkers, the Orrs, and many others. Many of the leading families of Peterboro', N. H., incorporated January 17, 1760, were from Londonderry—the Morrisons, Smiths, Steels, Greggs, etc. In 1760 a company of Archibalds, Taylors, Fishers, and others settled in Truro, Nova Scotia. Large numbers of the early citizens of New Boston, N. H., were of Londonderry—the Crombies, Cochrans, Clarks, Pattersons, McColloms, McAllisters, etc. Nearly all the proprietors of Henniker, N. H., were from Londonderry. Those who removed thither were most prominent in the new settlement—the Wallaces, Campbells, and Pattersons. The first permanent settler in Antrim, N. H., was Deacon James Aiken, of Londonderry. He was succeeded by Duncans, Greggs, and others. The towns of Acworth, Merri-mac, and Goffstown, N. H., claim a Londonderry origin for many of their people, also the towns of Londonderry and Windham, Vt. Belfast, Me., is indebted to this town for its most prominent settlers.

Londonderry Literature.—Several of the early colonists were said to be gifted with poetical talent, and among them were Rev. Matt. Clark and Robert Boyer, Esq. The former was an eccentric minister, and the latter was a man of talent, had great influence in town, and was often in public employment, but the specimens of their writing that have come down to us do not warrant us in giving them a very high place among the poets. Doctor Thornton is said to have left a manuscript work on some religious subject. Rev. David McGregor, Reverend Dr. Morrison, and Rev. Daniel D. Dana, among the older ministers, and Rev. E. L. Parker and Rev. L. S. Parker, of later years, all published sermons. The century sermon of Rev. E. L. Parker in 1819 is the basis of the history of the town he had got nearly ready for the press at the time of his death in 1850. The history, a work of 358 pages, was published by his son, Edward P. Parker, Esq., in 1851, and is regarded as a very valuable work, and one of the best town histories. Copies of the work are very rare, and, like all Londonderry literature, command high prices. In 1870 a compilation of the "Exercises on the 150th anniversary of the town's settlement" was published.

Rev. Luther B. Pert, pastor of the Presbyterian Society in Londonderry, published in 1876 a valuable centennial sermon, historical of the society, church, and town.

Londonderry claims many eminent men who were either natives of the town or residents for a time. Of these may be mentioned John Bell, ancestor of three governors of New Hampshire and three United States senators; Gen. George Reid, the trusted friend of Washington; Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington; Matthew Thornton, the jurist and statesman; Samuel Livermore and John Prentice, the accomplished lawyers; Rev. Dr. Joseph McKeen, first president of Bowdoin College; and many others, of whom there is no space in this sketch even to name. Very large numbers of the most prominent living men in the land "claim kindred here, and have their claims allowed."

Mammoth Road.—This road was built in the summer of 1831, and opened to travel in the autumn of that year. It became at once a popular

line between Concord, N. H., and Boston. Three lines of daily stages were put on the road, which carried vast numbers of passengers. In the winter season large quantities of country produce were carried over the road, seeking a market at Lowell and Boston. This continued till the opening of the Concord and Nashua Railroad, in 1838. The Mammoth Road, so named in derision by its enemies, has always been a great convenience to the people of the town. In 1832 President Jackson and cabinet passed over it on their way from Boston to Concord, N. H., and dined at the hotel of Mr. White, in the north part of the town.

Cemeteries.—The oldest cemetery in town is situated upon the hill known as "Grave-yard Hill," about one mile from the Derry line, nearly opposite the site of the First Church. An acre of land was bought of Robert Wallace. The first interment was "ye learned William Wallace," who died March 27, 1733. He was born at Bush Mills, Ireland, in 1707, graduated at a college in Edinburgh, Scotland, and studied for the ministry. Although it is now a lonely place, unused for purposes of burial, it contains the remains of many of the honored dead of the olden time. Among them John Bell, the emigrant ancestor of the eminent family that has through three or four generations taken a distinguished part in the councils of the state and nation. He died July 8, 1743, aged sixty-four. A massive marble slab marks the resting-place of Maj. John Pinkerton, the founder of Pinkerton Academy. Many members of the Duncan family lie here, and there are stones "In Memoriam" of David and Margaret (Clark) Woodburn, maternal grandparents of Horace Greeley. The second cemetery in town received its first recorded burial in February, 1793—David Patterson, son of Deacon Thomas Patterson, who died the 12th day of that month. Near the center stands a stately and appropriate granite monument inscribed to the memory of Hon. John Bell and wife. He was born in Londonderry, August 15, 1730, and died there November 30, 1825, having long served faithfully the town and state in many important positions. An addition to this yard was made on the south in 1852.

The cemetery in the northwest part was originally a private yard, but now belongs to the town.

Glenwood Cemetery.—About fifty citizens of the town, in 1869, purchased three acres of land of Robert Mack, fenced it, and laid it out into lots. The first buried here was Mrs. John Haynes.

West Parish, or Londonderry Presbyterian Meeting-House.—February 25, 1740, the New Hampshire Legislature incorporated a second parish in Londonderry. It took the name of the West Parish, and embraced all the present town of Londonderry and a considerable part of Derry. The first meeting-house of the parish was erected near the old graveyard certainly as early as 1735, and may have been as early as March 14, 1733, as that was the date of the call to Rev. David McGregor, the first pastor. It was never fully finished, and probably only occasional services were held in it. The second house was built one mile and a half east of the former, in the Aiken's Range, now Derry, about 1737, as we find the parish voted, September 7, 1736, "that they sett up their meeting-house upon that part of James Aiken's home lot known as his sheep pasture." This house was "low in the post, with a low floor requiring descending steps to reach it." It stood on land now owned by the heirs of Thomas Bradford. The location so far to the east, in connection with some dislike of Rev. William Davidson, pastor of the

"old church," occasioned disaffection, which resulted in an unhappy quarrel, which lasted till the close of Rev. David McGregor's ministry, in 1777. Forty families of the West Parish attended meeting at the East Church, now Derry, and the same number from the latter society attended meeting at the West Parish.

The next and third church edifice of the West Parish was begun in 1769. It was located near Henry Campbell's tobacco yard, a short distance from the residence of A. P. Hardy. The next year the house was finished outwardly, but the interior was not finished till 1780. Pews were made in 1787, and sold in the aggregate for £1025 5s. This house stood without much alteration till 1845, when it was taken down and removed to the center of the town, on the Mammoth Road, and fitted up for a town hall.

Some time during the winter of 1836-37, the leading men in the West Parish met at the house of Robert Mack, and took steps for the erection of a new church. Committees were chosen, subscriptions were obtained, and during the summer and fall of 1837 the church was built. The land for a site, originally laid out to David Morrison, was the gift of Robert Mack. The cost was about four thousand dollars. In 1860 a little over two thousand dollars were expended in frescoing the house and making repairs. The bell of this church was purchased in 1856.

Ministers of the West Parish in Londonderry.—Rev. David McGregor was born in Ireland in 1710, came with his father to Londonderry in 1719, and became the first pastor over the West Parish. He early entered the ministry, receiving a call from the West Parish, March 14, 1733. He alternated Sunday services between the Hill Church and that in the Aiken's Range. His abilities and eloquence drew many people from neighboring towns in regular attendance upon his ministrations. He died May 30, 1777, having faithfully served the society forty-four years. He was a non-resident of the parish, living in a house of his own erection on land laid out to his father, known as the Humphrey Choate Place, one mile from East Derry Village. The "forty family quarrel" between the parishes came to an end shortly after his death, the New Hampshire Legislature aiding this result in 1778 by repealing the law allowing that singular interchange of families.

William Morrison, D. D., succeeded Mr. McGregor. He was ordained February 12, 1783. He was born in 1748, in the town of Auchlinnes, parish of Cornerey, Perthshire, Scotland, and died March 9, 1818.

Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., having resigned the presidency of Dartmouth College, was installed over the society January 15, 1822. He was dismissed in April, 1826, "much to the regret of the people," as appears by a record on the West Parish books.

Rev. Amasa A. Hayes, a native of Granby, Conn., a graduate of Yale and Andover, was installed June 25, 1828, and died, greatly lamented, October 23, 1830.

Rev. John R. Adams followed Mr. Hayes by ordination October 5, 1831. He was dismissed in October, 1838. He was afterward settled in Brighton, Mass., and Gorham, Me.; was chaplain in the Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and also of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment.

Among the successors to Mr. Adams have been: Rev. Timothy G. Brainerd, November 5, 1840, to April 26, 1855; Rev. William House, 1857 to 1873; Rev. Luther B. Pert, February 23, 1875, to September 1,

1879; Rev. Ire C. Tyson, June 9, 1891, to May 5, 1883; Rev. Samuel F. French, October 23, 1894, to October 1, 1906; Rev. J. Francis Laughton, May 1, 1908, to February, 1910; Rev. Bertram Christopher, April 1, 1910, to April, 1914.

Mr. D. G. Annis writes that, "The early records of the doings of sessions are now all lost, and those extant date back only to 1823. When the church was organized, of how many members composed and when or by whom the first minister was set over it, are points which have not been ascertained."

Baptist Church and Ministers.—This church was organized in 1779. Services on the Sabbath were occasionally held at the houses of the members fifty years, or till 1829, when the society erected their meeting-house. In November, 1828, a subscription paper was circulated for the object of building a house. Two sites had been in contemplation; "one near Caleb Gooden's corner," and the other "on a gore of land north of John Butterfield's house." January 3, 1829, a meeting was held, the latter place selected, and the church built that year. Caleb Gooden, Stephen Moor, William Plumer, John Butterfield, and James Watts were large contributors. The following-named clergymen, among many others, have preached for the society: Rev. Ezra Wilmoth, Rev. John Upton, Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, fourteen years; Rev. J. W. Poland, two years; and Rev. Thomas W. Herbert. Rev. Joshua L. Whittemore was pastor from 1857 to 1867. Other pastors have been Rev. Charles F. Gould, Rev. W. H. Horne, Rev. William Gussman, and the present pastor Mr. Sturtevant.

During Mr. Gussman's ministry extensive improvements have been made including tower and bell.

The late William Plumer, of Londonderry, left his homestead in the north part of the town to the society.

Methodist Meeting-House and Ministers.—The Methodist Episcopal Society worshiped in the town hall for two years before the erection of their church. This was built in 1855-56, and dedicated March 5, 1856. Rev. Henry Nutter was their first minister. Below are consecutively all the names of the other preachers and the dates of their pastorate: 1856-57, Rev. A. Folsom; 1857-59, Rev. J. Hayes; 1859-60, Rev. A. C. Dutton; 1860-62, G. W. T. Rogers; 1862-65, O. H. Call; 1865-66, I. Taggart; 1866-68, J. Hayes; 1868-69, E. Scott; 1869-71, A. A. Cleveland; 1871-73, J. A. Steele; 1873-74, F. D. Chandler, L. L. Eastman; 1874-75, S. Beedle; 1875-78, J. F. Spalding; 1878-79, A. R. Lunt; 1879-80, E. P. F. Dearborn; 1880-81, H. H. French, 1881-82, J. M. Bean; 1882-83; 1884-86, J. H. Knott; 1887, H. B. Copp; 1888-92, Jrad Taggart; 1893-96, Noble Fisk; 1897-1900, G. A. McCucas; 1901-03, J. P. Frye; 1904-05, W. J. Wilkins; 1905-06, C. A. Reed; 1907-08, G. H. Heizer; 1909, N. L. Porter; 1910-11, J. Kirkwood Kraig; 1912-14, C. E. Eaton.

Rebellion, 1861-65.—The attack upon Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861, united the people of Londonderry, without distinction of party, in favor of vigorous measures by the general government to maintain the integrity of the Union. The enthusiasm of the town developed itself in the formation of two companies for purposes of military drill. Frequent meetings were held and enlistments encouraged, so that when the time came for action the town was ready to do its duty. Seven of its citizens enlisted in the first regiment sent from New Hampshire. May 11, 1861, the town voted to provide for

the families of volunteers, and all through the war generous bounties were paid, the last, January 2, 1865, of \$600. Drafted men received each \$300.

First Regiment, Three Months' Men.—Wesley B. Knight, corporal; Edwards O. Dodge; W. H. Martin; Haskell P. Coffin; Charles H. Morrison; David W. Coffin; Joseph C. Abbott.

Second Regiment.—Charles Vickerey, lieutenant, wounded and captured July 2, 1863, died July 8, 1863; Samuel N. Payne; Peter Flynn; James C. Furbush.

Fourth Regiment.—William S. Barker, captain, commenced February 17, 1865, discharged May 20, 1865; William S. Pillsbury, first lieutenant, commenced September 20, 1861, resigned October 20, 1861; Joseph C. Abbott, died of disease at Folly Island, S. C., June 13, 1863; John W. Barker, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 28, 1864; James Dooley; Thomas Dissmore, died at Morris Island, S. C., August 11, 1863; Charles R. Frost; George Lawson; William C. Flanders; Stephen A. Nichols; Warren G. Pike, wounded October 22, 1862, died July 22, 1863; Lorenzo Wight, died of disease at St. Augustine, Fla., August 19, 1862.

Fifth Regiment.—John D. K. Marshall, wounded June 3, 1864; William Kerner; John Curtin, wounded September 30, 1864; E. G. Holmes; Thomas O'Neil; Andrew C. Smith; Patrick Murphy; L. Schuttsmayer; John Wilson; Silas F. Dean, promoted to chaplain February 1, 1864.

Sixth Regiment.—John O'Donal, James Mitchell, John Wilson.

Seventh Regiment.—Charles H. Brickett; William C. Bancroft; L. P. Gardner; Thomas F. Dodge; Henry C. Dickey; Irving T. Dickey, wounded February 20, 1864, died April 11, 1864; Timothy A. Smith; A. P. Colby; William M. Boyce; Edward Clark; G. M. Clark; Moses F. Colby; Charles O. Dessmore.

Eighth Regiment.—Eugene L. Curtis; Elbridge Curtis; Charles E. Follonsbee, died of wounds at Port Hudson, July 4, 1863; Charles E. Conant, wounded June 14, 1863; George W. Blood.

Ninth Regiment.—A. F. Hamblett; Andrew C. Smith, captured at Poplar Grove, Va., September 30, 1864.

Tenth Regiment.—John Haynes, assistant surgeon, resigned June 30, 1863; Samuel Woodbury; George W. Vickerey; Alonzo R. Wells, wagoner.

Eleventh Regiment.—Charles D. Annis, wounded May 6, 1864, died May 18, 1864; George W. Vickerey; Armanda S. Vickerey, wounded May 12, 1864, died at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864; William H. Vickerey.

Twelfth Regiment.—Peter Flynn; Benjamin Wilson; D. B. Harrington, died at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; Calvin Johnson; Amos H. MacGregor; Isaac Colley, killed at Drury's Bluffs, May 16, 1864; Daniel Goodwin, killed in action June 25, 1864; Samuel Clark, captured May 16, 1864; O. B. Goodwin; John C. Estey, wounded May 16, 1864; John F. Davis; Clinton Farley; David Goodwin; Edward P. Moore, sergeant, wounded July 27, 1864, died August 16, 1864; Benjamin F. Pettingill; Horace P. Estey; Albert Atwood, killed in action June 30, 1864; Charles E. Estey, wounded May 16, 1864, taken prisoner and died at Andersonville, Ga., August 10, 1864 (Grave No. 5337); Moses M. Myrick, killed at Deep Run, August 16, 1864; Wesley B. Knight, sergeant, captured and died at Florence, S. C., October 20, 1864; William Lamson, wounded May 16, 1864; William H. Martin; Charles H. Morrison, captured, died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., December 22, 1864; George H. Robinson; David C. Stevens; Benjamin Shipley, died

of disease on steamer "Ben. Deford," June 7, 1865; Joseph A. Wyckoff, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862. Mr. Wyckoff was the first soldier from Londonderry killed in war.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Dearborn W. MacGregor, A. H. Randall, John H. Little.

Fifteenth Regiment.—Lieut. Washington Perkins; M. N. Holmes; Charles MacGregor; W. F. Holmes; W. J. Pond, died of disease at Baton Rouge, June 20, 1863; John H. Sanborn, wounded May 27, 1863, and died at Port Hudson, June 2, 1863; John Orall; Charles R. Clark; Martin L. Moore; A. P. Alexander; Horace D. Gregg; Washington I. Coburn; James G. Morrison; Hiram Webster.

Eighteenth Regiment.—Thomas F. Dodge; Washington Perkins, first lieutenant; David W. Coffin; John H. Estey, died of disease at Washington, D. C.; Frank O. Greeley, died at Concord, N. H., May 6, 1865; William P. Nevins; G. F. Plumer; Walter L. Robbins; George W. Wilson; Samuel L. Woodbury, died of disease at Londonderry, February 27, 1865; Francis Lupean; O. S. Sorer; Daniel Griffin; James Dooley; M. N. Holmes; Lyman J. Slate; John C. Scully; Horace E. Woods; Hugh Mulheran, William P. Wallace.

First Regiment N. H. Vol. Cavalry.—George F. Anderson and Samuel Whittier.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.—William S. Pillsbury, lieutenant, date of commission, September 5, 1864; Haskell P. Coffin, lieutenant; Carlos W. Noyes; James H. Eaton; Isaac W. Hall; John H. Nutter; Arley P. Tenney; Washington I. Coburn; A. J. Benson, sergeant; Charles R. Frost; William Clark; John Merrill; Augustus Alexander; J. M. Bancroft; John E. Bancroft; John L. Blood; G. W. Clark; John R. Campbell; David Flanders; George F. Greely; Duston Hamblett, died January 10, 1865; David W. Coffin; Henry A. Hovey; Thomas M. Holmes; W. P. Lund; Benjamin Martin; James A. Nichols; A. H. Nichols; N. B. Perno; L. Pickering; B. Sullivan; John C. Towns; D. G. Wheeler; William Young; G. W. Annis; James S. Wheeler; Edwin Follonsbee.

First Regiment of Sharpshooters.—Henry Moulton, National Guards, N. H. Militia, in the U. S. service sixty days, on garrison duty at Fort Constitution; Elijah G. Chase; Charles Goodwin.

Unattached Co. N. H. Vols. at Portsmouth Harbor.—B. L. Center.

Men from Londonderry in the 14th Mass. Regt.—Alexander McGregor, A. J. McKenny, Charles McKenny, Elijah Watts, Henry Colby.

The latter was killed in the service. Enrollment of Londonderry, April 30, 1865, 139; total of quota under all calls from July 1, 1863, 107; credits by enlistment and draft, 108; surplus, 1.

Leach Library.—David Rollins Leach, who died in Manchester, April 1, 1878, left by his last will \$3,000 to found and perpetuate a public library in Londonderry. The town at the annual meeting in March, 1879, voted to accept the bequests, authorized the selectmen to build an addition to the town hall, in which should be fitted a room for library purposes, and a room was in readiness January 1, 1880. At the present time 2,618 circulating books on the shelves and about five hundred books of other classes.

The physicians are: Wm. R. Richardson and P. W. F. Corning.

The following are the societies: Horace Greeley Council, U. O. A. M., Londonderry Grange, Woman's Relief Corps, Mayflower Grange.

CHAPTER XXXIX

NEW CASTLE

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlement—Great Island—The Fort of 1660—The Separation—The Meeting-House—Lithobolia—Prominent Men—Fort William and Mary—Military Record—Walbach Tower—Public Library.

The Town of New Castle is an island lying off the coast of Portsmouth, and was formerly called Great Island. The surface of this town is rocky.

The history of New Castle is of some interest, as the first settlement in New Hampshire was made in 1623 near its borders by a Scotchman named David Thompson.

The original designation was Great Island, but in 1693 it was separated from Portsmouth and incorporated under its present name. At the time of its incorporation a large portion of land on the west was included within its limits, but in consequence of the incorporation of Rye in 1719 its area was reduced to 458 acres. The soil, though thickly interspersed with rocks, has ever been made to produce abundantly, and owing to the plentiful supply of seaweed the farmers need never fail for want of the proper means of enriching their lands.

Formerly a bridge was built on the southwest side of the town, forming a means of connection between Rye and New Castle, and previous to the building of the new bridges in 1821 all travelers for Portsmouth went by way of the "Old Bridge."

Soon after the settlement of Great Island a fort was built upon Frost Point, to serve as a protection to the harbor. It was an earthwork "made with certain great gunns to it," and in the year 1660 was mentioned in the documents of that day as the means of distinguishing Great Island from other islands in the vicinity. It was several times remodeled, and for many years prior to the War of the Revolution was called Fort William and Mary, named in honor of the king and queen of England. In the eleventh year of the reign of Charles the First, of England, the island, together with the fort, came into possession of Mistress Anne Mason, widow of John Mason, of London, who at the time of his death was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Portions of the island were afterwards deeded to Robert Mussel and other individuals by her agent, Joseph Mason, of "Strawberry Bank," on the river of the "Pascattaquack."

It is difficult to separate the history of New Castle from the general affairs of the Province of New Hampshire in the early times. For the first seventy-five years it was the capital of the province, and two-thirds of the provincial officials were citizens of the town. No actual local government, independent of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, was put in operation in

New Hampshire before 1680-81, so that there is very little doubt the very first representative body ever convened in the state was at New Castle. The date of the first council meeting is "Great Island, January 15, 1683," and every one of its meetings was here until the year 1697. All the members of this first recorded council, including the governor, Edward Cranfield, lived at New Castle.

The town records from 1693 to 1726 were gone, none knew where, but in the autumn of 1873, the postmaster of New Castle, H. M. Curtis, Esq., received a letter from Mr. Henry Starr, of London, informing him that one of his neighbors, a Captain Bokenham, of Cheshunt, in Herfordshire, had in his possession two volumes of the town records of New Castle.

The letter was cautiously answered, inquiry made as to the expenses of getting back the precious documents. The reply was the volumes themselves, by the next English mail. They proved to be the long-lost records, of the first thirty-three years of the town's corporate existence, in perfect preservation, and in the handwriting of Francis Tucker, an attorney of New Castle. The discovery and return of these records was an almost romantic event for our little town, which had, indeed some vague idea that its ancient history was more remarkable than its modern, but could not hitherto produce any evidence of it. The records were all the more indispensable to its earliest history, inasmuch as those of Portsmouth, which might have shed some light upon it, were known to have been destroyed.

From these records it appears that a meeting-house had been erected at least as early as 1693, for in December of that year an order was put on "ye Meeting-House" for a town-meeting to agree with a "minister and discourse other things Necessary for the towne's Benefitt."

Separation of the Town of New Castle.—Until the year 1693 there was but one place of worship, the old South Meeting-house, for the inhabitants within the limits of Portsmouth, New Castle, Rye, Greenland, and a part of Newington.

From the settlement at Odiorne's Point in 1623 the way was easy across the beautiful waters of the Little Harbor to the Great Island (as New Castle is even still frequently called), with its small and pleasant beaches, its higher rocks, with its small and pleasant beaches, its higher rocks, and its securer defenses by nature from the attacks of the Indians. One finds at the present time graves in all parts of the island, and although, by reason of the inconveniences of the ferries and in the growth of the colony, Portsmouth became more prominent and engrossed nearly all the history of the settlement, we must not forget that for a number of years Great Island was of more importance and the most populous and aristocratic part of the town. Here were the governor's residence, the fort called William and Mary, on the site used ever since for the same purpose, the prison where Moodey and others were confined, the houses of several of the most wealthy and influential settlers, mansions of note for their day.

In the year 1693 there appears the following record:

"To the Honorable, ye Lieut. Governor and Councile of this their Majesties Province of New Hampshire: the humble petition of the inhabitants of the Great Island humbly sheweth:

"That whereas we, being part of ye towne of Portsmo', and having found for many years great Inconveniences arising thereby in regard of the dis-

tance we are from the banck, and no way to it but by water, wherein there is great difficulty at any time, but sometimes more especially to the hazard of our healths and lives, in going up to attend the publike worship of God at Strawberry banck and having many poore people amongst us, both men and women and children, which have no convenience of passage, by which means ye greatest part of our people cannot enjoy ye hearing of ye word preached to them, wch causeth many times ye breach of ye Sabbath, and ye dishoner of God's holy worship; as also, our Island being ye mouth of ye harbor and Inlet into ye province, having the King's fort placed here, and all the stores of ammunitiō, wh. is of great Consequence and ought at all times to be carefully attended and lookt after; but if the Inhabitants of this Island must be confyned to attend their duty at Strawberry banck upon every publike ocatiō, the King's fort is left destitute of assistance, and lyes exposed to ye surprizall of ye enemie and our owne destruction; we therefore, the Inhabitants of ye Great Island, being a competent number to make and uphold a towneship, do humbly beg and desire of this honorable board ye Governr and Council that we may be constituted a Towneship by ourselves, and that you would grant us the privileges and imunities as their Majestys have bin grātiously pleased to allow sutch a Towneship, . . . and ye petitioners shall ever pray."

This petition is signed by a number of persons, among whom we find names still common at New Castle. Of course there was considerable opposition on the part of Portsmouth to the petition. The selectmen appeared before the Council and confessed it was inconvenient for the inhabitants of Great Island to go to meeting at the Bank, and that the fort and stores ought not to be at any time deserted; but there should be a minister settled on the island rather than a separate town.

The Council, however, decided that Great Island should be made a town-ship, and divided from the Bank, taking in Little Harbor and a part of Rye, and on the 30th day of May, in the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, 1693, the charter of the Town of New Castle was given. It is written on parchment in black letter, or old English, and preserved with great care among the town papers.

The result was that Mr. (Benj'e) Woodbridge was engaged to be the minister for a year at a salary of sixty pounds and the contribution of strangers. Whence he came and when and why he left there is no record, but he is mentioned two or three times in a strange book written about that time and printed in London in 1698, to which we shall soon refer, and called Mr. Woodbridge, a divine. I judge there was some trouble in regard to the salary, as this is a trouble which seems to run through the record, or the inhabitants felt that they had not been sufficiently consulted, for soon after Mr. Woodbridge was settled his advice was asked in regard to a successor. He named three clergymen, and of course the parish did not agree upon any one of them; but in 1694 Mr. Samuel Moodey was "discoursed," and called by the parish at a salary of seventy pounds, finding himself housing and all other things on his own charge. This Mr. Moodey was a son of Joshua Moodey, the minister of Portsmouth, and was graduated at Harvard in 1639. He remained until the latter part of 1702, or early in 1703, and thereafter appears at the Shoals, where he is spoken of as "a man of piety and a pathetic and useful preacher." The last record in regard to

him is on a matter of salary, the town agreeing to pay him not all in money, but part in provisions, and thereafter he is spoken of as the late pastor.

At a town-meeting held on the 24th of May, 1703, it was voted to settle Mr. John Emerson, at a salary of sixty-five pounds and the contribution of strangers; and also to build a minister's house, "when the town is able," and to fence in the land belonging to the "ministry," and to pay the minister the freight on his house goods. Altogether they seem to have begun with Mr. Emerson with a good deal of enthusiasm, perhaps because of his distinguished presence and gifts, which won promises they could not make good in money, for in 1710 Mr. Emerson complains to the town of the poor house in which he has lived ever since he came among them, and puts them in mind of their promise to build a parson's house. This seems to have led to some difficulty, which resulted in the loss of their minister, for although the town voted to build a parsonage, January 18, 1710, the vote was not carried into effect for two years, and on the 17th of September, 1711, Mr. Emerson informed the town that he being sickly of the "ague, and the town not agreeing with him, he thinks it absolutely necessary for his regaining his health to move farther from the sea." He left in 1712, and in 1715 was settled over the South Parish of Portsmouth. When he left New Castle application was made to the president of the college and the minister at Cambridge to procure a minister suitable for the place, and in 1712, November 24th, it was voted "that Mr. William Shurtleff shall be ye minister in this town, and that he be called to office and ordained here," and in the same year it was voted "that ye Reverend Mr. William Shurtleff shall have sixty-five pounds per year for his annual salary during the time he lives single, but when his family increases by marriage it is voted that he shall have eighty pounds per year." In 1732 he gave up the parish at New Castle, and on the 21st of February, 1733, was installed over the South Parish, where he had a ministry of great prosperity for fourteen years.

The first meeting-house at New Castle, built in or before the year 1693, gave way to another in 1706, which was furnished with a bell of fine tone sent over from England, decorated with a beautiful altar-piece, and supplied with a silver communion service, to which was added a splendid silver cup, the bequest of a sister of Sir William Pepperell, and on the pulpit was a large folio Bible with illuminated letters, printed at the University of Oxford. This meeting-house was, perhaps, as a whole, finer than the first old South at Portsmouth, standing at the same time.

In these early records there are votes at the town-meetings which show the same general characteristics of the inhabitants in regard to social and religious customs that we have already noticed. We find the same order as to seating the townspeople in the meeting-house. We find it ordered "that one householder or more walk every Sabbath day in sermon time with the constable to every Publick House in ye town to suppress ill order, and If they think conveyiant, to private Houses also." We find the same votes in regard to the entertainment of strangers, and giving their names to the selectmen if they remain more than a few days. We find it ordered, "for the prevention of fire or other dangers which may happen by smoking in the Meeting-House, that every person soe smoking at any meeting in the Meeting-House be fined." We find it ordered, "for the prevention of charge coming on the town by some certain noted common drunkards, that the names

of such persons be given by the selectmen to every publick house in the town in a paper, and a fine to be inflicted on whomsoever shall sell any drink to persons so noted and named." We find a vote that all the inhabitants shall pass the ferry free on Sabbath days and on all other public days; and we find many votes at various meetings about 1720, and thereafter, in regard to building a bridge over Little Harbor, which was built, fell into decay and disuse, was swept away by the tides. Another was built upon its site, of which almost the last traces have disappeared.

Lithobolia.—The most remarkable incident in the history of Great Island is connected with one of the few cases of witchcraft in our neighborhood, and while one instance of the appearance of the witches at Little Harbor is in all the accounts, this, the far more extraordinary, has been almost entirely lost sight of. There are two roads that lead into the ancient village, one by the water and the other a little farther inland. About a third of a mile east by south of the last bridge, on the latter road and very near to it, perhaps, indeed, on it, as the highway has been opened since the building disappeared, and on the land owned by Mr. John Locke, there stood, as early certainly as 1686, a large mansion with a gambrel roof, a hall extending through the lower story, with several spacious chambers above. The house belonged to one George Walton, called a planter, and among the inmates was one Richard Chamberlain, a prominent public functionary under Cranfield, being variously styled justice of the peace, Secretary of State, clerk of the court, etc., and near by was a friend of his, also prominent in provincial matters, Capt. Walter Barefoot. When Chamberlain went home to England he wrote a book, which was printed in London in 1698, of which the following is the name and its explanation: "Lithobolia; or the Stone-throwing Devil. Being an Exact and True Account (by way of Journal) of the various actions of infernal Spirits or (Devils Incarnate) witches, or both, and the Great Disturbance and amazement they gave to George Walton's family, at a place called Great Island, in the province of New Hampshire, in New England, chiefly in throwing about (by an Invisible hand) stones, bricks, and brickbats of all sizes, with several other things as hammers, mauls, Iron Crows, Spits, and other domestic utensils, as came into their Hellish minds, and this for the space of a quarter of a year. By R. C., Esq., who was a sojourner in the same family the whole Time, and an Ocular witness of these Diabolical Inventions. The Contents hereof being manifestly known to the Inhabitants of that province and known of other provinces, and is upon record in his Majestie's Council Court, held for that province, 4to. Dedication 2 pp. 16, London: Printed and are to be sold by E. Whitlock near Stationer's Hall, 1698."

Lithobolia is a Greek word, signifying a throwing of stones, and is the title given to this book because it describes the intervention of supposed evil spirits whose manifestations took that form. The belief in witchcraft was then almost universal even among legal minds best trained to the examination and sifting of evidence. So easy is it for persons to see what they believe they will see therefore the book begins with a charge against the skeptical, incredulous, and infidel spirit of the age which should venture to disbelieve such well attested things, as with equal reason one might as well deny his very senses, infidelity being always nothing more than the reproach of not accepting the belief of the majority, no matter how much

stronger or higher our faith may be in something different. The malicious acts of these fiends ceased about the time the governor arrived, so that he insisted upon it that it was only the waggery of some unlucky boys, but this Chamberlain regards as impossible after the sight and testimony of so many considerable persons. These preternatural occurrences were supposed to be caused by the maliciousness of a neighboring woman, who pretended that some land of her field had been taken into the bounds of this George Walton, and who had been heard to say with much bitterness that Walton should never quietly enjoy that piece of ground. It would often be a source of grim satisfaction to many if they could thus call all the evil spirits to their aid in tormenting those who have infringed upon their rights. This true narrative, the writer says, is set down to rectify the depraved judgments and sentiments of such unbelieving persons as reject the operations and being of witches, and convince all who hear without prejudice by the testimony of eye-witnesses almost every day for a quarter of a year together.

One Sunday night, about ten of the clock, this Richard Chamberlain, justice of the peace, lodging at the house of George Walton, heard many stones thrown and hit with great noise against the top and all sides of the house. Walton and his neighbor, Amazeen, an Italian, had gone to examine the gate between their houses, which had a habit of being swung off the hinges and cast upon the ground, and as they returned to the house they were assaulted with a peal of stones, taken, as was supposed, from the rocks hard by the house (thus always, in spite of their belief in the supernatural and omnipotent agency, persons try to let the attendant circumstances make it easier for the divine agency) and by human hands as agents.

Everybody in the house was aroused by the strange alarm, and all looked out as sharply as possible, it being a bright moonlight night, but could make no discovery. Then a shower of stones, some of them as big as the fist, came into the entry of the house, whereupon they withdrew into the next room, none being hit save two youths. "Praised be Almighty Providence," says Richard Chamberlain; for certainly the infernal agent, constant enemy to mankind, had he not been overruled, intended no less than death or maim. Forthwith they began a search; they searched the hall, they searched the cellar, and of course the shower of stones began to diminish, but when they came into the room "these unfriendly lapidary salutations" were renewed. The windows were broken, and yet the stones had a way of coming apparently from the inside, forcing the bars and cast windows out, and themselves falling back into the room. One stone they took out of the glass of the window where it lodged itself in the breaking of it, in a hole exactly fit for the stone. Sometimes they scratched the stones, and found that the same ones were taken up and thrown at them again and again.

After four hours of fright Chamberlain concluded to go to bed (thus do the powers of nature overcome the supernatural, and we go to sleep even in the presence of demons), but soon he was again awakened by another battery, when it seemed as if shelves, pictures, books, and everything had been knocked down, and upon all the household rushing to his room, they found a stone weighing eight pounds and a half, which had burst open the door. Soon after the manifestations ceased for that night. It was a disturbed night for the household, and in the morning each one had some strange experience to relate, which probably lost nothing in the relation.

That day while the men were at work in the field, and with Mr. Woodbridge, the divine, now present to see, the stones came jumping and tumbling on the grass, and upon one person skeptically asserting he was not persuaded, but that the boys at work did throw them, the devil rewarded his infidelity by a blow with a stone upon the boy, which convinced the one and set the boy a-crying. That night Chamberlain began to play upon a musical instrument, perhaps to drive away his fears—as boys whistle in the night—when a great stone came rumbling into the room, which, he says, was on a much different account than in the days of old, and of old fabulous enchantments, his music being none of the best; and while many gathered at the house on account of the marvelous thing, just as the stones were being thrown about, two youths saw a black cat in the fields, which was shot at, but missed by its changing places, and being immediately at some distance, and then out of sight.

The next Monday Walton went by water to a place called Great Bay, and as the men were at work in the woods felling wood, there came another shower of stones, which they gathered into a pile under a tree, and returning after a time found they had disappeared, and were again thrown about. Once again, returning from Great Bay with a load of hay, about midway in the river he found his boat in a sinking condition by the pulling out of the stopple in the bottom—"a contrivance, a combination," says Richard Chamberlain, "of the old serpent to have doomed my good landlord and his company." At one time, after a number of prominent persons gathered there had been wondrously affected by these strange things, they offered themselves to give testimonies, which Richard Chamberlain, Esq., then wrote down, and several signed a paper attesting the truth of their being eyewitnesses of at least half a score of stones that evening thrown invisibly into the field and entry and hall and chamber of George Walton. Among these we find the governor of West Jersey and the deputy governor of Rhode Island and other persons of note. Strange sounds sometimes attended the throwing of the stones, and besides the stones strange things flew about, and familiar things strangely changed their places.

One of the worst days was Friday, the 4th of August, when the fence between Mr. Walton and the neighbor who was supposed to be the witch was maliciously pulled down to let their cattle into his ground, and when he and his servants went to put it up again they were pelted with above forty stones. Walton was hit divers times, and all that day as they were reaping it ceased not, and there fell above one hundred stones. Sickles were bent, and Mrs. Walton going out to make most diligent observation, to dispel the incredulity of some and confirm her own belief, met with a severe blow from the Unseen Power; and Mr. Woodbridge, the divine, and Mr. Jaffrey, the merchant, were all hit and injured.

Thereafter the stony disturbances grew less, and last of all they ended with Mr. Walton, who, going in his boat from the Great Island to Portsmouth, to attend the Council which had taken cognizance of the matter, he being summoned thither for examination, as if to have a final fling at him (all such things generally ending upon proper examination), the devil hit him sadly with three pebble-stones as big as one's fist. One gash broke his head, which for evidence Chamberlain saw him show to the president of

the Council, and from the stroke of another he complained afterwards to his death.

The "Lithobolia" closes thus: "Who that peruses these preternatural occurrences can possibly be so much an enemy to his own Soul and irrefutable Reason as obstinately to oppose himself to, or confusedly fluctuate in, the Opinion and Doctrine of Daemons and Spirits and Witches! Certainly he that do's so must do two things more. He must temeraneously unhinge or undermine the best Religion in the world, and he must disingenuously quit and abandon that of the three Theologick Virtues or Graces, to which the great Doctor of the Gentils gave the precedence—Charity—through his unchristian and uncharitable incredulity."

So it was the faith of that day that if witchcraft and a belief in the devil went, Christianity went too; still they have gone, and Christianity remains.

Prominence of New Castle.—At Great Island resided Cranfield and Barefort, and here was the governor's house. Here, too, lived Robert Cutt, the royalist Episcopalian, whose Puritan brothers, Richard and John, at the Bank, took such a prominent part in our early history. Here lived Pendleton, Stileman, and Fryer, three leading persons in early church matters, and the first two among the seven names of those who became members at the organization of a church in 1671. Here lived Theodore Atkinson, for a long time foremost in all provincial matters; Richard Chamberlain, holder of several offices, and author of "Lithobolia"; Charles Story, secretary of the province. Here we first find the name of Tobias Lear, whose descendant became a somewhat eminent diplomatist, and the private secretary of Washington.

It would be a serious omission, and would leave this sketch quite incomplete were I not to mention another name whose descendants have held a prominent place in the town until the present day—

The Sheafe Family.—On an ancient monument within the diocese of Norfolk, of St. George, Norwich, is this inscription:

"Here are buried under this stone,
Thomas Sheff and his wife, Marion;
Sometyme we warr as yee now bee,
And now we are as bee shall yee;
Wherefore of your charite,
Pray for us to the Trinite.
"Obyt. Mccclxxxiii."

Here, at Cranbrook, Kent, in England, we first find the Sheafe family, of whom it is believed Jacob Sheafe came to America with Rev. Henry Whitfield, and died in Boston. His son, Sampson Sheafe, came to Great Island in 1675, and here was the beginning of the family in this neighborhood. He had at New Castle housing, wharf, and lands, was one of his Majesty's Council, and collector of customs at Portsmouth.

The Jaffrey House.—This brings us to another and the last name of persons living at Great Island who had a conspicuous place in civil as well as ecclesiastical matters. In 1677, after Sampson Sheafe had returned to Boston, he contracted with one George Jaffrey to go to Great Island and

take charge solely of his goods, housing, orchard, and land, and to do no other business, in consideration of forty pounds lawful money of New England for two years, and to be found and allowed "good and sufficient meat and drink, washing and lodging." In 1682, Jaffrey was tried for an attempt to defraud the revenue, and this matter brought him into conflict with Rev. Joshua Moodey. It seems he was afterwards forced to flee and his house was taken by the Government, for there is a record, dated May 16, 1684, ordering the "General Assembly to convene at Great Island, at the house late in possession of George Jaffrey," and, again, "the talk is that his (George Jaffrey's) house must be courthouse and prison both, and standing so near the governor, it is judged suitable for both these ends, that he may have the shorter journey to court, and the prisoners may be always under his eye." And last of all there is a note in the journal of Rev. John Pike: "George Jaffrey, Sr., of Portsmouth, one of the Council, journeying from Boston to Piscataqua on a very cold day, was taken sick and died at Ipswich. A man of singular understanding and usefulness among us."

Among the men of eminence in this ancient town early in the last century Hon. John Frost held a high rank. He was a native of Kittery, Me., born in 1681, and was the son of Maj. Charles Frost (who was slain by the Indians on the Sabbath, July 4, 1697, as he was returning from meeting), and grandson of Nicholas Frost, an emigrant from England, born in Tiverton about the year 1595, and settled at Sturgeon Creek, in Eliot, in 1636, where he died in 1663. This grandson, Hon. John Frost, in 1702 married Mary Pepperell, sister of Sir William, the baronet.

Hon. John Frost and his lady were early established at Newcastle, where he soon rose to eminence. He was a member of his Majesty's Council, at one time commanded a British ship of war, afterwards pursued the profession of a merchant, and was much distinguished and highly useful in civil life. His place of residence was on an eminence westerly of the Prescott mansion, commanding a view of the spacious harbor, the river and its table-lands, with the lofty Agamenticus in the distance. Some remains of his extensive wharf may yet be traced.

His family was numerous and highly respectable, one of whom was Madame Sarah Blunt, born in 1713, consort of Rev. John Blunt, third pastor of the church in Newcastle, and after his decease the wife of Hon. Judge Hill, of South Berwick, Me. Hon. John Frost died February 25, 1732, in the fifty-first year of his age.

In the cemetery is a moss-covered monument, which bears unmistakable evidence that the same poet who sketched the above chaste epitaph has also, in as smooth and as strong lines, drawn another marked portraiture:

"To the memory of Rev'd JOHN BLUNT, Pastor of the Church of Christ of this Town who died Aug. 7, 1748, in the 42d year of his age, whose body lies here interred, this stone is erected.

"Soft is the sleep of saints, in peace they lie,
They rest in silence, but they never die;
From these dark graves, their flesh refined shall rise
And in immortal bloom ascend the skies.

Then shall thine eyes, dear Blunt! thine hands, thy tongue—
In nicer harmony each member strung—
Resume their warm devotion, and adore
Him in whose service they were joined before.”

Rev. Benjamin Randall, “Founder of the Free Will Baptist Society in America,” was born in this town in 1749. In youth he acquired a decent mercantile education, and was employed in the occupation of a sail maker.

From childhood his mind was peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions, but became more deeply interested in the subject of religion under the itinerant and ministerial labors of Rev. George Whitefield. In 1772 he united with the Congregational Church at New Castle. In 1775, having embraced the principles of the “General Baptists,” he was baptized by immersion at Madbury, and was ordained at New Durham, April 5, 1780, and there organized a church of the Free Will Baptists—the first ever established. He died October 22, 1808, aged fifty-nine years.

FORT WILLIAM AND MARY

So many versions of the attacks on Fort William and Mary in December, 1774, have been written that we select the following extracts from a recent paper by John G. Crawford, Esq., read before the Manchester Historic Association, December 23, 1896.

“The errors which have occurred in all the histories of New Hampshire in relation to the expeditions which were planned and carried out to dismantle Fort or Castle William and Mary are so apparent that they certainly require some correction.

“Historians are allowed to take great liberty with facts, but when they record important transactions and state matters which are not facts, then that which purports to be history not only ceases to be of value but becomes detrimental and misleading.

“Fort, or Castle, William and Mary was one of the line of forts established by England along the coast to defend the several harbors and ports of entry. Portsmouth at the time of the trouble between the colonies and the mother country was, next to Boston, the most important port along the New England coast. This fort was situated in New Castle, some two miles down the harbor from Portsmouth. After the close of the French and Indian war there had been but little use to maintain a large force in it; only sufficient to care for the guns and munitions stored therein, and for revenue service. The expense of maintaining the fort, in supplying it with men and provisions, was borne by the colony of New Hampshire. The troubles which had been brewing between the colonies and England ever since the passage of the stamp act, which culminated in the War of Independence, made the occupation of the fortifications on the coast of great importance in the struggle soon to follow.

“The House of Representatives of the Province of New Hampshire which convened at Portsmouth, the capitol, on Thursday, May 26, 1774, voted: ‘That there be allowed and paid unto the captain general of this province for payment of officers, soldiers, billiting, fire-wood, and candles for support of his majesty’s Fort William and Mary for one year, viz: from

the 25th of March, 1774, to the 25th of March, 1775, the sum of two thousand pounds, lawful money, to be paid in four quarterly payments out of the money that is, or shall be in the treasury, with advice of council.' This vote was sent up to the council by Mr. Jennes. The next day, May 27, the secretary brought from the board the vote for an allowance for the fort, with a verbal message from his excellency, Governor Wentworth, that he thought the allowance insufficient and desired some alterations might be made, by allowing a larger sum, or appointing a number of soldiers sufficient, with proper allowance.

"The house took immediate consideration of the message from the governor, and to show their loyalty to England, voted that the captain general be desired to give orders for the enlisting three men to be posted at his Majesty's Fort William and Mary for one year, commencing the 25th day of March, 1774, under such officer as he shall appoint.

"This vote was sent up by Colonel Folsom and Captain Waldron. It was returned on the same day to the assembly, with a message from the governor, in which he said: 'The vote of assembly for the support of his majesty's Castle William and Mary, dated this day, appears to me to be so inadequate that it is my duty to inform the assembly that I do not think it safe to entrust so important a fortress to the care and defense of three men and one officer.' The members of the assembly were not disposed to vote a large sum or raise much of an army to occupy the fort. Already there was a movement to form another government and from this assembly were to come those men who were to lead the colony in its struggle for independence.

"Committees of correspondence had been appointed in several of the colonies to consider the situation of the country, and on the next day, after voting three men to defend the fort, the assembly chose Hon. John Wentworth of the house, Samuel Cutts, John Gedding, Clement March, Joseph Bartlett, Henry Prescott, and John Pickering a committee to correspond with the committees appointed by the several houses of the sister colonies.

"They took into consideration the 'great difficulties that have arisen and still subsist between our parent country and the colonies on this continent,' and declared they were ready to join in all salutary measures that may be adopted by them at this important crisis for saving the rights and privileges of the Americans.' After choosing this committee and passing the resolutions they took up the governor's message in reference to the support of the castle and authorized the enlistment of five men under an officer to be posted at the fort.

"Governor Wentworth saw the tendency of the members of general assembly to join with the representatives of the sister colonies in appointing a congress of the colonies, and to prevent further action he adjourned the assembly from time to time until the 8th day of June, 1774, when he dissolved it.

"The provisions made for the fort were carried out, and five men under the command of Capt. John Corcoran were stationed there to defend it. This was the condition of affairs when, on the 13th of December, 1774, the movement was first put on foot to dismantle the fort, and it is this account given by the several historians of New Hampshire that we desire to call attention to, and to give, as far as the records will permit, a correct version of the affair.

"In order to better understand the true history it is necessary to copy extracts from pages 298 and 299 of McClintock's History of New Hampshire. I am fully aware that McClintock's history is not considered reliable in its details, having been hastily gathered, and published without that verification which should accompany all histories, yet it stands before the public as the history of New Hampshire, and though this generation may be aware of its many deficiencies, it may be regarded as correct by the generations to come after us. Yet McClintock is not alone responsible for the many historical inaccuracies on these two pages, for the earlier writers upon this subject, including Mr. Amory, in his Life of General John Sullivan, and Headley in his work, Washington and His Generals, made the same mistakes.

"An order had been passed by the king in council, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder and military stores to America. The committee of safety received a copy of it by express from Boston the 13th of December. They collected a company with great secrecy and dispatch, who went to Fort William and Mary at New Castle, under the direction of Maj. John Sullivan and Capt. John Langdon, confined the captain of the fort and his five men and brought off one hundred barrels of gunpowder. The next day another company brought off fifteen of the lightest cannon, all the small arms and some warlike stores.

"On the 13th of December, 1774, Paul Revere took his *first* public ride. While it may not have been so far reaching in importance as his later one, it richly deserves a place in history. It happened in this manner: The Boston committee of safety had just heard of the British order that no military stores should be exported to America. They accordingly sent Paul Revere on a fleet horse to Portsmouth to apprise the similar committee there of the news, and probably to urge them to secure the powder which was in Fort William and Mary in the harbor, as reinforcements were expected shortly from England. * * * John Sullivan was a member of the *Provincial* congress that year, and had just arrived in Portsmouth from Philadelphia. * * * Sullivan proposed the immediate capture of the place, and offered to lead the men to the attack. A military force was accordingly summoned as secretly as possible from the neighborhood, Sullivan and John Langdon took the command and the march was commenced towards the English fort. It was a hazardous undertaking. There danger from the fort. If the captain became aware of their designs he was sure to turn the guns on them and destroy them. But no alarm was given; with a rush they gained the gate, captured the sentry, and before a challenge could be given had the captain and every man in the fort prisoners. The British flag was hauled down, the gunpowder, of which there were one hundred barrels in the fort, was immediately taken away and hid in the houses of the patriots. Sullivan concealed a portion of it under the pulpit of the Durham meeting-house. A large part of this plunder afterwards did good service at Bunker Hill. Next day fifteen of the lighter cannon and all the small arms were carried away. The governor and his officers received no intelligence of the affair until it was too late to remedy it. * * * It was the first act of armed hostility committed against the crown of Great Britain by an American.'

"The above quotation from one and one-half pages of what is called history contains no less than sixteen errors, some of which I desire to call

attention to, that the future historian of our state,—and no state stands in need of one more than New Hampshire,—may not repeat the same in giving an account of these expeditions.

"The order in the British council, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, etc., may have been the primary cause for the dismantling of the fort but not the immediate cause. That order was not what the committee at Portsmouth received at the hands of Paul Revere from Boston. A gentleman in Boston, who evidently was informed upon the subject, said in a letter to Mr. Rivington in New York under date of December 20, 1774:

"On Monday, the 12th instant, our worthy citizen, Mr. Paul Revere, was sent express from only two or three of the committee of correspondence at Boston—of whom no number under seven were empowered to act—to a like committee at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, informing them "That orders had been sent to the governors of these provinces to deliver up the several fortifications or castles to Gen. Gage, and that a number of troops had the preceding day embarked on board the transports with a design to proceed and take possession of said castle." This information was delivered by Paul Revere to Samuel Cutts, one of the committee at Portsmouth, who immediately called together the committee to consider the situation. Action was postponed until the following day. Some of the committee deeming a delay dangerous, determined to immediately seize the fort.'

"There was no secrecy about the matter. Notice of their intention was openly avowed on the streets of Portsmouth. In a letter written from Portsmouth, under date of December 17, 1774, the writer says:

"On Wednesday last a drum and fife paraded the streets of Portsmouth, accompanied by several committee men and the Sons of Liberty, publicly avowing their intention of taking possession of Fort William and Mary.'

"Notice of this intention was sent by Gov. Wentworth to the commander of the fort. Captain Cochran, who was in command, in his report to Gov. Wentworth on December 14 said:

"I received your Excellency's favor of yesterday, and in obedience thereto kept a strict watch all night and added two men to my usual number, being all I could get. Nothing material occurred till this day, one o'clock, when I was informed there was a number of people coming to take possession of the fort, upon which, having only five effective men with me, I prepared to make the best defense I could, and pointed some guns to those places where I expected they would enter. About three o'clock the fort was besieged on all sides by upwards of four hundred men. I told them on their peril not to enter; they replied they would. I immediately ordered three four-pounders to be fired on them and then the small arms, and before we could be ready to fire again we were stormed on all quarters, and they immediately secured both me and my men and kept us prisoners about one hour and a half, during which time they broke open the powder house and took all the powder away except one barrel, and having put it into boats and sent it off, they released me from my confinement. To which I can only add, that I did all in my power to defend the fort, but all my efforts could not avail against so great a number.'

"This was not Paul Revere's first public ride. He had been sent express on important business on at least two occasions previous to his ride to Portsmouth.

"John Sullivan was a member of the continental congress which met September 5. This meeting could hardly be called a congress. It was a meeting of delegates from the several colonies to consider the situation and devise some measures to have the difficulties between the colonies and England adjusted. They drafted an address to the king, in which they made their final appeal for justice. Peyton Randolph was president. The first name signed to the address after the president's was John Sullivan. John Sullivan had returned from the sitting of congress and was at his home in Durham on the 14th of December, and did not go to Portsmouth until the 15th, as stated by Mr. Bennett, who is the authority for the statements made in Amory's Life of Sullivan.

"The account given by Governor Bell in his History of Exeter, as taken from the lips of Gideon Lamson, is so far from the accounts given by all others, it ceases to be of any value, for any one can readily see the many errors contained therein.

"The errors which have occurred in other histories have arisen from the mixing up of the two expeditions, the one on December 14, when the powder was removed, which occurred in the afternoon of that day, and the expedition on the night of the 15th, when the cannon and small arms were seized. The latter expedition was led by Maj. John Sullivan, and had the writers upon the capture of the fort applied the description to the work accomplished on the night of the 15th, they would not have been far from the truth.

"On the 14th, when the forces started for the fort and removed the powder, expresses were sent to all the surrounding towns, and they came in to Portsmouth on the 15th. This is the statement of Captain Bennett, who relates his story many years after. He says he was at work for Mr. Sullivan, and on the 15th of December a messenger came to his house in Durham and informed Major Sullivan of the situation at Portsmouth, and Sullivan with others immediately started for the latter place.

"In a letter written at Portsmouth under date of December 17, 1774, from which I have already quoted, the writer says:

"On Wednesday last a drum and fife paraded the streets of Portsmouth, accompanied by several committee men and Sons of Liberty, publicly avowing their intention of taking possession of Fort William and Mary, which was garrisoned by six invalids."

"After describing the capture of the powder, which he says was carried up to Exeter, a town fifteen miles distant, he says:

"The next day after, while the Governor and Council were assembled in the Council Chamber, between two and three hundred persons came from Durham and the adjoining towns headed by Major Sullivan, one of the delegates to the Congress. They drew up before the Council Chamber, and demanded an answer to the following questions: Whether there were any Ships or Troops expected here, or if the Governor had wrote for any? They were answered that his Excellency knew of no forces coming hither, and that none had been sent for; upon which they retired to the Taverns, and about ten or eleven o'clock at night a large party repaired to the Fort and it is said they carried away all the small arms. This morning about sixty horsemen accoutred, came into town, and gave out that seven hundred more were on their march to Portsmouth, from Exeter, Greenland, Newmarket, etc., and would be in that Town by eleven o'clock; their intention, it is sus-

pected, is to dismantle the Fort, and throw the cannon, consisting of a fine train of 42-pounders, into the Sea.'

"The party led by Major Sullivan on the night of the 15th was conducted in great secrecy and no alarm was given. The capture of the powder on the 14th was in open daylight, there was nothing secret about it. They were fired upon from the fort but no one was injured. The entry was not made through the gate of the fort, but it was stormed on all sides. The four hundred patriots overcame the five soldiers and captured for the American army one hundred barrels of powder. This powder in the first instance was taken to Exeter and from there distributed among the neighboring towns for safety. Part of this powder was sent to the army on the frontier and sold to towns in the province. There is no evidence that any was sent to the army at Cambridge until after the battle of Bunker Hill. (See Professor C. L. Parson's pamphlet as to the tradition of use of the powder at Bunker Hill.)

"On May 20, 1775, the provincial congress at Exeter 'Voted the thanks of the convention to the persons who took and secured for the use of this government a quantity of gunpowder from Castle William and Mary in this province.' After choosing a committee of safety, they voted that Nicholas Gilman and Mr. Poor be a committee to sell any quantity of gunpowder not to exceed four barrels to such frontier towns in this province as they shall think most need it. This was the first action taken in relation to this powder, and the sale was limited to the towns in this province.

"On June 2, 1775, they voted, 'That the committee on supplies be desired to apply and obtain the quantity and quality of the powder brought from the Fort William and Mary; also take it into their possession and lay the state of it before the committee of safety.'

"The committee on supplies in making their report, found that the powder remaining at that date was stored in the following named places, viz: Kingston, 12 barrels; Epping, 8 barrels; Poplin, 4 barrels; Nottingham, 8 barrels; Brentwood, 6 barrels; Londonderry, 1 barrel; Exeter, 29 barrels in eleven different houses. Four barrels were furnished to Portsmouth on the request made in April, 1775. They found stored in these different places 72 barrels.

"The first powder sent to the army at Cambridge, at least in any quantity, was on June 18, the next day after the battle of Bunker Hill. On the day of the battle express was sent from the army to the committee at Exeter; he stopped on his way at Kingston, where Col. Josiah Bartlett resided, one of the committee. He immediately ordered a general meeting of the committee, and on the 18th Col. Bartlett wrote to Gen. Folsom saying, 'Mr. Moreton left Cambridge on the evening of June 17 and rode all night, arriving at Kingston the 18th. He brought the news of the battle of Bunker Hill.' The committee immediately ordered the selectmen of Kingston, where some of the captured powder was stored, to deliver to Samuel Philbrick six barrels of powder to be by him conveyed to the army. They also ordered Major Cilley and the companies of Captains Elkins, Rowe, Clough, Adams, Titcomb, Gilman, Wentworth, Tilton, and Norris of Colonel Poor's regiment to march to Cambridge to join the army. All the companies except Captain Elkin's started for Cambridge.

"June 21, there was sent to the army by Nathaniel Gordon one cask flints,

quantity 3,200; five kegs bullets, weight 113, 110, 62, 123, 220 pounds each; 30 tents, poles, pins, etc., ten barrels of powder 100 pounds each.

"June 23 'the selectmen of Newmarket were directed' to send by Nicholas Nichols four barrels of the provincial gunpowder, now in their custody, to be dealt out as the public service may require. On this order they received only one barrel, and on the 26th of June they received one more barrel.

"On June 26, Lieutenant Bartlett was directed to pick out two of the largest, strongest, and best cannon taken from Fort William and Mary and convey them to Exeter to be sent to the army at Medford.

"August 7, 1775, the committee of safety issued an order to Major Cilley as follows:

"'Sir: You are desired as soon as possible to apply to the selectmen of the several towns in this colony with whom was lodged the powder taken last winter from Fort William and Mary, take an account of what is now in their custody, and request of them forthwith to convey the whole to Col. Nicholas Gilman at Exeter.'

"It may have found its way into the powder house at Exeter, and we find no further record of this particular powder until the report of the committee, made August 24, that they had on hand only eight or ten barrels.

"The call of General Washington was made upon August 4 for powder, and General reported to General Washington that he had of powder furnished by New Hampshire to his troops nineteen barrels of one hundred pounds each. Sixteen barrels of this was doubtless the six sent from Kingston and ten from Exeter.

"Fort William and Mary was not again occupied by any English soldiers. On May 30, 1775, while the English man-of-war Scarborough was seizing vessels loaded with salt and provisions to be sent to General Gage's army, thirty or forty men from the vessel came ashore and tore down the greater part of the breastworks. The day before the Scarborough had seized a vessel loaded with provisions, and refused to deliver it up, and on this refusal between five and six hundred men in arms went down to the battery called Jerry's Point and brought off eight cannon, twenty-two and thirty-two pounders, all there were there, and brought them to Portsmouth.

"The question, 'Was the capture of Fort William and Mary the first overt act of the Revolution?' was fully considered in 'The Capture of Fort William and Mary, Dec. 14 and 15, 1774,' by Professor Charles L. Parsons (reprinted from proceedings New Hampshire Historical Society, 1902), and its conclusions are as follows:

"'There is no question that previous to Dec. 14, 1774, bodies of men had destroyed private property owing to their disapproval of British methods, and in a few cases had even assaulted the royal power. But the capture of Fort William and Mary was the first organized fight of the Revolutionary War and on Dec. 14, 1774, the first gun of that war was fired.'

"The opinion of Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., in regard to the capture of Fort William and Mary is often well quoted in the words: 'The daring character of this assault cannot be over-estimated. It was an organized investment of a royal fortress, where the king's flag was flying, and where the king's garrison met them with muskets and artillery. It was four months before Lexington, and Lexington was resistance to attack, while this was a

deliberate assault. When the king heard of this capture it so embittered him that all hopes of concessions was at an end. It made war inevitable.' "

C. W. Brewster, in the "Rambles," pictures Pickering as the projector and the leader with Langdon on the attack on the fort. Brewster, who lived during a period that enabled him to obtain his statements from some of the participants, obtained his facts about Pickering from Daniel P. Drowne, a nephew of Pickering.

Prof. Charles L. Parsons in his pamphlet says in reference to the powder at Bunker Hill: "It has always been the tradition in southeastern New Hampshire, founded upon the statements of persons who claimed to have the facts from the actors themselves, that Major John Demerit took a cart load of the powder, captured at Portsmouth, from the magazine at his house, to Cambridge, and reached there just in time for its opportune use at Bunker Hill. No inhabitant of Madbury or Durham doubts the story, but it cannot with our present knowledge be proven. On the other hand there is nothing to render it improbable. The official documents of the time are silent upon the question."

In the autumn of 1775, fearing an attack upon Portsmouth, General Sullivan, at that time a resident of Durham, N. H., was appointed by General Washington to take command of the militia of this State and to defend this harbor. Several fortifications had been thrown up, which he strengthened, and placed in them several companies of militia. In Fort William and Mary a company of artillery were placed, who "were allowed the same pay as soldiers of the Continental army."

In 1808 the fort was again rebuilt under the name of Fort Constitution, and remained until a new structure was commenced in 1863 upon the same spot. The fort and harbor are now protected by heavy disappearing guns and a company of United States artillery are stationed at this fort.

The fort on Jaffrey's Point, at the entrance of Little Harbor, was once thought to be a very important post. It was garrisoned in the war of 1812 by citizens of this and other towns, under command of Capt. William Marshall, who remained stationed at that post for several years. Nine guns, six and nine-pounders, were placed in position, and on several occasions full one hundred and twenty men were stationed there.

During the visits of the English ships to this harbor, in 1775-76, a spirit of hatred seemed to prevail against the British seamen, but by the major part of the citizens they were respectfully treated. The sailors would often conduct themselves badly, and if reprimanded would threaten to fire upon the town. Oftentimes the lives of the inhabitants were endangered, and on some occasion a committee of citizens waited upon the commander of the Scarborough, offering an apology for some fancied insult to his men, to prevent him from permitting the threats of the sailors to be carried into execution. Owing to the state of public excitement at that early period of the Revolution, many citizens left the town and many more were prepared to leave at a moment's warning.

In the rear of the Congressional Church is a well, in which some of the citizens once placed their silverware for safe-keeping, and at another place may be noticed a depression of the ground, showing the site of an old Revolutionary house, which was then occupied by a Mrs. Trefethren, who was noted for refusing water to the British sailors on account of her hatred to them. It is stated that notwithstanding her positive refusal to permit the

sailors of the Scarborough to get water there, they once succeeded in filling their casks; and leaving them near the well, visited the central part of the town. No sooner were they out of sight then she emptied the casks. Upon their return they demanded of her why she had turned away their water. She promptly replied that she did not turn away *their* water; the water was *her own*. On returning to the ship they rewarded her by firing a ball through the room in which her family were sitting.

MILITARY AND NAVAL RECORD, 1861-5

New Castle was compelled by the blundering of some one in authority to furnish more men for the United States service during the period of 1861-1865, than her legal quota, consequently she contracted a big war debt, which was so unjust, that Hon. Frank W. Hackett took the matter before the United States Government at Washington, and early in 1911 the United States paid the State of New Hampshire \$10,000 for the relief of the town of New Castle, which the state promptly paid the town. Capt. John Murry, Company D, Fifth New Hampshire, enlisted October 12, 1861, killed December 13, 1862; Lieut. Chas. H. Curtis, Company C, Thirteenth New Hampshire, enlisted September 19, 1862; Ambrose Yeaton, United States Navy, enlisted November 29, 1861, discharged December 31, 1863; Frank W. Neal, Company K, Sixteenth New Hampshire, enlisted October 22, 1862, discharged August 20, 1863; C. C. Amazeen, United States Navy, 1861, discharge unknown; John S. Hubley, United States Navy, 1861, discharge unknown; Wm. B. Bell, United States Navy, 1862, discharge unknown; John W. Amazeen, Maine regiment, discharge unknown; John B. Holbrook, Maine regiment, discharge unknown; Levi W. Cole, Maine regiment, discharge unknown; Frank Gilson, Maine regiment, discharge unknown; John N. Bickford, Maine Thirty-second regiment, discharge unknown; James Smith, Company F, Third United States artillery, enlisted December 15, 1858, discharged September 28, 1863, reason of loss of leg; John W. Bell, Company K, Second regiment, enlisted June 8, 1861; discharged May 22, 1862; George W. Wheeler, Company D, Third regiment, enlisted August 23, 1861, discharged August 23, 1864; Thomas Halcrow, Company I, Third regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863; James Meile, Company E, Third regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863; Charles Moore, Company F, Third regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863; J. P. Bassett, Company H, Third regiment, enlisted December 24, 1863; discharged August 23, 1865; John Eaton, Jr., Company H, Fourth regiment, enlisted December 24, 1863; discharged July 20, 1865; Henry F. Edgerly, Company H, Fourth regiment, enlisted December 24, 1863, died, date unknown; William Harrison, Company K, Fourth regiment, enlisted March 1, 1865, discharged August 23, 1865; Peter Brown, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863; William Burns, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863; James Brean, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863; Joseph Jones, Company F, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863, transferred to United States Navy April 26, 1864; Isaac Marcheso, Company F, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863, not officially accounted for; Henry Tracy, Company G, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863, absent, sick, June 3, 1864, no discharge furnished; William Weinrich, Company G, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863, absent, sick, June 3, 1864, no discharge furnished; Alfred A. Libby, Company D, Fifth

regiment, enlisted February 19, 1864, discharged June 28, 1865; Thomas Finnigan, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863; William Oram, Company G, Fifth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863; Albert P. Peakes, Company A, Sixth regiment, enlisted March 28, 1865, discharged July 17, 1865; Dennis Sullivan, Company K, Seventh regiment, enlisted September 21, 1864, drowned March 25, 1865; Michael Welch, Company I, Seventh regiment, enlisted September 6, 1864, discharged July 20, 1865; Thomas Antone, Company G, Eighth regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863, transferred to United States Navy June 18, 1864; Alonzo Gilson, Company E, Ninth regiment, enlisted May 15, 1862, discharged May 14, 1865; David Smith, Company K, Ninth regiment, enlisted December 9, 1863; John Geelan, Company C, Tenth regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863, discharged October 28, 1864; Henry Thompson, Company F, Tenth regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863; William J. R. Burke, Company G, Tenth regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863, absent, sick, no discharge furnished; Lewis Davis, Company G, Tenth regiment, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged January 12, 1863; John H. Sullivan, Company C, Tenth regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863, discharged December 19, 1865; William Clark, Eleventh regiment, enlisted December 23, 1863; Charles Davis, Eleventh regiment, enlisted December 22, 1863; Levi W. Curtis, sergeant Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, promoted to first sergeant, commission in United States C. T. December 5, 1864; John L. Amazin, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, transferred to navy April 29, 1864; Thomas J. Davis, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, killed June 15, 1864; William Hodgdon, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, discharged February 5, 1863; Oscar O. Hodgdon, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, promoted to corporal March 1, 1865, discharged June 21, 1865; William T. Holbrook, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, discharged January 23, 1863; George W. Libbey, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, discharged June 21, 1865; Andrew J. Stackpole, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862; Patrick Coleman, Company A, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted August 10, 1863; Robert Oliver, Company C, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, transferred to navy April 28, 1864; Charles Carle, Company H, Thirteenth regiment, enlisted September 2, 1863; Judson P. Randall, Company K, enlisted September 20, 1862, discharged May 28, 1865; Daniel Connor, Company K, Eighteenth regiment, enlisted March 30, 1865, discharged May 6, 1865; Edward Gerrahty, Company E, First cavalry, enlisted March 29, 1865, discharged July 15, 1865; Charles D. Foster, First cavalry, enlisted March 23, 1865; John Carey, First cavalry, enlisted March 23, 1865; James Miller, First cavalry, enlisted March 23, 1865; John Townsend, Company G, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 13, 1864; Dennis V. Burbank, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 17, 1864, discharged June 15, 1865; John V. Hodgdon, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 24, 1864; Jas. A. Shaw, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted March 29, 1865; Charles Flynn, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted August 31, 1863; John Brennon, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 14, 1863; Donald Monroe, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 26, 1863; James Marlo, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted October 10, 1863; Isaac Pridham, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 23, 1864; Geo.

D. Lamson, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 23, 1864; Harrison Sparlin, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted March 29, 1864; Wm. T. Frost, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 2, 1864, discharged August 31, 1865; John S. Frost, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 2, 1864, discharged August 31, 1865; Wm. T. Holbrook, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 2, 1864, discharged August 31, 1865; Frederick Bell, Company K, Heavy artillery, enlisted September 2, 1864, discharged August 31, 1865.

WALBACH TOWER

The Martello Tower, a little west of the fort, is the most picturesque object in New Castle. It is built on the ridge of a high ledge, anciently called Jourdan's Rocks. Artists have painted it, and poets love to relate its story, relying upon each other for imaginary embellishments. Its date is so recent, and its history so small, that it is almost necessary to invent some facts in order to properly celebrate so rare a ruin. The annals say that the tower was built during the last war with England, and when an immediate attack was expected by an English fleet. Its purpose was to guard more effectually the so-called Town Beach, to the south, from landing parties, and to reinforce the batteries of Fort Constitution. It was planned and constructed under the care of Colonel Walbach, whose name it has always borne. He was a German count, who had seen service in the Prussian army and had fought against Napoleon in twenty-six battles. He was long in the service of the United States, and in command of Fort Constitution from 1806 to 1821. Colonel Walbach summoned the company of sixty men under Captain Marshall, who garrisoned the earthworks on Jaffrey's Point, at the eastern end of New Castle, to assist his own soldiers in building the tower; and all the citizens of the town also aided. It was rapidly completed, but not in a night as the legends tell us. No enemy appeared, and soon the tower grew a ruin. It is so small as to suggest a fortification in miniature or model, rather than for actual use. It is the size of the round towers of the Middle Ages, and on this account, perhaps, appears of greater antiquity of the age the imagination easily renders it.

Walbach Tower is a brick; the terreplein was of peat, which has become like grassy turf. Within is a rude Pintle-stone, on which to swing a thirty-two-pounder. There are three casemated embrasures for small cannon or muskets, in case of assault, and a Lilliputian magazine.

It is the only Martello Tower on the northern coast. At the south are the somewhat analogous structures of Tower Depré in Louisiana and Tybee Island in Georgia. The name was added in consequence of the good defense made by a small round tower in the Bay of Martello in Corsica in the year 1794. The legend of the building of the tower has been told by George Houghton in the Atlantic, and by John Albee, the poet and author of New Castle Historic and Picturesque. From the latter the following extract is made:

“There just above the shore, is Walbach Tower,
Its crumpling parapet with grass and weeds
O'er grown, and peaceful in its slow decay.
Old people always tell strange tales to us,

A later race—always old tales are strange.
 And seems the story of this ancient tower
 A marvel, though believing while I hear,
 Because who tell it do believe it true.
 Three English ships lay under Appledore,
 And men in groups stood on the rocks, intent
 If they the fort could mean to cannonade,
 Or land along the coast and in land march
 To sack and burn the wealthy Portsmouth town.
 The morning dawned and twice again it dawned,
 And still the hostile ships at anchor swung;
 But now a rumor ran they meant to land;
 At once brave Walbach was resolved to build
 A tower which all the beaches should command,
 And mount thereon his sole tremendous gun.
 He summoned all the villagers at dusk
 Of one September Sunday when the days
 Are shortening, and the nights are bright and cool.
 Men came and boys, and with them women came,
 Whose dauntless mothers helped our fathers win,
 In that rebellious time again the king,
 The freedom which, forgetful of its cost,
 We toss to any hand raised o'er the crowd,
 And pushing hardest, or with loudest voice.
 They wrought as never men and women wrought,
 And in one night the tower completed rose."

New Castle became quite a summer resort soon after the close of the Rebellion and had the greatest number of summer people about 1890. Since that time the town has been on the decline, the United States officials having begun talking of enlarging the military reservation in this town, and shortly after did take a large amount of valuable property, and again about 1908, after much opposition by the town, secured the Wendell property, which at the time was the most valuable estate, excepting the Hotel Wentworth. At the same time it also acquired the Belknap property. The late Edwin Niles tried hard to prevent the Government from obtaining the Wendell and Belknap properties, even sending a delegation at his own expense to Washington to see the President and Secretary of War, but without avail, as it only delayed the matter a little while. Beautifully located on this historic island is The Wentworth, which is acknowledged to be the leading seaside hotel on the New England coast.

The New Castle Library Association was organized October, 19 1900, and the town accepted the library on July 20, 1901, under the title, New Castle Public Library. The books are selected by the Library Aid Association. Miss Ella Becker is librarian.

Societies.—Wentworth Lodge Knights of Pythias, King's Daughters, Ladies Industrials, Walbach Pythian Sisters.

Town Officers.—Clerk and treasurer, C. C. Tarlton; E. E. Eaton, chairman of selectmen; postmistress, Mrs. Nellie A. Card.

CHAPTER XL

NEWFIELDS

Name changed from South New Market, February 21, 1895—Settlement—Indian Wars—Incorporation—Roads and Stages—Shipbuilding and Commerce—Manufacturing—Military History—Churches—Public Library.

Newfields is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Squamscot River. It is thirty-six miles southeast from Concord, the capital of the state, twelve miles southwest from Portsmouth, its principal seaport and four miles north from Exeter, the half-shire town of Rockingham County. It is bounded north by Newmarket, east by Stratham, south by Exeter, and west by Epping. Area, about 6,000 acres; improved lands, 3,330 acres; population in 1850, 516; in 1860, 786; in 1870, 808; in 1880, 829; in 1910, 503.

South Newmarket constituted a part of Exeter till December 15, 1727, and of Newmarket till June 27, 1849. Newmarket was early called Lamprey River Village. Perhaps there is a question respecting the origin of the name. It was early written "Lamprey Eel." Mr. J. L. Beckett writes it "Lamprae," from John Lamprae, a Catholic hermit, who built his hut on the banks of the river. South Newmarket was called Newfields, because of the beautiful lands which border on the Squamscot River.

Rev. William Hubbard recorded that the settlement of Edward and William Hilton was at Dover Point in 1623. Edward Hilton was the first planter of Newfields. The date of its settlement is unknown. There is a tradition that it was prior to the coming of John Wheelwright and his associates to Exeter, in the spring of 1638. Until the locality of Hilton's grant, March 12, 1630, is more definitely settled, perhaps we may suppose that Hilton himself interpreted the grant as including his settlement of Newfields. In 1633 the authorities at Portsmouth and Dover agreed that the settlement at Squamscot Falls should be called Exeter. As early as "the 4th day in the first week in the 10th month," 1639, Hilton had built his house at Newfields. At that time the boundaries of his uplands were fixed and his meadows specified by "certaine Orders made at the Courte holden in Exeter."

The civil and religious character of the community depends largely upon its founders. While the Hilton brothers were enterprising planters, they also were lovers of good men. William Hilton was of Episcopal sentiments. Edward Hilton was a Puritan. The Congregational form of worship and the first meeting house in New Hampshire were set up at his seat at Dover Point in 1633-34. He was the personal friend and confidential correspondent of Gov. John Winthrop in 1633 and 1638. During the early political and religious disorders at Dover he contended efficiently for good government and religious order. His neighbors of Massachusetts Bay thought him the

man most entitled to confidence in the New Hampshire colony. When New Hampshire, in 1641, entered the New England confederation, he was the first named in the list of magistrates. He was made deputy for Dover in 1644, and assistant for Exeter in 1652.

The Hilton family was helpful in the affairs of the First parish of Exeter. Edward Hilton, in 1645 and 1646, endeavored to purchase Mr. Wheelwright's house and land as a parsonage for Mr. Nathaniel Norcrosse. Edward Hilton, Jr., in 1652, was one of the overseers to build the second meeting house in Exeter. The younger Hilton, however, was so much in sympathy with imperialism and prelacy as in 1665, with others, to petition that they might be "governed by the laws of England, and enjoy both of the sacraments of which they have been too long deprived." But the action of the General Court, May 19, 1669, releasing the elder Hilton from the imposition of county rates, must be interpreted as bearing witness to its respect for his continued fidelity to Puritan ideas of civil and religious polity.

Edward Hilton, Sr., the Newfields patriarch, died in the beginning of the year 1671. He had lived in the colony nearly half a century.

Indian Wars.—The aborigines were essentially of one nation with one language, though divided into numerous tribes and different dialects. The Newfields planters found only the feeblest remnant of the Squamscot tribe with Wahangnonawit, their chief, in possession of the soil, and they never claimed a foot of land on any other score except that of fair purchase. The Squamscots were subject to Passaconaway, the sagacious and friendly sachem of the Penacooks. They migrated from this vicinity about 1672, and settled on the Hudson near Troy. King Philip's war in 1675 was the first serious trouble New Hampshire had with the Indians. Hostilities began at the east between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. The victorious squads approached the Piscataqua, marking their track with conflagration and blood, and filling the community with alarm and distress. In September, 1675, they did some mischief at Lamprey River. On their way to Exeter one person was killed, another made prisoner, and other outrages were committed.

Upon the ascension of William, Prince of Orange, to the British throne, February 16, 1689, war with France ensued. Eight persons were slain, and a lad captured at Lamprey River July 4, 1690. The next day, July 5, 1690, the Indians attacked Hilton's garrison at Newfields. Lieutenant Bancroft endeavoring to relieve the garrison, eight or nine of his men were killed. Simon Stone, one of his men, received nine wounds with shot and two strokes of a hatchet. When his friends came to bury him they perceived that life was not extinct, and upon the application of cordials he revived. In the course of one week not less than forty people were killed between Lamprey River and Amesbury. Two men were killed at Exeter in the summer of 1691. The frontier garrisons were reinforced April 24, 1693, two additional soldiers being stationed at Edward Hilton's, and two at Lubberland. This latter garrison was resolutely and successfully defended in the attack on Oyster River, July 17, 1694. In the month of July, 1695, the Indians killed two men at Exeter. One person was slain at Lubberland August 27, 1696. June 10, 1697, the inhabitants in this vicinity were remarkably preserved. The deep laid plot of the French and Indians involved a general massacre of the town of Exeter. The enemy hid in ambush waiting a favorable time

for their attack. Some women and children went into the field without a guard to gather strawberries. Some men coming in from work fired a gun to cause the women to return to the garrison. The alarm reached not only the strawberry party, but spread quickly through the community, bringing the people together in arms. The Indians supposed themselves discovered and beat a hasty retreat, killing one individual, wounding another, and capturing a child.

The Piscataqua plantations felt the whole strength and fury of the French and Indians in Queen Anne's war, 1703-13.

Winthrop Hilton was the eldest son of the second Edward Hilton, and became the personal friend and firm supporter of his uncle, Gov. Joseph Dudley. After the death of Col. Richard Waldron, June 27, 1689, Hilton became the principal military chieftain in New Hampshire. As early as March 4, 1702, he kept out a scout of two men between Exeter and Lamprey River. He offered his service to the Provincial Council to go eastward against the enemy, January 27, 1704. Governor Dudley requested him to raise volunteers March 12, 1704. The council instructed him in the matter March 27, 1704. Though the expedition accomplished but little, the council call it "an honorable service." Edward Taylor was killed, and his wife Rebecca and a son were captured near Lamprey River April 26, 1704. The captives were taken to Canada, whence Mrs. Taylor was afterwards redeemed, having endured severe hardship. Major Hilton joined the expedition of Col. Benjamin Church in May, 1704, and was gone all summer, marching as far as the Penobscot.

January 8, 1705, Governor Dudley wrote Lieutenant-Colonel Hilton to get ready to march against the Indian headquarters. Hilton led his command of 270 men, including twenty friendly Indians, to Norridgewock on snowshoes. They found no enemy, but burnt the deserted wigwams and chapel. In September, 1705, Hilton was obliged to reduce his scout of twenty men, marching every ten days, to ten effective men, because of the failure of the towns to comply with the requirement of the law. This gave offense to the governor, who tutored the colonel severely for it.

July of the following year, 1706, was a stirring month at Newfields. Hilton was so brave and active an officer that the Indians marked him for destruction. For this purpose a party of twenty "French Mohawks" lurked about his house, watching all who went in and out. On the morning of July 1, as they lay in ambush, they saw ten men with scythes leave the house, go into the field, and put aside their arms to mow. Stealthily they crept between the mowers and their guns, intercepting their return to the garrison, and suddenly rushed on the men. Joseph Hall and one other only of the whole number escaped harm. Richard Mattoon and his son, Hubertas Mattoon, Robert Barber, and Samuel Pease were killed. John Taylor was sorely wounded, but recovered. Edward Hall, Samuel Mighels, and a mulatto were captured. After a time Hall and Mighels made their escape. But the fatigue, privation, and terror of recapture which they underwent are almost incredible. For three weeks together they had nothing to subsist on except lily roots and the rind of trees.

The council now ordered that ammunition, pork, and biscuit be forwarded from Portsmouth and Hampton to Lieutenant-Colonel Hilton, who in July

led a company of sixty-four men as far as Kingston and Amesbury without meeting the enemy.

Governor Dudley made known to Lieutenant-Colonel Hilton, December 9, 1706, his further designs against Norridgewock. Her Majesty's Council, December 23, 1706, sent Hilton to Boston to consult his excellency in the affair. The expedition consisted of 220 men with ninety Massachusetts troops, and the chief command fell upon Hilton. About twenty Indians were slain,—a successful campaign, considering the difficulty of finding their haunts. Tradition relates that a squaw, who, with her papoose, was captured at this time, became an inmate of Hilton's family, and lived with them till her death.

The governor commissioned Hilton as colonel for the expedition to Port Royal, April 23, 1707. Arrived at the place of destination May 26, 1707, the army after some ineffectual attempts to bombard it broke up in a disorderly manner. Colonel Hilton, with as many officers and men as did not choose to run away, retired to Casco Bay, and there waited further orders. Governor Dudley was much displeased at this unexpected result. But Hilton had the good fortune to secure his approbation and to receive his characteristic compliments.

On the point of sailing a second time to Port Royal, Hilton wrote home to his wife, July 16, 1707. But the second attempt also failed through the sickness, fatigue, and discouragement of the army.

Our own frontier was kept in continual alarm. In September Colonel Hilton set out with fifty-four men as a scout after the enemy, whom he traced from Kingston to Cocheco, and so towards Winnipiseogee. Returning he discovered traces of a new party of Indians, and followed them to within two miles of Cocheco. Arrived home, he sent out a second scout of fifty-six fresh men, who were to tarry out five days. The next year, on February 19, 1708, council ordered Hilton out with a good scout; on August 2d, to Fort William and Mary, with soldiers, and out with a scout of sixteen men; and on August 11th, to call out the troop and eighteen men for scouting. During the winter of 1708-9, Colonel Hilton made a tedious march with 170 men to Pequawket and places adjacent, but without discovery. During the summer of 1709 our people kept close in garrison, and Colonel Hilton performed his usual tour of duty in scouting. In 1710 the Indians still hovered on our frontier. Hilton's garrison was commanded by Capt. Nicholas Gilman. He was out upon scout duty frequently through the summer,—June 21st, with twelve men, two days; June 23d, with twenty-eight men, two days; July 5th, with twenty-one men, two days.

The Indians succeeded, July 23, 1710, in their cherished plan of killing Colonel Hilton, who had so long been their terror. This was the most surprising and afflictive stroke of the war. This worthy officer was largely engaged in the masting business. Having several valuable trees felled the previous winter beyond Piscassic, he went out with seventeen men to peel off the bark. It is thought the party was less watchful than usual. While at work they were ambushed by the Indians, who rushed suddenly upon them. They were unable to make any defense, as their guns were useless from the storm of the day. At first fire Colonel Hilton and two others fell. Dudley Hilton, brother of Colonel Winthrop, and another man were captured, and heard from no more. The rest fled without firing a gun or making the least

reprisal. Flushed with this success the Indians then insolently appeared in the open road, and took four children at their play. They also captured John Wedgewood and killed John Magoon, near his brother's barn. The next day after Colonel Hilton fell a company of 100 men marched in pursuit of the Indians, but found only the mangled remains of their neighbors. With barbarous triumph the savages had scalped Colonel Hilton, struck hatchets into his head, and left a lance in his breast. One of the slain was buried on the spot. The other two were brought home. When, on the 16th of August, another company of ninety-one men, under Capt. John Gilman, went five days in pursuit of the enemy, they had fled beyond reach.

Thus died Col. Winthrop Hilton, one of our most estimable citizens, and one of the bravest defenders of New Hampshire. "He was a gentleman of good temper, courage, and conduct, respected and lamented by all who knew him."—*Penhallow*.

He was buried with the honors due to his rank and character. A large military escort did duty on the melancholy occasion. He was in his thirty-ninth year, and left a widow and children. His elegant silver-headed cane is preserved as a precious memorial by his descendants. He was succeeded in Her Majesty's Council by his kinsman, John Wentworth. His tombstone bears upon it the earliest date of any monument in town:

"Here Lieth Interd
the Body of Colol. Winthrop Hilton, Esq.,
Who Departed this Life
June 23d, A. D. 1710,
In ye 39th year of his Age."

But our community had no rest. In 1711, besides exerting themselves to the utmost in the common cause abroad, they were obliged at home to keep a scout of forty men continually on the march. In 1712 new depredations were committed. April 16th, Mr. Cunningham was killed as he traveled the road from Mr. Hilton's to Exeter. On May 5th additional soldiers were stationed at Richard Hilton's garrison. The killed and captured in old Exeter during the war numbered between thirty and forty individuals. When a treaty was made with the chiefs at Portsmouth, July 11, 1713, our people most joyfully left their garrisoned houses and betook themselves to the peaceful pursuits of industry in their own dwellings and fields.

Ten years later and Lovewell's war (1722-25) brought nameless terror to our people. In 1719 Jeremiah Folsom built his two-story brick garrison house on the hill between Newfields and Lamprey River, where it stood till 1874, more than a century and a half.

In 1722 the enemy appeared at Lamprey River. Again, August 23, 1723, eighteen Indians attacked the garrisoned house of Aaron Rawlins. Mr. Rawlins was shot through the walls of the house he was defending and afterwards scalped, while the head of his eldest daughter, twelve years of age, was cut off. Mrs. Rawlins was the daughter of Edward Taylor, who was killed, and of his wife Rebecca, who was captured from the same farm, April 26, 1704. She was made prisoner while attempting to escape from the house with a son and daughter who followed her. The mother was redeemed in a few years. The son was adopted by the Indians, and lived with them all his days.

The daughter married a Frenchman, and when nearly sixty years old visited with her husband her native place, hoping to recover the patrimony which she supposed was left at the death of her father.

In September, 1724, Peter Colcord with others was seized and carried to Canada. He soon returned, bringing important information respecting the Indian settlements and proceedings. In November he went on an expedition against the Indians, and the Provincial Assembly made him a present of ten pounds for his patriotism. In 1725 hostilities ceased, peace was ratified the following year, and proclaimed in town by beat of drum.

The colonists enjoyed unusual tranquillity for twenty years. In the war of George II, 1744-49, Indians prowled continually through the Piscataqua, Merrimac, and Connecticut valleys. But new settlements had sprung up. Souhegan, Amoskeag, Suncook, Contoocook, Pemaquid now constituted the frontier. Newfields and Lamprey River soldiers enlisted in defense of other distressed communities. They were found in the command of Capt. John Gage, June and July, 1744, "to guard the mast-men;" of Capt. Benjamin Mathes, January 11, 1745, "to scout up the western branches of the Piscataqua;" of Sergt. Joseph Rawlins, June 3, 1746, "men and horses impressed and sent to Canterbury to carry provisions for thirty men a month;" of Capt. Daniel Ladd, June 1 to October 30, 1746, whose timely arrival, August 10th, reinforced and saved Rumford; of Col. Samuel Moores, 1744-46, against Louisburg, where William Hilton died; of Col. Theodore Atkinson, July 1, 1746, for the reduction of Canada; of Capt. Joseph Thomas, September 29 to October 13, 1747, "twenty-eight men, scouting from Durham to Chester, Epping, and Nottingham." The story of Mrs. Fanny Shute falls into the narrative somewhere about this time. She was much esteemed, not only for her excellent qualities, but for her youthful adventures. When eighteen months old she was carried by the Indians to Canada and sold to the French. She was educated in a nunnery, and after remaining thirteen years in captivity was redeemed and restored to her friends. "In Memory of Mrs. Frances Shute, consort of Mr. John Shute, died Sept. 7, 1819, aged seventy-seven."—Tombstone.

What is known as the last French and Indian war, 1754-60, again threw the colonies into anxiety and distress. Robert Barber, who had lately removed to Salisbury, was captured by the St. Francis Indians, August, 1753, and afterwards redeemed. Other stories of Indian depredations still are told at our firesides which are doubtless true, but they do not have the requisite name, place, and date to secure narrative here. Newmarket had officers and men in the various campaigns against the French Forts Du Quesne, Niagara, and Crown Point in 1755, under Col. Joseph Blanchard, where they won distinction by a well-directed and prolonged attack; in 1756 and 1757, under Col. Nathaniel Meserve, in expeditions against Crown Point; in 1757, under Maj. Thomas Tash, posted at Number Four; in 1758, under Col. John Hart, in another expedition against Crown Point; in 1760, under Col. John Goff, in the invasion of Canada.

Hostilities ended with the fall of Montreal in 1760. Great and universal joy spread through the colonies. From this time may be dated the flourishing condition of New Hampshire. Population and cultivation progressed with unprecedented rapidity.

Capt. Edward Hall was, after the death of Col. Winthrop Hilton, the

principal man of affairs at Newfields. He headed a petition to the Legislature praying that a parish be set off by metes and bounds from the north part of Exeter, and that the inhabitants be excused paying to the ministry of the old parish. The petition was granted December 15, 1727, and the new parish was called Newmarket. About ten years after, September 2, 1737, the parish was granted town privileges. When incorporated is not definitely stated. South Newmarket was afterwards detached from Newmarket by act of the Legislature, June 27, 1849.

Capt. Edward Hall was deacon of the church, justice of the peace, representative for Exeter in 1736, and for Newmarket in 1739, lot-layer, and surveyor of highways and of the boundaries of towns. Arthur Slade, Walter Bryant, and James Hersey, Esqs., were the king's surveyors. The eastern boundary of New Hampshire was a subject of hot dispute from 1737 to 1766. Walter Bryant, Esq., was ordered by Gov. Jonathan Belcher to run the line between the Province of New Hampshire and that part of Massachusetts Bay called the County of York. About half a century later, October 9, 1790, Esquire Bryant was living to correspond with Reverend Dr. Belknap respecting this matter. He set out from Newmarket with eight men to assist him on Friday, March 13, 1741. He proceeded by way of Cocheco, with snow-shoes and logging-sleds, through Upper Rochester, up Salmon Falls River to the head of Nechawannock River. Here, on Thursday, March 19th, he set his compass north two degrees west, making an allowance of ten degrees for its easterly variation. At the end of every mile he marked a tree, where the place would admit of it. Thus he traced the line for about thirty miles. He was prevented from proceeding farther, partly by the melting of the snow and breaking up of the ice, and partly by meeting unfriendly Indians and the backwardness of his men to proceed. On Friday, March 27th, he turned back, and he reached Newmarket Wednesday, April 1st. His return to the Council was made May 22d, and his account of £116 14s. was allowed February 12, 1742.

ROADS AND STAGES

The Newmarket settlers had such easy communication with other towns up and down the Squamscot and Lamprey by their boats that they were slow in adopting other methods of conveyance. The roads to neighboring towns were only narrow bridle-paths through the forests. There were no carriages, but considerable distances were traveled on foot and on horseback. They forded the Squamscot previous to 1700. That year Richard Hilton established a ferry at Newfields. There was no bridge across the river till the time of the Revolution.

The road to Piscassic is described in 1731 as "already a pretty good cart-way, commonly called Hallsway, four or five miles from the landing-place at (South) New Market towards Nottingham." In 1733 a highway was laid out along this cart-path, and extended to Nottingham. The Hall's Mill Road was laid out in 1763. In 1768 a road was laid out from the bridge at Lamprey River to Durham.

When Governor Jonathan Belcher, of Boston, contemplated a visit to New Hampshire he wrote Richard Waldron, September 19, 1734: "I am told there is between Haverhill and Exeter 10 miles of very bad Road and

that Govrs Shute or Burnet could not pass that way with wheels, and the Cavalcade will not look so well with the Govr o' Horseback." Three-fourths of a century later came the era of turnpikes and stages. The incorporated turnpike, though a great convenience, was never a very popular institution. It was looked upon as a sort of monopoly, and the toll was evaded with no compunctions of conscience.

Two lines of stages passed through here daily from Dover to Boston, one line going by way of Haverhill and the other through Newburyport. They passed about 9 o'clock A. M., changed horses at the tavern of John Emery, of Exeter, and dined at Haverhill and at Newburyport. Horses were changed again between these places and Boston, which they reached between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. They returned through here about 5 P. M. The fare to Boston was \$2.50, except when competition sometimes reduced it to fifty cents. Each driver was furnished with a tin horn, which hung by the side of his seat, with which he announced his coming at the entrance to the village. The blowing of the horn was always a signal for the gathering of the village quidnuncs, who were interested in the arrival of travelers and the mails. This was before the era of railroads. The opening of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1840 cut off the drivers as fast as the rails were laid from place to place.

SHIP-BUILDING AND COMMERCE

New Hampshire, with only eighteen miles of sea-coast, and but one commodious harbor, yet bears for its seal a ship on the stocks. And previous to 1784, when the Constitution and seal were adopted, ship-building was a prominent branch of business on the Piscataqua and its tributaries. It is not ascertained when this business first began. Robert Moulton was appointed commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth, April 5, 1651. He had come to America at the head of six ship-carpenters in 1629. At first only vessels of small size were constructed, such as sloops, pinnaces, ketches, shallops, barks, and skiffs. Sometimes these were framed and set up in the woods where the timber grew. Then they were taken down and hauled to some suitable landing on the river, completed and launched. Navigators two and a half centuries ago traversed the seas in the merest cockle-shells.

The early settlers on the Piscataqua availed themselves of the facilities offered by the natural advantages of the place to engage in ship-building. The "Falkland," of fifty-four guns, in 1690, was the first war ship launched on this side of the Atlantic. Richard, Earl of Bellamont, governor of New Hampshire in 1698, credits the state with "eleven ships of good burthen, five brigantines, four ketches, and four sloops."

To what extent ship-building was carried on in Newmarket down to the Revolution it is impossible to tell. No record of the business is known to exist. The owners and tonnage of the craft built are not fully ascertained. The Lamprey River meets the tidewater over falls of more than twenty feet. At high tide vessels of 120 tons freight land, bringing coal, salt, and other heavy articles. Seven vessels, some of them of large size for the times, have been seen on the stocks together in process of building. A score of all kinds have been built here in a single year.

The Squamscot is navigable at high tide for vessels of over two hundred

tons burden. Heavy freights of iron, coal, and moulding-sand still sail up the river. In times past ship-building flourished on its banks. At Exeter twenty-two vessels, large and small, have been seen on the stocks in a single year. At Newfields the people were busily engaged in lumbering and ship-ping. Her landing was occupied by ship-yards. The busy hum of the ship-wright's hammer and awl was heard from morning till night. So pressing was this work that in the busy season he was exempted from military training. Masting required a large number of men and oxen to move the massive king's pines. One of them is said to have been eight feet in diameter at the butt end and 110 feet long, requiring seventy yoke of oxen to draw it to the river's side. From the landing these masts were floated to Portsmouth and shipped abroad. In 1746 objection was urged against a bridge over the Squamscot at Newfields, on the ground that it would obstruct vessels, masts, and rafts passing along the river.

The Squamscot abounded in fish, which furnished subsistence for the inhabitants and also an important article of commerce. In 1665 exports to France, Spain, and the Straits consisted of fish, lumber, pitch, tar, and turpentine, for which were brought back salt, preserved fruits, tea, and coffee. Shipments to Virginia embraced pork, beef, and peltry, and returns were received of rice, sugar, and tobacco. Great quantities of deal boards, masts, pipe-staves, and shooks were sent to Barbadoes and the West Indies, for which were returned logwood, sperm oil, molasses, and spirits. Before the Revolution this foreign trade with the West Indies was very profitable. So great were the gains that vessels of all sizes and description were pressed into the service. Vessels of fifteen tons burden and upwards were used.

During the Revolution New Hampshire fitted out several private armed vessels. The privateer "General Sullivan" was overhauled and refitted at Newfields' Landing in 1778. After the Revolution, ship-building on the Squamscot again became profitable. Commerce, however, never reached its former extent.

A brigantine was built at Portsmouth, and had made a cruise previous to 1778. At a meeting of her proprietors at Portsmouth, April 9, 1778, "Voted This proprietary pay Capt [Eliphalet] Ladd twelve hundred and fifty pounds lawfl money, for which the said Ladd agrees to take the brig 'Genl Sullivan' from Portsmouth to Exeter, and lengthen her for two more guns on a side, in a proper manner, and return her here again as soon as may be, the proprietary to pay the iron bill, joiners' bill, oakum, pitch, and turpentine." A fortnight later, April 23, 1778, "Voted, To stop Capt Ladd's proceeding any further with the 'General Sullivan,' and agree with Messrs Hackett, Hill & Paul for the lengtheng the said vessel, and pay Capt Ladd the charges he has been at. Accordingly have agreed with Messrs Hackett, Hill, & Paul to take said vessel at Newmarket, where she now lies, and lengthen her for two more guns on a side, caulk, iron and fix her for a ship, complete in a proper manner, lengthen her forecastle agreeable to Capt Dalling's instructions, and deliver her at Portsmouth by the first of June next; for which the proprietors agree to pay the said Hackett, Hill & Paul fifteen hundred pounds lawl money in cash, and give them one barrel of New England rum; proprietors to find iron-work, pitch, turpentine, and oakum." The "General Sullivan" made several cruises, and captured some valuable prizes. Among these were the "Caledonia," the "Mary," and the

"Charlotte." It is understood that the career of the "General Sullivan" was terminated in the year 1780, by her being captured by two British ships of vastly superior force, after a spirited resistance. Maj. Nathaniel McClintock was in command of her marines, and was killed in the engagement by a ball through the head.

The ship-building and commercial interests of Newmarket were seriously injured by the War of 1812. Her population was nearly two hundred more in 1767 than in 1820. The decrease was owing to the decline in ship-building. Very little had ever been done by the general government for defense of our harbors. The embargo well-nigh annihilated all our commerce. After the spring of 1813, our sea coast, thousands of miles in extent, was blockaded by a British squadron. A few enterprising captains ran the blockade, and privateers were fitted out which were successful in escaping English cruisers. But the relief was only partial. Three years of blockade destroyed ship-building on the Squamscot.

Among the last to engage in ship-building at Newfields were Zechariah Beals, Dudley Watson, Samuel Tarlton, and George Hilton. The last vessel built here was the "Nile," in 1827. She was of about three hundred tons burden, and built for parties in Salem, Mass.

Our later coasting trade was principally with Boston. Household goods, clothing, military equipments, and implements of husbandry were imported, and returns made in lumber, dry hides, and buckskins. Capt. Joseph Furnald ran a packet from Exeter to Portsmouth, by which our traders received all their heavy articles of trade. Our merchants went by stage to Boston one day, spent three or four days purchasing goods, and returned on the fifth or sixth day. The goods were shipped at Portsmouth by the regular coaster. Here they were transferred to Captain Furnald's packet and brought up the river, generally arriving about two weeks after being purchased. This was before the era of railroads.

MANUFACTURING

Mechanics and artisans are important personages in every community. Shoemakers, carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths are indispensable in a new settlement. The wives and daughters of the Newfields patriarchs manufactured the garments which clothed themselves and their husbands and brothers. The flax was pulled, rotted, broken, swingled, hetchelled, spun, woven, and bleached by hand. The wool was carded, spun, woven, and fulled by hand, and it was colored in the old butternut, logwood, or indigo dye-tub. Persons in comfortable circumstances used wooden table-ware, and drank their daily beverages out of glazed earthen mugs, one mug going in course the rounds of the table. In times of the scarcity of currency, old iron and old pewter had value as articles of barter and merchandise. Taxes might be paid in tar at twenty shillings the barrel.

New Hampshire at the present time ranks high as a manufacturing state, and is especially noted for its textile industries. Only three states in the Union out-rival it in the value of cotton goods produced, while its woolen, leather, and iron products are very large. The Merrimac is said to be the busiest stream in the world. The Piscataqua with its tributaries is also greatly utilitarian. Newmarket has always been a busy town. Mechanical

labor in its various departments is extensively pursued. No towns of its size produce more valuable manufactured goods. While the Squamscot offers no mill privilege, the Lamprey and the Piscassic afford numerous fine mill sites. Other smaller streams in their day have furnished motive-power for many wheels.

The first settlers on the Piscataqua were compelled to secure most of their bread from England and Virginia. There were saw-mills at Cocheco in 1631, but there was no grain-mill in New England previous to 1633. A corn-mill is mentioned at Cocheco in 1640. The earliest mention of a mill of any kind in Newfields is in 1653. That year a grant of land some two miles square was made to Edward Hilton, "in regard to his charges in setting up a saw-mill." This mill is probably mentioned again in 1758. It stood on the stream south of the Hilton estate and west of the Exeter road.

Iron works were set up at Lamprey Village in the year 1719. To encourage this enterprise the General Court appropriated a slip of land two miles in breadth above the head line of Dover, for the purpose of supplying fuel and of introducing foreign artists and experienced workmen. There was "ye first Dam," and therefore a second dam, and "ye old Dam," and so a new dam across Lamprey River in 1723. We read in the Portsmouth Mercury November 1, 1785, "The fulling and grist mill belonging to the Hon. Major General Sullivan have been carried from their situation at Packer's Falls."

The Newmarket Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1822, and the corner-stone of cotton-mill No. 1 was laid the next year.

Iron works were commenced at Newfields in 1830. The first blast was blown on Christmas day. The South Newmarket Iron Foundry was incorporated in 1834.

In 1846 the Swamscot Machine Company was incorporated, and Amos Paul chosen agent. This company purchased the iron foundry and united both branches of the business. For many years a large number of workmen were employed.

MILITARY RECORD

It has been said that if every other record of the civil struggle from 1760 to 1775 should perish, the true character and full history of the Revolution could be written from the records of the New England town-meetings. The resolutions adopted and the instructions given to representatives in convention, Legislature, and Congress are the wonder and admiration of students of political philosophy everywhere. The Town of Newmarket is exceedingly unfortunate in the loss of all its records prior to the year 1784. We were a free people, loving and prizing our liberties. We did not wish independence of the English crown; we were impelled to it by necessity, not by choice. As soon as Great Britain had conquered Canada and made peace with France, the king and Parliament turned against the American colonies. Such conduct was high treason and rebellion against British freedom. In an evil hour the mother-country set her eyes upon the colonies for imperial taxation. We denied the right. When the Stamp Act was passed we resisted, peacefully but pertinaciously, and the act was repealed. The tea tax followed. It was opposed by solemn leagues and covenants, and its demands were annulled. The Boston Port Bill, cruel and tyrannical, exasperated to the last

point of endurance a brave and generous people. The regulation acts of 1774 were revolutionary and suggestive of "a general disarming of the colonists."

The Town of Newmarket was not indifferent to the momentous agitation that preceded the Revolution. A large number, if not a majority, of our leading men were stanch loyalists, and friends, if not members, of the Church of England, brave men, but more loyal to the king than to their country. During three generations of bloody Indian warfare our soldiers fought for British supremacy no less than for personal safety.

The selectmen of Newmarket, Samuel Gilman, James Cram, and Samuel Pickering, returned, July 12, 1776, to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety the celebrated Association Test. It contained the names of 164 persons. It also contained the names of thirty-eight individuals who "Refuse to sign the within Declaration." We read, among others, the names Badger, Gilman, Lord, Marsters, Mighels, Odiome, Parsons, Pease, Pickering, Shute, Rogers. Some were Quakers, who had scruples against bearing arms. Some were sick and infirm, who thought it bombast to pledge themselves as able-bodied men "to resist with arms." Some there always are in every community who never put their name to paper. But more were Tories, who had always been loyal to the church and government of Great Britain. Respectable family ties allied some to British officers. Governor Benning Wentworth had married, in 1760, Martha Hilton, of Newmarket. During the Revolution she was living with her second husband, Col. Michael Wentworth, a retired British officer. The home of Lady Wentworth, of Wentworth Hall, Newcastle, was a noted resort of royalists. The Confiscation Act of 1778, extending to John Wentworth and seventy-six others in New Hampshire, included James and John McMasters, and George Ball and Jacob Brown, traders of Newmarket.

The early years of the war were noted for the large number of arrests of persons charged with Toryism; but it was seldom that they were kept long in durance. After the detention of a few days or weeks they were generally dismissed on giving bonds to return when called for, or upon taking oath not to bear arms against the country or to aid and comfort the enemy. The Rogerses were Conformists. In December, 1775, Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., was granted leave to go about his business fifteen days, and January 3, 1776, his disability was wholly removed. Capt. William Torrey was put under arrest for Tory proclivities in 1775; he had leave to go about his business fifteen days in December, 1775, and his disability was wholly removed on January 3, 1776, but in 1777 he was committed to jail. Capt. Peter Pease was put under guard as a Tory February, 1777, and petitioned for release May 19, 1777. Dr. John Marsters would not sign the Association Test in 1776, and was placed under arrest in 1777, from which he humbly prayed the Committee of Safety to be released.

The number and social position of these "gentlemen Tories" suggest one of the great trials that beset the patriot cause. Secret enemies, opponents at home, were like thorns in the side or serpents in the bosom. It cost a severe struggle to overcome these patrician sentiments. It was not all done at once. It was achieved only through provocations long endured. But nothing was suffered ultimately to mar the patriotic enthusiasm. At length

royalist and rebel rejoiced together in the emancipation of their country from a foreign scepter.

Newmarket contributed her full quota of men and money for the war. When the first mutterings of the storm were heard, she sided generally, not unanimously, with the colonies. About the middle of December, 1774, Paul Revere rode express from Boston to Portsmouth, bringing word that royal troops had been ordered to the harbor to secure Fort William and Mary.

The battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, aroused our people to a more vivid sense of their danger. Couriers bringing the startling news reached Newmarket about daybreak, April 20th. At once the drum beat to arms. In less than three hours minute-men were on the march for Boston. Tradition includes among those first to enlist the names of Colcord, Folsom, Hilton, and Pike. At Exeter they joined other volunteers under Capt. John Taylor Gilman. That night they reached, by way of Haverhill, Bragg's tavern, in Andover. On the night of the 21st they reached Cambridge, and were assigned quarters in the college buildings.

Detachments to and from the Continental army frequently passed through Newmarket.

By the 3d of May, 1775, all the men being gone from the southward and westward of this place, the Durham company paused at Exeter, and the Provincial Congress resolved that they should return home and keep themselves in readiness to respond when called.

The Newmarket soldiers were "minute-men" who started at the alarm from post-rider and beat of drum. They left shop, field, or home at once, in shirt, and frock, and apron, with cold victuals from the cupboard, and a few Yankee notions in sack or pillow-case, and the old ducking-gun, fowling-piece, or shaky king's arm that had seen service against game in the woods or Indian skulking in the thicket. The convention at Exeter, May 17, 1775, organized this ununiformed, undisciplined, yet enthusiastic yeomanry into a brigade of three regiments. Nathaniel Folsom was appointed major-general; the colonels were John Stark, Enoch Poor, and James Reid. The regiments of Stark and Reid had their headquarters at Medford, while Poor's regiment remained on duty at home. Israel Gilman, of Newmarket, was lieutenant-colonel of Reid's regiment, and led many of his townsmen in the glories of the battle on Breed's Hill. The preceding day, June 16th, he wrote home to the Committee of Safety, describing the position and plans of the opposing armies. On the memorable 17th of June the New Hampshire troops fought with their accustomed bravery and force. Their position was behind the rail fence between the redoubt and Mystic River. The old Indian hunters and rangers of the woods were "dead shots." Thrice they hurled back and nearly annihilated the gaudy British grenadiers sent against them. They maintained their ground during the entire action, and were the last to leave the field, retiring with the order of veteran troops.

After the battle of Bunker Hill Colonel Poor's regiment was ordered to the seat of war. But New Hampshire had her own harbor and frontier to defend, as well as to furnish men for the Continental army. Some soldiers were employed in building fire-rafts on the Squamscot, others in guarding the sea-coast or scouting with boats up and down the Piscataqua. Thirty-four Newmarket men under Col. Joseph Smith were thus employed. We have their "Acco't of Labor on Fire Rafts built at Newington Oct. 22, 1775." We have

also the pay-roll of twenty-five others, "Men and Oxen Percuring Pich wood & other Combustables for Fire Rafts."

The next month, November 5, 1775, a Newmarket company of forty men, rank and file, James Hill, captain, Samuel Baker, first lieutenant, Samuel Gilman, second lieutenant, Zebulon Barber, ensign, under Col. Joshua Wingate, of Stratham, joined the forces in the harbor, and were stationed on Pierce's Island.

Those who remained at home, as well as those who went into actual service, were called upon for military duty. British fleets were expected at our landing. If a strange vessel appeared in the harbor below, the alarm quickly spread far into the country. Many times the minute-men were called out on the appearance of an armed force or the rumor of one. In fact, however, the invader's foot never touched New Hampshire's soil.

An express arrived, December 1, 1775, from Brig.-Gen. John Sullivan, who was in command at Winter Hill, stating that the Connecticut regiments refused to tarry longer, and requesting urgently that troops might be sent from New Hampshire to fill their place. These detachments were called "six weeks' men." A Newmarket company under Samuel Baker, captain, Zebulon Barber, first lieutenant, John Allen, second lieutenant, responded to the call. They remained with General Sullivan till the British evacuated Boston, when they were discharged.

But space does not allow us to narrate the whole history of Newmarket in the noble struggle of the Revolution. The town was represented by true and determined men on nearly every battle-field of the war. The Committee of Safety compliment our selectmen, July 12, 1776, upon "the truly forward and patriotic disposition often shown by the inhabitants of Newmarket in the common cause."

The following is a partial list of the men who bore military commissions and served in the Revolution: Colonels, Jeremiah Folsom, John Folsom, Thomas Tash; lieutenant-colonels, Israel Gilman, Winthrop Hilton; adjutants, Joseph Smith, Walter Bryant; captains, Samuel Baker, James Hill, Samuel Gilman, Zebulon Gilman, Edward Hilton, Robert Barber, Samuel Shackford, Asa Folsom, Levi Folsom, Peter Drowne, Robert Pike, Jonathan Leavitt; lieutenants, Nathaniel Gilman, John Colcord, Bradstreet Doe, Andrew Gilman, David Gilman, John Burleigh, Joseph Hilton, Robert Clark, Zebulon Barber.

War of 1812-15.—With the opening of the nineteenth century the business interests of Newmarket had revived and she recovered her former prosperity. But Napoleon I was disturbing the peace of Europe, and war-clouds soon appeared between England and America. Bonaparte promulgated the Milan Decree December 17, 1806. It declared every vessel denationalized and subject to seizure which had submitted to be searched by a British cruiser or had traded at an English port. This was the prelude to the War of 1812. As early as 1806 the depredations of British cruisers on American commerce commenced. In 1807 Congress prohibited the sailing of vessels from American ports, and the year 1808 became the era of the general embargo. Non-intercourse with Great Britain and France was established March 1, 1809. So effectual was the blockade that it was about impossible for vessels to leave or enter our ports. Now and then a privateer would slip by or through the blockading squadrons. The embargo acts of

Congress were severely denounced and resisted in almost all of New England. At length long-continued aggressions, without apology or redress, led the American Government to prepare for another conflict with Great Britain. Congress declared war on the 18th of June, 1812.

Soon after Governor William Plumer called the attention of the general government to the defenseless condition of our seaboard and the public works in Piscataqua Harbor, and ordered a portion of the militia into service. The Fourth Regiment of New Hampshire militia in 1812 was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Winthrop Hilton, and the First Battalion was under Maj. Joseph Pease, both of Newmarket. A company was drafted for thirty days, and placed under Capt. Joseph Towle, of Epping. It entered the service July 3d, and was discharged August 31, 1812, and contained several Newmarket non-commissioned officers and men. A second company under the same command from September 1st to November 30, 1812, included nearly the same individuals.

A British squadron was committing depredations upon the Atlantic coast and spreading alarm far into the interior. An all-pervading apprehension that Portsmouth would be attacked led to renewed calls for the mustering of the militia. On the 20th of May, 1814, Governor Gilman issued orders for raising eight companies to march in five days for the defense of Portsmouth. The Newmarket company of fifty-three officers and men under Capt. Peter Hersey responded to the call. It was mustered May 24th, and discharged July 6, 1814. Other soldiers in Capt. William Marshall's company were credited to Newmarket. While the Newmarket soldiers were quartered at Portsmouth expresses came riding into town on the night of June 21st with the alarming intelligence that the British were landing at Rye, and about to march upon the town. Alarm-bells were rung, drums beat, and signal-guns fired. The militia turned out and hastily prepared for defense. The report was unfounded, but the alarm spread into the interior and was not allayed for some days.

On the 7th of September, 1814, Governor Gilman again called for soldiers to defend Portsmouth. The call was obeyed with the greatest alacrity. Newmarket is credited with nine commissioned officers and men in Capt. Jacob Dearborn's company, enlisted September 26th for sixty days. Maj. Nathaniel Lias, of Newmarket, commanded a battalion of detached militia, enlisted September 9th, and discharged September 27, 1814. It included a Newmarket company of forty-one officers and men under Capt. Peter Hersey, also fifty-one officers and men under Capt. John Colcord. Thus by October, 1814, about three thousand drafted soldiers were at Portsmouth, and Governor Gilman had his headquarters among them. We have it on British authority that the English made every preparation to destroy the navy-yard and the Town of Portsmouth. But the defenses were so formidably manned that the intended attack was accounted too hazardous. The danger to Portsmouth and its harbor soon passed away. By October, 1814, the major part of our forces were discharged. A treaty of peace was signed at Ghent December 14, 1814. It was ratified by the Senate February 18th, and signed by the President February 23, 1815. Nowhere were the people more grateful for the return of peace than on the Piscataqua and its branches. It is related as a singular fact that not a man of New Hampshire was killed in this war.

War of the Rebellion.—The patriotism of South Newmarket was again manifested in the late struggle to perpetuate the Federal Union. Immediately on the news of the firing on Sumter the spirit of 1776 fired the hearts of her citizens. She furnished her full quota of soldiers for the struggle. Many of our noblest young men offered their services. Enlistments proceeded with enthusiasm. Companies were raised and equipped first for three months, then for three years or during the war. We cannot mention here all the noble hearts which beat for the honor of our flag and volunteered for its defense. The history of the gallant Second and Eleventh New Hampshire regiments would tell the story of many South Newmarket soldier-boys. This town gave some of her most promising young men as a sacrifice to sustain the Government in the hour of peril. The blood of her heroes enriched the soil from the heights of Arlington to the remote southern boundary.

The names of soldiers and navy men of Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, and the Civil war are given in the excellent "History of Newfield," by Rev. James H. Fitts. The estimated number entering the army and navy from 1861 to 1865 was ninety-five.

The Rev. John Moody, A. M., belonged to a family that well may be called remarkable. He was born at Byfield Parish, Newbury, Mass., January 10, 1705. He was the son of John Moody, the grandson of Samuel and Mary (Cutting) Moody, and the great-grandson of William and Sarah Moody. These patriarchs of the family had emigrated from Wales, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1633, and to Newbury with its first settlers in 1635. From the sturdy Newbury blacksmith, there has descended a long line of distinguished ministers.

The first pastor of Newmarket was graduated at Harvard College in 1727, his name standing the fourteenth in a class of thirty-six. He also received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard. Having studied theology, he was invited to settle at Biddeford, Me., in 1728, but modestly declined the invitation that he might have further time for study. He was ordained at Newmarket, November 25, 1730.

Mr. Moody preached the sermon at the ordination of Robert Cutter, a graduate of Harvard, 1741, the first minister of Epping, December 9, 1747. Text, Ephesians iv. 11, 12. The phrase so common in the old town charters, "a learned orthodox ministry," is a very expressive one. Mr. Moody was a patron of sound learning, and evinced a marked interest in general and higher education. He was an original member of the New Hampshire Ecclesiastical Convention, and bore an active part in establishing a collegiate institution in New Hampshire previous to the granting of the charter for Dartmouth College.

Mr. Moody married, April 5, 1730, Ann, daughter of Deacon Edward and Mary (Wilson) Hall, of Newmarket. This pastor's wife was a descendant of Thomas Dudley, the second governor of Massachusetts, and also of John Winthrop, the first governor of New Hampshire. She died July 14, 1771, seven years before the decease of her husband.

Mr. Moody continued in the pastoral office in Newmarket till his death, October 15, 1778, at the age of seventy-three years. His only settlement in the ministry covered a period of half a century lacking two years. To his

manly integrity and intelligent piety Newmarket owes much of her social, civil, educational, and religious character.

The second minister of Newmarket was the Rev. Nathaniel Ewer. His ministry overlapped that of Mr. Moody about five years, and he is generally thought to have been a colleague with his predecessor. He was born April 17, 1726, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Stuart) Ewer, of Barnstable, Mass. He married, before leaving Barnstable, Drusilla Covill, by whom he had a large family of children. Mr. Ewer was not a graduate of college. He was a member of the Congregational Church, but became a follower of Whitefield and a New Light preacher. He preached at Durham about one year, and commenced preaching at Newmarket Plains in 1773. He joined the Presbytery over which Rev. John Murray, the friend of Whitefield, presided, May 31, 1774. The "East and West Societies" in Newmarket united June 29, 1789, and Mr. Ewer was accepted as minister for the whole town. In 1792 the old meeting-house which stood near the burying-ground had become dilapidated, and a stately new edifice was built near the present railroad junction. Mr. Ewer continued in the pastorate here nearly a quarter of a century, and was dismissed by vote of the parish July 10, 1797. He still resided in town, and showed himself interested in its welfare. He died in April, 1806, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1810, aged eighty-three. They were buried at the Plains, close by the west meeting-house he had so long occupied.

The Rev. Samuel Tomb was the colleague of Mr. Ewer in the pastorate. He was born at Wallhill, N. J., January 1, 1767. He studied at Columbia College without graduation, and with Reverend Dr. Mason. The church at Newmarket extended to him a call July 28th, and he was ordained October 22, 1794. But the connection of the two pastors was not a harmonious and cordial relation. A mutual council, April 27, 1797, failed to reconcile the parties, and Mr. Tomb was dismissed by vote of the parish, July 10, 1797. He was afterwards installed over the Second Church in Newbury, Mass., November 28, 1798, where he remained about ten years. He removed to his native place, where his stormy but efficient ministry closed. He died March 28, 1832, aged sixty-five years. Among his printed discourses was an oration on the death of Washington, pronounced February 22, 1800, and a sermon which he delivered at the annual fast, April 7, 1803.

The Rev. James Thurston was born at Exeter, N. H., March 17, 1769, the son of Capt. James and Mary (Jones) Thurston. He entered the first class at Phillips' Academy, but did not pursue a collegiate course. He taught school a year or two, and entered business in Exeter and in Boston. After some years, by the advice of friends, he entered the ministry. He preached at Raymond 1798-99, and was ordained at Newmarket, October 15, 1800. Parsonage land and buildings for the use of Mr. Thurston and successors in office were deeded to the parish, May 30, 1803. During the summers of 1805, 1806, and 1807, he was in the employ of the Piscataqua Missionary Society to the northern parts of New England and Canada. He was dismissed January 6, 1808.

After leaving Newmarket, Mr. Thurston was installed at Manchester, Mass., April 19, 1809. Here he continued in the pastorate more than ten years, and was dismissed, June, 1819. From Manchester he returned to

Exeter, his native place, where he died, December 12, 1835, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Thurston possessed a truly Christian spirit, thoroughly devoted to his calling and giving to it his undivided powers. His efforts were blessed and his ministry was a successful one.

The Rev. John Brodhead was born in Smithfield, Northumberland County, Pa., October 5, 1770. He entered the itinerant service of the Methodist Church in 1794. In 1796 he came to New England. As early as 1809 he settled at Newmarket, and in 1810 moved into the parsonage, receiving the use of it as a portion of his salary. He entered political life as state senator in 1817. From 1829 to 1832 he was representative to Congress under Jackson's administration. During the latter years of his life his work in the ministry was very irregular. He died of a disease of the heart, from which he had suffered many years. His end was peaceful, even triumphant. His monument is inscribed:

"In memory of the Rev. John Brodhead, born in Lower Smithfield, Pennsylvania, 1770. Died in this place, April 7, 1838, aged 67 years, having been an Itinerant Minister in the Methodist Church 45 years, Senator and chaplain to the Legislature of this State, and a member of the Congress of the United States.

"He was beloved as a husband and father, honored as a citizen, esteemed as a statesman, and venerated as a minister.

"Peace to the just man's memory, let it grow greener with years and blossom through the flight of years."

With the close of the first century in the religious history of Newmarket, there came a change in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. New business interests sprung up at the villages of Newfields and Lamprey River, and it was found impossible to gather the people for worship at the old center near the railroad junction. Both villages had occasional preaching services by various denominations from 1810 onward. As early as 1825 regular congregational services were held at Lamprey River, and in 1826 assistance was asked in erecting a house of worship. The church was organized there May 27, 1828. Newfields contributed means and members to this enterprise. Meanwhile the Lamprey River pastors, from 1827 onward, maintained a third service on the Sabbath, or a weekly lecture at Newfields. The Rev. David Sanford, from May 22, 1828, to June 22, 1830, abounded in labors of this kind here. During the spring of 1829 the Piscataqua Association appointed several of the neighboring pastors to preach at Newfields.

The old parish was organized January 16, 1829, and took the form of an incorporated religious society, and annually raised money for the salaries of their ministers. Among these were the Revs. Bezaleel Smith, 1828-29; William M. Cornell, M. D., LL. D., 1829-30; Orsamus Tinker, 1831-32; Samuel Harris, 1833; Mr. Barton, 1834; Constantine Blodgett, D. D., 1835-36; Charles D. Jackson, 1836; William F. Rowland, 1836-37; Thomas T. Richmond, 1839. These ministers preached in the old meeting-house and old academy. In 1839 a new house of worship was erected at Newfields, and the old house was practically abandoned.

The church was reorganized February 12, 1840. The ministers were John E. Farwell, 1840; John Le Bosquet, 1840; John L. Ashby, 1840-41; Henry Kingsley, 1841; John C. Hurd, 1841; Elijah W. Tucker, pastor, 1841-45; Preston Pond, 1845-46.

The old meeting house, which had stood sixty years and of late used only as a town house, was taken down in 1852.

Charles E. Lord became stated supply in 1851-52; Winthrop Fifield, acting pastor, 1852 till his death, May 9, 1862. In 1853-55 the parsonage property was transferred to Newfields, and the present buildings erected. Jesse H. Bragg, minister, 1862; Elias Chapman, stated supply, 1862-67; Israel T. Otis, 1868; Joseph Bartlett, acting pastor, 1869-77. The meeting house was enlarged and refurnished in 1871. Alexander C. Childs, acting pastor, 1877-79; James H. Fitts, 1880 until his death on November 22, 1890. The vestries were refitted 1880, and the parsonage enlarged 1882.

On January 6, 1901, the church became associated with the church in Stratham under the care of Rev. Geo. E. Lake.

Rev. Bernard Copping, the present pastor, commenced April 10, 1905.

The Methodist Church.—The year 1808 is probably the date of the formation of a Methodist class in Newmarket. In 1811 there is mention of the Newmarket, Durham, and Portsmouth Circuit. In 1828, Matthew Newhall was sent by Conference to Durham and Newmarket. It is probable that this is the real date of the full organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newmarket. There is nothing in its records, however, concerning its organization at any time. The meeting house was erected in 1835, and dedicated in the spring of 1836. The earliest register of church members now to be found was made in 1842. It contains the names of the class of 1808. The parsonage was built in 1854-55. In 1870 the church edifice was raised and vestries placed underneath. The house was reseated in 1880 and in 1906 electric lights and other improvements made. The following is a roll of the preachers, beginning with the year 1828:

1828, Matthew Newhall; 1829, Caleb Lamb; 1830, Daniel J. Robinson; 1831-32, Elijah Mason; 1833, Samuel A. Cushing; 1834, William J. Kidder; 1835, J. H. Patterson; 1836, John Brodhead; 1837, William Padmun; 1838, G. W. Stearns; 1839, William Padmun; 1840, "Reformation" John Adams; 1841, A. H. Worthen; 1842, Franklin Furber; 1843, G. W. T. Rogers; 1844-45, H. N. Taplin; 1846-47, C. N. Smith; 1848-49, Frederick A. Hewes; 1850, Charles Greenwood; 1851, William Hewes; 1852, Samuel Beedle; 1853, Matthew Newhall; 1854-56, N. L. Chase; 1857-58, William Hewes; 1859-60, F. R. Stratton; 1861-62, John W. Adams; 1863-65, Eleazer Smith; 1866-67, W. P. Ray; 1868, George N. Bryant; 1869, David W. Downs; 1870, M. T. Cilley; 1871, A. A. Cleaveland; 1872-73, H. A. Mattesson; 1874-76, C. H. Chase; 1877-78, C. S. Baketel; 1879, L. C. Earnham; 1880-81, Otis Cole; 1882, Mellen Howard; Charles W. Taylor, 1883; C. M. Dinsmore, 1884-86; E. R. Perkins, 1887-89; B. O. Cambell, 1890; A. L. Smith, 1891-95; A. R. Rowell, 1896; A. E. Draper, 1897-98; W. R. Locke, 1899-1902; I. D. Miller, 1903-05; Otis Cole, 1906-07; Henry Chandler, 1908; L. D. Bragg, 1909-13; D. W. Downs, assigned for 1914.

The Universalist Church.—The Universalist meeting house in this town was built in 1873, and dedicated in December of the same year. Rev. G. W. Becknell, of Portland, had been preaching in the town hall previous to that time, and it was at his suggestion and by his influence that the society was formed, August 5, 1874. The church was also organized August 5, 1874. Rev. L. F. McKinney was the first pastor, and resigned in June, 1875. Rev. E. A. Read was his successor, who resigned in April, 1877. Rev. Royal T.

Sawyer was the next pastor to February, 1879. Rev. Benton Smith resigned in November, 1881. Rev. A. L. Rice, 1882-83; Henry L. Fiske, 1883-87; W. H. Trickey, 1887-91; Edward Smalley, 1892-96; Allen Brown, 1896-97; Naney W. Smith, 1897-1907; Winfield S. Turner, 1907-10; George E. Laighton, 1910-14.

Roman Catholic.—The first mass was celebrated in Exeter in the fall of 1849 at the house of Daniel Fenton by Rev. J. O. Donnell of Lawrence, Mass. Rev. John McDonald of Haverhill, Mass., commenced making regular visits to Exeter and Newmarket about 1850. Services were first held in a building, later converted into a dwelling house, in which in 1882 lived Thomas and John Griffin. The first pastor was Rev. Father Walsh, who occupied the stone house on "Zion's Hill," purchased of the Universalists. He was succeeded by Revs. Father Charles Egan, Lewis McDonald, C. W. Calligan, Dennis Ryan. Previous to 1882 services were held several years in private houses and the town hall. During that year a house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$17,000. It was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day in 1882 by Bishop Healey of Portland, Me. It goes by the name of "The Church of the Sacred Heart." Rev. John R. Powers was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. John Canning, who remained till 1898, when he was followed by Rev. James Hogan. In 1902 Rev. Fabian Deshaies assumed the charge thus left vacant and continued his pastorate till May, 1907, when Rev. Herbert Hennon was appointed to the place.

THE BRODHEAD LIBRARY

Dr. John M. Brodhead of Washington, D. C., who died in South Newmarket February 22, 1880, left all his property to his widow during her life, but his will contained the following provision: "Ten thousand dollars to the town of South Newmarket, N. H., for the purpose of purchasing books for a town library to be under the control of the selectmen, under conditions that the name of the town shall be legally changed to the name of Newfields and so remain. On the same condition and for the same purpose I bequeath to said town my private library. Neither of these bequests shall take effect until the name of the town shall have been changed." At the next town meeting, March, 1880, the town voted to accept the bequest of Doctor Brodhead with its condition. A bill for this purpose was passed February 21, 1895, as follows: "An Act to change the name of the town of South Newmarket. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened: Section 1. That the town of South Newmarket shall hereafter be known and called by the name of Newfields. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

Thus the name of South Newmarket under which the town had acted a creditable part in war and peace for forty-five years was quietly dropped and the older name of Newfields restored with the sanction of the law.

The Brodhead Library was opened for the circulation of books September 23, 1893. Mrs. Geo. S. Paul has served continuously as librarian.

The societies are: Piscassic Grange, organized 1892; Fraternity Lodge I. O. O. F.; Golden Cross, No. 238, instituted June 4, 1883. A. H. Varney and D. C. Wiggin are the physicians.

CHAPTER XLI

NEWINGTON

Geographical—Topographical—Settlement—Indian Troubles—The Massacre—Civil History—Incorporation of Parish—Incorporation of Town—Congregational Church—Langdon Library—Military Record.

The town of Newington lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by the Piscataqua River, which separates it from Strafford County; on the east by the Piscataqua and the town of Portsmouth; on the south by Portsmouth, Greenland, and Great Bay; and on the west by Great Bay and Little Bay.

The surface is generally level, and the soil near the water rich and productive. Population, 296.

Newington was settled in about the year 1670, and soon became an important adjunct to the settlements at Portsmouth and Dover. The year 1690 was a sad one for the little settlement which had been gathered at Fox Point. Although there were not at this time any formidable tribes of Indians residing in the vicinity, still there were strolling bands of savages roaming about, and the pioneer history relates many instances of their barbaric warfare practiced upon the defenseless settlements. Newington was no exception. In May, 1690, a band of these strolling marauders, led by a sachem named Hapgood, made an attack on the settlement at Fox Point, and destroyed several houses, killed fourteen persons, and captured six prisoners. The aroused inhabitants pursued the savages, when a severe action occurred, in which the chief Hapgood was wounded. Some of the captives were retaken, and the plunder recovered.

Newington is one of the old historic places or parishes of the state. It was embraced in what is called the Squamscut or Hilton's Point Patent. A part of Newington was claimed to lie in Dover, and a part in Portsmouth. The name Newington was given by Governor Dudley, May 12, 1714. Its bounds were settled July 28, 1714, at which time it was called a parish. It had town privileges as early as 1737, but when incorporated is not definitely ascertained. The late John Farmer, Esq., said it was in July, 1764.

"Bloody Point" originally belonged to Dover, but soon after the "union," which took place 8th mo. 9, 1641, it was taken from Dover and given to Portsmouth. The people did not seem to like this kind of a decision, and in 1643 petitioned to be "reannexed."

This petition was signed by James Johnson, Thomas Canning, Thomas Fursen, William Fray, William Jones, Thomas Trickey, John Goddard, Henry Langstaffe, John Fayer, Oliver Priminges, Philip Lewis and Radric (unreadable).

The result of this petition was that the court "Ordered that all the marsh

and meddow ground lying Against the Great bay on Strawberry banck side shall belonge to the Towne of Dover, together with fower hundred Akers of Upland ground Adjoining and lying as may be most Convenient for the Improving & fencing In of the said Meadow, the Remainder of the said ground to belonge to Strawberry Bancke, &c." This territory with the terrible name remained in the peaceable possession of "the Towne of Dover" until 1713.

John Pickering was a distinguished son of this town. (See Bar chapter.)

Ephraim Pickering was appointed second major in Colonel Whipple's regiment in 1776, and was one of the committee of correspondence the same year, and was representative in 1780-82. He was a selectman in 1775.

CHURCHES

Congregational Church.—The meeting house used by the Congregational Church in this place was erected 1710. It was repaired and the interior remodeled about fifty years ago, but with this exception is the same building that was originally erected. After the destruction by fire of the Methodist meeting house, about 1860, it has continued to be the only meeting house in town until the present time. Its bell originally came from Newington, in England, being given and sent over the Atlantic by the people of that place. It afterwards cracked, but was recast and is still in use. In former times a sun-dial on the building answered the purpose of a clock.

The church was organized October 26, 1715. The original record says that on this date "a fast was kept at Newington, and a church gathered, consisting of nine members," five of whom were "formerly members of Dover Church." The first pastor of the church was Rev. Joseph Adams. He was uncle of Hon. John Adams, second President of the United States. On the 15th of January, 1716, he administered the Lord's Supper, which the record says, "was the first sacrament ever administered in Newington." He continued his pastorate for a period of sixty-eight years. During these many years the church records were kept in his own handwriting. The book, a small parchment-covered one, is still in existence, though from the effects of time the writing is dim and the pages much discolored. He died May 20, 1783. He was nearly ninety-five years of age.

It may be of interest to notice the kind of terms on which he was settled among his people in those early days. I therefore transcribe from the old book his own statement of what these were. He says, "The record that I took of the agreement I made June 20, 1715, with the committee that were chosen to agree with me about settling in the ministry at Newington. Articles, namely, that my salary be ninety pounds. But as they pleaded the poverty of the people and the great charges they had been at in building the meeting house, I consented to accept of eighty pounds for seven years. And withal I promised on their request that in case I lived bachelor, and had not a family, I would abate the six pounds, and so accept of eighty pounds for the seven years aforesaid.

"That I was to have my salary agreed upon paid in money, and that at two payments, that is one-half on the last of July, as my salary began on the 1st of February, 1714, and the other half on the last of January, and so yearly.

"It was agreed that I should have the stranger's contributions.

"That I should have the parsonage leased for the minister's use and benefit, that is, partly cleared as is common in such cases, and all fenced with a good and sufficient fence, and also to remain for his use and benefit during his natural life.

"That they would give me 60 pounds to help build my house, together with a tract of land lying near Stony Hill, namely, behind one William Withom's lands, which tract of land they promised to give me deed of, that is, upon condition of my settling and being ordained also in the ministry at Newington."

This agreement was signed by Rev. Joseph Adams and seven other men, who are styled, "A committee chosen by the people."

Rev. Joseph Langdon succeeded Mr. Adams as pastor of the Newington church. He was ordained in 1788, and was dismissed in 1810. At the date of his ordination there were twenty-six members of the church,—seven males and nineteen females. For the sixteen years succeeding the pastorate the church had only occasional supplies. In 1826 the church had become reduced to two members. During the next two years fifteen members were added. From this time there was occasional preaching until 1843, when another interval of fourteen years occurred, during which but little was done. After this Rev. Asa Mann supplied for a season with useful results. Rev. John Le Bosquet succeeded for a period of four years, closing his labors in 1863. Rev. Sewal Harding supplied for the greater part of the next year. Rev. Franklin Davis then labored for eleven years. Again it had occurred that there were only two remaining members of this ancient church. But in 1870, in connection with the labors of Mr. Davis, the pastor, and visits of the Young Men's Christian Association of Portsmouth, an increased religious interest was awakened. The result was an addition to the church in that year of fourteen members. During the following six years sixteen others were added to the church. Rev. F. Davis discontinued his labors in May, 1876. At this time Mr. Willis A. Hadley began to supply the pulpit. He closed his labors in December, 1877, having accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Rye, N. H. Rev. Elijah Roke preached from July, 1878, until November, 1879. The Rev. George Smith was pastor till 1885.

On June 1, 1885, Rev. William S. Thompson succeeded Rev. George Smith as acting pastor, remaining till 1892. During Mr. Thompson's pastorate a new parsonage was secured through the will of Miss Lydia Rollins, an aged native resident of the town, who bequeathed \$500 for the purpose. Voluntary contributions by other living residents amounting to \$1,400 more were added to this bequest and a substantial and commodious set of buildings was erected on a plot of land just opposite to the old church building and on the same spot where formerly stood the Methodist meeting house, which was burned in 1862.

Mr. Thompson's pastorate closed May 31, 1892. In October, 1892, Rev. Henry Pitt Page began his ministry here and remained till June, 1894, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles W. Rogers who remained till March, 1896. In July, 1896, John W. Bell, an evangelist, was secured to serve as a pastor. On August 26, 1896, he was ordained. He gave up his charge June 3, 1900. Charles R. Small was with us for one year. From January 26, 1902, Rev. Myron S. Dudley was pastor till his death on November 17, 1905. Rev. Frank E. Rand began his pastorate July 15, 1906. He remained till July,

1908. In October following Mr. Don Ivan Patch, a Harvard student, came to occupy the pulpit for twenty-seven months.

Rev. Isaiah P. Smith filled the pulpit till July, 1912. Rev. William G. Burkeley, pastor, began his pastorate in December, 1912.

In the year 1899 a small company of sixteen persons organized a religious society to be known as the *Unitarian Congregational Society* of Newington, and for a few years they held meetings once in three weeks at the old meeting house, conducted by Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth. Their last service was held October 13, 1912.

The Methodist Society, which flourished from 1832 till 1856, is now entirely extinct.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

William Bergmann, Company B, Sixth Regiment, enlisted December 30, 1863; Adolph Beck, Company B, Sixth Regiment, enlisted December 31, 1861; August Meier, Company B, Sixth Regiment, enlisted December 30, 1863, killed June 16, 1864; William Robinson, Company D, Sixth Regiment, enlisted January 4, 1864; Meyer Smith, Company B, Sixth Regiment, enlisted December 31, 1863; Otto Scholz, Company B, Sixth Regiment, enlisted January 2, 1864; August Vritze, Company B, Sixth Regiment, enlisted January 2, 1864; Joseph Simpson, Company A, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 11, 1862, died September 7, 1863; William Bowlen, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, promoted to corporal, died July 28, 1864; George C. Williams, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, discharged June 4, 1865; Thomas Hughes, Company A, Seventh Regiment, enlisted October 1, 1864; Alfred P. Dearborn, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 20, 1862, promoted to sergeant, discharged July 10, 1865; Lorenzo D. Drew, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 19, 1862, discharged May 29, 1863; George W. Brown, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 20, 1862, discharged June 21, 1865; John Harrison, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 20, 1862, discharged June 23, 1865; Alfred P. Derochment, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 20, 1862, discharged November 10, 1862; John B. Le Bosquet, corporal Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, enlisted October 25, 1862, discharged August 20, 1863; James McIntire, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 20, 1862, promoted corporal January 1, 1865, discharged June 21, 1865; George Taylor, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 20, 1862, promoted to corporal, discharged May 10, 1865; John Crystal, Company K, First New Hampshire Cavalry, enlisted September 8, 1862, discharged June 5, 1865; William H. Berry, Company A, Heavy Artillery, enlisted July 2, 1863, discharged September 11, 1865; Richard Carey, Company L, Heavy Artillery, enlisted October 14, 1864, discharged September 11, 1865; William H. H. Young, enlisted September 19, 1862, date of discharge unknown; John Grant, enlisted September 19, 1864, date of discharge unknown; James Skinner, United States C. T., enlisted October 3, 1864, date of discharge unknown.

The public buildings consist of the meeting house, which belongs to the town, the same as when first built, never having been transferred to the church; the town hall and schoolhouse, which occupy one building, and the

public library building. The brick public library building contains 4,700 volumes—largely the gift of Hon. Woodbury Langdon of Portsmouth, for whom the library is named, and who has generously endowed the same with gifts of funds as well as books. It is open Wednesdays and Saturdays. Miss A. L. Beane is librarian. The public cemetery adjoining the meeting house was set apart in 1717 and enlarged in 1883. A substantial wall of split granite was built on the eastern side in 1900 and a receiving tomb in 1907. The largest contributor to the cost was Mrs. Hannah P. Newton, widow of John C. Newton of Portsmouth, and daughter of the late Capt. James Coleman of Newington.

In 1913, just 200 years since the town became a separate parish from Dover and Portsmouth, the people in town meeting, voted to give power to the selectmen to take water from the town spring to the public library, school-house and town hall, giving others liberty to take water for the new parsonage. This vote was carried out and now by electric power water is forced to these buildings, a distance of over two thousand feet, at an elevation of sixty-four feet. A public drinking fountain was placed between the library and parsonage. The foundation was the gift of James W. Coleman, Esq., a descendant of the sixth generation from Eleazer Coleman, living here 200 years ago. The cost of installing the water system was \$1,772, of which sum \$450 was contributed by private individuals.

The Piscataqua Grange, No. 176, was organized March 3, 1892, with a membership of twenty-three charter members. Its membership at the present time is seventy-four. Master Simes, secretary; Mrs. G. Emma Pickering, treasurer; Stillman A. Packard and Mrs. George W. Pickering, chaplain.

Town officers chosen March 11, 1913.—Town clerk, Jackson M. Hoyt; selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor, Clarence M. DeRochemont, Simes Frink, James W. Coleman; treasurer, John J. Greenough; collector of taxes, Margaret N. Harrison; highway agents, James B. Pickering, James H. Knox, Thomas Newick; library trustees, 1913, Margaret N. Harrison, three years; 1912, Beth L. Rand, two years; 1911, Laura E. Frink, one year.

CHAPTER XLII

NEWMARKET

Geographical—Topographical—The Settlement—Manufacturing—Ecclesiastical History—The National Bank—Rebellion Record—Public Library

Newmarket is situated in the northeast corner of Rockingham County, at the head of tide-water, on the Lamprey River and on Great Bay. It is thirty-six miles southeast from Concord, fourteen miles west from Portsmouth, eight miles north from Exeter, and nine miles south from Dover. It is fifty-seven miles from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which passes directly through the town. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad also passes on and near the southern boundary, crossing the Boston and Maine at the "Junction."

About one and a half miles northwest of the village is what is known as the Chapman Spring; it issues through a large aperture under the roots of a white oak tree at the foot of a gentle declivity. The water is very pure, soft, and limpid. Its flow of water has been gauged, and it was found to discharge 149,610 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, or over one hundred gallons per minute. As far back as tradition can trace its history it is said that there has not been any perceptible variation in the quantity of water discharged. Whether the seasons are wet or dry, cold or not, the quantity does not vary.

The waters fall into the Piscassic River, a branch of the Lamprey, about one mile above the village, and constitute one of the main sources of supply to that stream, especially during dry seasons.

Tradition has it that the name was derived from the abundance of lamprey eels that formerly thronged its waters.

The geological formation of Newmarket is mostly a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Near Rockingham Junction is quite a large area of drift, from which the Boston and Maine Railroad take sand for repairing and building the bed of the road. Ledges of granite crop out here and there with great frequency. There are also ledges of dike or trap-rock, with some quartz and feldspar. A short distance south of the village, near the highway leading to Exeter, is a granite formation known here as Great Hill.

What is now Newmarket and Newfields was formerly, and down to the year 1737, a part of Exeter, and its history prior to that date belongs to the annals of the latter town. Newmarket has no official records extending back further than the year 1784. These records, prior to that date, were in 1875, destroyed by fire.

Prior to the incorporation of Newmarket as a separate town, Exeter extended to the line of Dover, which latter town included Madbury and Durham. For many years quite a controversy existed between Dover and Exeter

as to where the boundary line between the two was or should be located, Exeter claiming that the line was the Oyster (now Durham) River, while Dover claimed that the Lamprey River was the dividing line. Finally a committee was appointed to settle the question of the boundary, which they decided to be Lamprey River.

There is now no means of determining who erected the first house or commenced the first settlement here. The most that can now be ascertained is that at an early date, probably about the time of the settlements at Exeter, Dover, and Durham, a small settlement was made here. Afterwards a saw-mill, grist mill, and carding mill were erected, and the place became quite a lumber mart. Much ship timber was cut and carried from here, and at one time, for quite a period, a large shipyard was in active operation, and ships of the capacity of 500 tons were built here and floated to Portsmouth, where they were rigged and put in order for sea.

Seven vessels, some of them quite large for those times, have been on the stocks here in process of building at one time, and twenty-one of all kinds have been built here in a single year. Shipbuilding was also carried on at Newfields village (then a part of Newmarket) by Zechariah Beals, Dudley Watson, George Hilton and others, and lumber and shooks were shipped there direct from the West Indies.

The first official reference we have been able to find to the site and organization of this town is in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature, and in the legal proceedings, as found in the records of the courts, for fixing the boundary between Exeter and Dover.

In 1668 one Edward Colcord testifies that the northerly bounds of Exeter, mentioned in an agreement made with We-han-now-now-it, the chief sagamore of the Indians located here, was the westerly part of Oyster River, about four miles northerly beyond *Lamperiele* River. This (Oyster) river is several times mentioned as the boundary between Exeter and Dover, Exeter claiming to own a strip of land northerly of the river. Like many early names of localities, rivers, and mountains, we find the name of this river spelled in various ways, as *Lamperiele*, *Lampreele*, *Lampreel*, *Lampeill*, and *Lamprele*. It was claimed to be six miles from Exeter, and six miles from Dover. It is, in fact, about eight miles from Exeter and about nine from Dover.

In 1652 one H. Nutter makes a deposition that in the year 1636 the land about Lamprill River was in possession of the inhabitants of Dover, on both sides the river, both for fishing and planting and felling timber. One William Furber also testifies to the same. John Baker testifies that he was one of a committee to fix the bounds between Exeter and Dover, and that Lamprey River was the bounds. Here we find the name of this river spelled *Lamprey* for the first time.

In 1719 a committee was appointed to renew the line of a tract of land granted by Massachusetts to Portsmouth, and that two miles were added to the six miles before granted; which two miles to be appropriated to the encouragement of the ironworks building at Lamprill River, for *cole*, wood, etc., and for settling people thereon, to be imported for that service, and settled in such order as a committee appointed for that purpose shall direct, and that Mark Hunking, Geo. Jaffry, and Richard Waldron, Esqs., and Col. James Davis, Capt. Timothy Gerrish, and Capt. Samuel Tibbetts be the com-

mittee for laying out and building said land, and that Samuel Penhallow, Esq., be added for directing the settlement.

The next mention we find of this river and settlement is also in connection with the line between Dover and Exeter, in the same year. It is therein provided that those holding the eldest grants of land shall be good to them that have them, always excepting highways and such land sufficient to mills or works set up on Lamprile River.

The next mention found of this place is that a petition was presented to the legislature, praying for the erection or establishment of a parish in the north part of Exeter. Upon this petition the following action was had:

In council, December 14, 1727, it was ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill accordingly, and that the name of the parish be Newmarket. In the House of Representatives the same day, "Read and concurred."

In the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature, August 18, 1737, it was voted that Newmarket have liberty to bring in a bill, and to have the privilege of choosing their town officers as other towns have. Newmarket, then, seems to have been formed into a parish in 1727, and in 1737, ten years later, given town privileges, or incorporated as a town.

Prior to June 27, 1849, what is now the town of Newfields, constituted a part of Newmarket. At that time South Newmarket was set off and incorporated into a separate town. Before this the village here was called "Lamprey River," the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad at Rockingham Junction being at that point, on or near the line of separation. Newmarket remained as then constituted till June, 1870, when a portion of Durham was annexed to and became a part of this town. By this annexation the population of Newmarket was increased to about two thousand three hundred, being, by the census of 1870, 1,987. In 1880 the census gives us a population of 2,369, which has since increased, so that in 1910 we had a population of 3,348.

At one time Newmarket was the sixth town in the state in population, and is now the fourth in Rockingham County.

Manufactures.—As before stated, the principal business of the town in its early days was fishing, lumbering, and shipbuilding. In 1822 the Newmarket Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and the building of No. 1 mill was commenced the next year, and completed in 1824. This mill had 2,560 spindles. No. 2 was built in 1825, and had 4,096 spindles. No. 3 was built in 1827, and the machinery put in two years afterwards. This mill had 1,034 spindles. In 1832 the company ran 13,824 spindles in the whole. No. 2 was destroyed by fire the 1st of September, 1857, and rebuilt the next year. No. 4 was completed in 1869. After the erection of this mill the company ran 39,000 spindles, 906 looms, employed 500 operatives, and turned out about one hundred and sixty thousand yards of different kinds of cotton cloth per week. Their pay roll then amounted to about eleven thousand dollars per month. These mills are all built of stone, the three first of large blocks of granite, and the fourth of a kind of trap-rock or slate. In 1881 a fifth mill was built. This is built of brick, is 363 feet long, 94 feet wide, and two stories high, with a tower and basement.

The sixth mill was built in 1892. This is 160 feet long, 94 feet wide and has three stories with basement. The seventh mill was built in 1900, and is about one hundred and thirty-three feet square. An addition to No. 5 mill,

120 feet by 58 feet, was erected in 1910. The manufacture of silk goods was introduced by Mr. Nichols during his term as agent; this department has been under the management of Mr. Gallant, the present agent, for the last nine years. It has developed from a few looms, making pongee, to 1,100 looms, now making all classes of silk, including box-loom work, Jacquards, fancy silk shirting, etc. The value of the silk production is over two million dollars per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods exceeds in value one million dollars per annum.

The company now run 70,000 spindles, turn out 300,000 yards of cloth per week, employ 1,500 operatives, and their monthly pay roll amounts, on an average, to about forty thousand dollars.

Hon. Daniel M. Durell was the first president of the company. The agents have been, first, Stephen Hanson; he was succeeded by Stephen A. Chase, and he by Benjamin Wheatland; after him came John Webster, who was succeeded by George W. Frost. Mr. Frost held the office of agent about thirty years, and down to July 1, 1879, when he died very suddenly while bathing. He was succeeded by Ambrose J. Nichols, 1879-1903; John M. Burton, 1903; William H. Gardner, 1903-1911; George E. Spofford, 1911-1913; Walter M. Gallant, 1913.

In 1862 Lafayette Hall erected a machine shop nearly a mile out of the village, on the Packer's Falls road. The water of the Piscussic River furnished most of the motive power for the machinery. When the water falls short he had steam power to supply the demand. The first mill or shop was built in 1862. In 1876 this shop and machinery was destroyed by fire. This was immediately rebuilt, and again burned to the ground in 1877. With characteristic energy, Mr. Hall again rebuilt. The site of Hall's machine shop is now the pumping station of the Newmarket waterworks.

Churches and Religious History.—Prior to 1730 a meeting house had been erected a few rods north of where the hotel now stands at the "Junction." The minister was supported by public taxation. The first preacher settled here was Rev. John Moody in 1730, who died in 1778, having supplied the pulpit forty-eight years, the last five years of which he seems to have been assisted by Rev. Nathaniel Ervin, who was settled in 1773, and dismissed in 1797, and who died in 1806. Rev. Samuel Tombs, as colleague of Mr. Ervin, was settled in 1792, and dismissed in 1797. Rev. S. M. Natell was employed to supply the pulpit six months in 1798.

In 1799, Rev. James Thurston was settled over this church, and dismissed about the year 1808. He was the last minister settled by the town and church. This was then called the Established Church, but was classed as Congregational.

There seems here to have been a kind of religious interregnum or hiatus of about twenty years, during which the church must probably have employed a preacher without the aid of the town or public support. For some little time prior to 1828 the Congregationalists held their meetings in the Newmarket Manufacturing Company's wooden warehouse. The first sermon was preached there by the Rev. John P. Cleaveland, and the first Sabbath school in town was organized there.

May 22, 1828, Rev. David Sanford was installed pastor of this church. Immediately thereafter the society took measures to build a meeting house, which was dedicated December 20th the same year. Rev. Mr. Cleaveland,

who had preached the first sermon in the old warehouse, preached the dedicatory sermon here from the text (Neh. ii. 18), "So they strengthened their hands for the good work."

Mr. Sanford continued their pastor till June 22, 1830, a period of a little over two years, when he was dismissed. He was succeeded by Rev. Ossimus Tinker, who was ordained and installed December 8, 1830, and dismissed October 29, 1833. He was succeeded by the Rev. Constantine Blodgett, who was installed December 2, 1834, and dismissed June 15, 1836.

Following him was the Rev. J. Gunnison, who was installed February 22, 1837, and preached till October 9th the same year, a period of about eight months. Rev. T. T. Richmond was acting pastor of said church from 1838 to 1842.

Rev. S. S. N. Greeley was installed as pastor December 15, 1842, and dismissed February 23, 1847. Rev. C. Chamberlain was acting pastor one year, from 1847 to 1848. He was succeeded by Rev. E. C. Coggsell, who acted as pastor from 1848 to 1854. His successors have been Rev. James Palmer, 1855-58; Rev. Elias Chapman, 1859-62; Rev. Geo. D. Blodgett, 1862; Rev. S. D. Bowker, 1863-64. In June, 1865, Rev. Isaac C. White began and continued for twenty-two years—a pastorate four times longer than any of his predecessors. In 1907 the Congregationalists and Methodists agreed to worship together with Rev. C. C. Babcock as pastor. Rev. Wm. Ramsden is the present pastor.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in this town in 1827, and a meeting house built the same year. The Rev. Samuel Kelly was their first preacher, and ministered to this church during the years 1828 and 1829. He was succeeded by Rev. Ezra Sprague, who remained only one year, 1830. Rev. Ezekiel Stickney, 1832-33. Rev. William Hatch was their preacher in 1834. Rev. James M. Fuller, 1835-36; Rev. James E. Marey, 1837-38; Rev. Elisha Scott, 1839; Rev. Silas Greene, 1840; Rev. Wm. Hatch, 1841-42; Rev. Samuel Kelley, 1843-44; Rev. Lorenzo D. Burrows, 1845-46; Rev. James Pike, 1847-48; Rev. James Thurston, 1849; Rev. Henry H. Hartwell, 1850-51; Rev. Newell Culscer, 1852-53; Rev. Charles R. Harding, 1854-55; Rev. Cadford M. Dinsmore, 1856-58; Rev. Samuel Beedle, 1859; Rev. William H. Jones, 1860-61; Rev. Robert Stubbs, 1862; Rev. John L. Trefren, 1863-64; Rev. George W. H. Clarke, 1865; Rev. Henry P. Copp, 1866-67; Rev. O. H. Call, 1868-69; Rev. Thomas L. Flood, 1870-72. Under his administration the old meeting house was abandoned and sold and the new one now occupied by the society on Main Street was built at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars. Rev. Elijah R. Wilkins, 1872; Rev. Orange W. Scott, 1873-74; Rev. George J. Judkins, 1875-76; Rev. Henry Dorr, 1877-78; Rev. T. Cilley, 1879-80; Rev. Charles B. Pitblado, 1881-83; Harvey Woodward, 1883-84; David Webster Downs, 1884-87; Fred E. White, 1887-90; Silas E. Quimby, 1890-91; Daniel J. Smith, 1891-96; Charles N. Tilton, 1896-99; Frank O. Tyler, 1899-1901; Charles W. Taylor, 1901-04; Charles D. Hills, 1904-06; Daniel C. Babcock, 1906-08. In April, 1907, the two societies federated, and to this time continued. John C. Prince, 1908-10; William Ramsden, 1910-14.

In 1827 the Free-Will Baptists built a meeting house a little west of the village. In this the Rev. John Osborne preached for a short time. He was not a Free-Will Baptist, but belonged to the Christian Baptist order. He

was followed by Rev. Daniel P. Cilley, the first Free-Will Baptist minister settled here. The Free-Will Baptist meeting house in the village was erected in 1840 and remodeled in 1881 and 1883. In this Cilley also preached a number of years. He was succeeded by Rev. Elias Hutchins. Their next minister was Rev. Sidney Frost.

After him came Rev. Maxy W. Burlingame, and he was succeeded by Rev. Allen Eastman, who was followed by Rev. Levi B. Tasker, and he by Rev. Willett Vary, and after him came Rev. A. J. Davis. Then they employed Rev. Edwin Marison, who was succeeded by Sullivan Cicero Kimball. After him Rev. John A. Lowell ministered to this church. He was succeeded by Rev. DeWitt C. Durgin, who was followed by Rev. J. H. Durkee.

Then followed Rev. John Malvern, and after him came Rev. David A. Adams, and next Rev. B. F. Jefferson.

The second pastorate of Rev. D. W. C. Durgin was from 1888 to 1893; B. M. Briggs, 1893-94; A. P. Davis, 1894-99; E. E. Osgood, 1899-1901; J. C. Osgood, 1901-02; J. A. Wiggin, 1902-07; W. L. Phillips, 1907-09; T. M. Sparks, 1909-12; L. L. Chase, 1912-13; Eugene D. Dolloff, 1913-14.

The Catholic Church.—Mass was said for the first time in Newmarket in 1848, at which date Rev. John T. McDonnell of Haverhill officiated. In 1865 a stone meeting house on "Zion's Hill" was secured by Father Walsh, the first pastor. In 1878 Newmarket was made an independent parish under the jurisdiction of Father McDonnell, who thirty years previously had said the first mass in town, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Healy.

Father Walsh was succeeded by Rev. Father Charles Egan, and he by Rev. Father Lewis. Then Rev. Father McDonald ministered to this church, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father C. W. Calligan and Rev. Father Dennis Ryan. In 1886 he was replaced by the present pastor, Rev. Thomas E. Reilly.

In 1891 and 1897 land was purchased and in the center of a handsome square of nearly four hundred feet the St. Mary's Church was built and dedicated in October, 1898.

Banks.—Newmarket Bank was first incorporated in 1855. In 1865 it was changed to Newmarket National Bank. The presidents of the bank have been Z. Dow Creighton, Joseph S. Lawrence, William B. Small, Joseph C. Burley, Joseph M. Cilley and Benj. F. Lang. At its first organization Samuel A. Haley was elected cashier. The present officers are: J. Langley, president; F. H. Durgin, vice president; A. C. Haines, cashier; Ella Tuttle, assistant cashier. The capital is \$50,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Among those who have been prominent in business and held important positions are Geo. W. Kittredge, David Murray, A. P. Stinson, Samuel A. and B. F. Haley, John S. Bennett, Wm. B. Small, J. B. Creighton, Arthur Branscombe and Rev. John Broadhead.

The first newspaper printed here was in 1841, by J. L. Beckett, called the Granite State Democrat. It was moved from Exeter here, and continued but a short time. In 1842, Brackett Palmer, Esq., started a paper here called the Argus, which also soon died out. In 1873, J. D. P. Wingate started the Newmarket Advertiser here. It has changed hands two or three times, and is now owned, printed, and published by Frank H. Pinkham.

Physicians.—The physicians who have lived and practiced in this town are as follows: Nathaniel Kidder, George W. Gale, Perly Blodgett, George W. Kittredge, John R. Sanborn, William Folsom, — Bugbee, Henry Hayes, Nathaniel B. Chace, Reuben M. Gray, — Holmes, Benjamin N. Towle, Isaac N. Perley, James Bassett, H. B. Haskell, Clinton A. Ricker, Lafayette Chesley, — Horr, Chace Moulton, Samuel H. Greene, Joseph L. Elkins, Charles A. Morse. Of these, Bugbee, Perley, Bassett, Holmes, Haskell, Ricker, Chesley and Horr each remained but a short time. Kittredge, Kidder, Sanborn, Folsom, Green and Elkins were all long residents and practitioners, and all died here. The present physicians are G. H. Towle, C. A. Morse, J. D. Butler, L. P. Beaudet and A. J. Mouge.

Attorneys.—Before the settlement of any attorney in this town, Wentworth Cheswell, one of the early settlers, and an educated business man of good judgment, ability, and discretion, and a justice of the peace, drew deeds, leases, agreements, contracts, wills, and other instruments for his neighbors, and also acted as a justice in the trial of causes. The first practicing attorney that settled here was — Huntson; after him William Tinney. Since then there have been attorneys here as follows: Amos A. Parker, Gilbert A. Grant, Hezekiah B. Stevens, — Eldridge, James M. Chapman, William B. Small, Augustus B. Clay, Amos W. Towle, Aaron L. Mellows, Charles H. Knight, Charles H. Smith, I. T. George, and Elisha A. Keep. Of these, Grant, Stevens, Eldridge and Towle remained only temporarily. Parker at first went West, and afterwards married for a second wife one of the celebrated "Smith sisters," of Glastonbury, Conn., who have given the local authorities considerable trouble by refusing to pay their taxes unless they can be allowed to vote. Mr. Clay died here, after having been in practice some three or four years. Hon. Mr. Small died here, after having been in practice over thirty years. The present attorneys are A. L. Churchill, I. T. Dodge, A. P. Sherry and H. G. George.

MILITARY

Revolutionary War.—Newmarket gave liberally of her sons in the great struggle for independence. Immediately on receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington her men hastened to the field, and by June 1, 1775, she had twenty-eight men in the service. Her men were present at Bunker Hill and took part in practically all the important battles of the war. Newmarket furnished one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one adjutant, seven captains and 130 men. The total male population eligible for service in 1775 was 212 men between the ages of sixteen and fifty.

Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.—Newmarket furnished more than the quota required in the late war between the states. The record of their names is somewhat incomplete. As correctly as can now be ascertained the names of those who went in the army to fill the quota of Newmarket are as follows:

Charles C. Sanders, Charles Basso, Charles Daly, Joseph Magilio, Frederick Morgan, John Travers, James Wheelan, James H. Littlefield, James O. Watson, William Noyes, Moses E. Colley, James Riley, Calvin H. Weymouth, John C. Caswell, George K. Rollins, George Brown, Andrew Callreer, James Kelpie, Samuel Moore, Lewis Schwartz, George F. Lord, Robert

E. Foster, John Mendum, William McKenly, George A. Gay, John Kingsley, William Smith, Stephen W. Bailey, Samuel Drake, John Cleaves, Charles H. Willey, William Fitzgerald, Frederick Koch, Henry Rahn, William Gill, John Ray, William H. Huckins, James Hall, John F. Gibbs, Charles W. Greene, O. T. Smith, George Black, David Brackett, James M. Caswell, William Chapman, William H. Dackum, Warren S. French, Warren Glover, John H. Harvey, James Hughs, George A. Jenkins, Edward F. Keniston, Charles Keniston, Joseph Watson, Cornelius O'Brien, Charles F. Dockum, William B. Taylor, Woodbridge W. Tuttle, Henry B. Hill, Edwin H. Goodwin, Charles A. Jones, William Alexander, Melville P. Judkins, James D. Nealley, Alexander L. Abbott, John J. Hanson, George W. Frost, Charles W. Eaton, William B. Morrill, Jacob C. Wentworth, Henry C. Howard, William S. Keniston, Timothy Caswell, Andrew J. Knowlton, Benjamin F. Sanborn, George W. Ellison, Henry W. Bryant, Francis Cogswell, William Gartside, William P. Huckins, Ezra Bean, William Gile, Alexander Segdler, Henry Schulter, George K. Keniston, Fred Ritcher, John Gregory, James M. Durell, Henry H. Murray, Charles F. Chapman, Nathaniel S. French, Samuel B. Brackett, George K. Caswell, David W. Chapman, Augustus H. Davis, Charles A. French, John B. Greene, David Hogan, Franklin Valley, James F. Keniston, George K. Smart, John T. Young, Otto Arndt, Morris Shehan, Eben Joy, Richard E. Wyman, Henry B. Haley, George L. Floyd, George W. Taylor, Warren P. Jones, Royal T. Snell, Charles B. Jenness, John O. Davis, Nathaniel Willey, John Palmer, John Goodrich, Alanson C. Haines, Woodbridge W. Durell, David Bassett, Albert Foell, Michael McCarty, M. Norgan, David Allen, Alexander Sydler, William Littlefield, Flavius Souseman, Freeman Clemment, Joseph Gould, Arren D. Shaw, Patrick Hannegan, Charles W. Perkins, Joseph Watson, Orrin Holden, Edward Osborne, Daniel Moore, George T. Parker, Bernard Casey, Nathaniel Robinson, Thomas Lees, Joseph Chapman, John Pinkham, George W. Tibbitts, Albert G. Furber.

Those who procured substitutes on their own account, so as to be relieved from the draft, were as follows: Clinton A. Haley, Thomas B. Robinson, Edmund B. Pendergast, Harrison G. Burley, Freeman Sanborn, Constantine B. Mathes, Napoleon B. Treadwell, John P. Perkins.

July 30, 1873, an excursion party of nineteen went from the village down Lamprey River out into Great Bay for a pleasure trip. While all on board were enjoying themselves at a distance from the shore, in a depth of forty feet of water, without any warning of danger the packet on board which they were, from some cause never satisfactorily explained, was found to be sinking. She filled and went to the bottom, and the whole nineteen were precipitated into the water. Of these, three young ladies, named Abbie Garland, Millie Moulton, and Jennie Burnham, were drowned. The others supported themselves, some on oars, some on the hatches, others by swimming and supporting those who could not swim, till those who had seen them from the shore put off in a sailboat and rescued them.

On the 6th day of February, 1866, a disastrous fire visited this village. The fire was first discovered in a barn belonging to Lucy Maria Watson, near the Boston and Maine Railroad depot. This barn was surrounded by dwelling houses and other buildings in close proximity, to which the fire soon spread, and there being at the time a high wind, it raged with great fury. Six dwelling houses, two barns, a large paintshop and woodhouse, with other

outbuildings, were burned here. The fire and cinders were blown to near the center of the village, where four stores, containing several tailor shops and tenements, were destroyed. After it was found that the fire threatened the village, a telegram was sent to Dover for assistance, and in twenty minutes a fire company with a steamer was here from that city, a distance of nine miles. This town had only two hand-engines, and without this assistance from Dover a large part of the village would have been destroyed by the devouring element. Aside from this conflagration and the burning of No. 2 mill in 1857, the town has been comparatively exempt from fires.

The societies are: Masonic Lodge, Rising Star, No. 47, was organized in this town in 1824 or 1825. Under the "Morgan" excitement it did not flourish, and its charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. In 1858 the charter was restored and the lodge again commenced work. Geo. A. Gay Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Lamprey River Grange; Swamscot Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Hope Rebekah Lodge; Pioneer Lodge, K. of P.; Durgin Assembly, Pythian Sisters; Wm. A. Frye Co., U. R. K. P.; Catholic Order Foresters; Piscataqua Lodge, N. E. O. P.; St. Jean Baptiste Society; Pocassett Tribe No. 45, I. O. R. M.

Previous to the building of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1840 and later, the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, most of the goods sold here and the raw materials for the manufacturies, as well as the manufactured goods, were transported by water conveyance. Packets and schooners from Boston, and gondolas between here and Portsmouth, made a lively business on the Piscataqua River across Great Bay and up the Lamprey River. Since the building of these railroads the freighting has nearly all been done by them, yet schooners from Philadelphia and steamboats from Portsmouth continue to bring coal and other heavy goods by water. In 1881 Congress appropriated \$10,000 to improve the navigation of Lamprey River, which was expended under the supervision of General Thorn, and ships of 300 tons or larger can come up the Lamprey River without trouble or danger. Another appropriation of \$10,000 was made to further improve this river. The Newmarket Town Library was established in 1884. It has not received state aid but is a free public library within the law. It contains about four thousand volumes.

CHAPTER XLIII

NEWTON

*Geographical—Petition for Erection of Town—Ecclesiastical—Revolutionary
Soldiers—Prominent Names—Public Library*

The Town of Newton lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: by Massachusetts line, commencing at Brandy Brow Hill, at a stone by which Plaistow, Haverhill, and Merrimac are bounded; thence following Massachusetts line to a stone at northern side of Taxbury's mill-pond to South Hampton line; thence following said line to East Kingston; thence following the Shaply line on Kingston to the Pond Bridge at the outlet of County Pond, which stream is called Powow River; from thence across the pond to the White Sands, so called; from thence southerly to a stone between Kingston and Newton, about ten rods west of the railroad at Newton Junction; thence southerly to a bound in land of Mrs. Crane to meet Plaistow; then westerly on Plaistow line to a bound between the towns of Plaistow and Newton; thence easterly on Plaistow line to Brandy Brow Hill to the bound began at. Estimated to contain about five thousand (5,000) acres, besides the pond.

The surface of the town is generally hilly and the soil fertile, yielding good crops of grain and grass. Newton is forty miles southeast from Concord and twenty-eight southwest from Portsmouth.

The population by the 1910 United States census was 962.

In 1720 Joseph Bartlett took up his residence herein and was soon surrounded by neighbors. Twelve years previous he was taken prisoner at Haverhill and was in captivity four years among the Indians in Canada.

Petition for Erection of Town.—The first petition on record concerning this town is that of sundry persons opposed to a petition which, it seems, had been presented praying for the erection of a new town. This was under date February 18, 1741-42, and was as follows:

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire in New England and to the Honourable his Majestys Council for said Province.

"The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of that part of the Town of Amesbury that lyeth to the Northward of the Boundary line between the Province of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay by the late Settlement of the Sd Line and to the Southward of Shapleys Line so called most humbly shews That your Petitioners understand that about sixty persons in Number who live in that part of Salisbury that lyeth between the two aforesd lines and that part of Amesbury aforesd have petitioned your Excellency and Honours for a Township of seven miles in Length as mentioned in their Petition. That your Petitioners are included within the bounds of said

Township. That the meeting house they have Erected for themselves is so situated as that it is no ways convenient for your Petitioners. That many of those who signed their Petition now say they were deceived. That it will be a great Burden to your Petitioners if they are under an obligation to be holden by what their Neighbors have asked for themselves. That your Petitioners desire they may have liberty to be annexed to such Parishes as are most convenient for them till Such Time as they shall be able to make a parrish among themselves.

"Wherefore your Petitioners pray your Excellency and Honours to grant your Petitioners liberty to speak for themselves before your Excellency and Honours and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c.

"Feb. 18th 1741-2—Jonathan Kimball, Jonathan Wasson, Jonathan Farron, Timothy Farron, David Gooden, Samuell Gooden, Phillip Challess, Benjamin Kimball, Caleb Hobs, Roger Estman, William Sargent, Nathaniel Ash, George Marsten, Robert Marter, Abraham Marroll, David Marten, Ivery Fuller (?), Orlando Bagly, David Bagly, Andrew Whitt, Timothy Whittier, Josiah Fowler, Thomas Fowler, David Elott, Thomas Carter, John Carter, William Fowler, Thomas Carter Junr, Willm Fowler Junr, John Carter Junr, Joseph Fowler, John Carter, Jacob Carter, Samuel Carter."

Newton was settled about 1700; it was then called Amesbury Newtown. Name changed to Newton in 1846. The State of Massachusetts was bounded three miles from Merrimac River; on the final settlement of the line this part of the territory was left off from Massachusetts.

In 1749 it was incorporated as a town, taking a part of South Hampton.

The inhabitants in 1816 were about four hundred and fifty, with eighty-nine legal voters.

The first record of a meeting is as follows:

"Province of New Hampshire: To Sargent Heath, Constable for Newtown, these are to require you to warn the Inhabitants of Newtown Qualified for voting to meet at the House of Sargent Heath innholder in said town on Wednesday the twenty-sixth of March instant at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there when mett as, first, to choose town officers as the charter directs, 2d to see who the town will employ to build a pound & stocks, & 3dly to see how much money the town will raise for a school, 4thly to see how much money the town will allow for the selectmen & constables for service done the town for the year past.

"Dated at Newton March ye 11. A. D. 1755

"JOSEPH PEASLEE

"ROBERT STUART

"FRANCIS CHASE

Selectmen of Newton"

By the records we find the above meeting was called at the time and place, and David Bayly was chosen moderator, William Rowell, town clerk, and Joseph Peaslee, William Rowell, and Aaron Currin, selectmen. After choosing the minor officers the meeting was adjourned till Monday, 31st of March, "to be held at the meeting-house." At the adjourned meeting it was voted to build a pound and to raise fifty pounds for schooling. A vote to see if the town would pay the constable sixpence a pound for collecting rates was defeated. Then the closing record of the meeting is, "at the same

meeting voted not to act any further on the foregoing warrant, and the meeting was dismissed."

The next meeting was warned for Monday, the 21st day of April; the principal object was "to see whether the town will raise any sum of money and how much in order to clapboard said meeting-house, and lay the floor and build the doors and to provide window-frames and sashes and glass for said house," etc., and also to choose a committee to select a suitable piece of ground for a "burying-place."

This meeting was called; "400 pounds O. T. was voted to be raised to repair the meeting-house." Committees were appointed to "provide stuff" for the meeting-house and "look out a burying-place," said committees to report at an adjourned meeting to be held May 19th. Also, at the above meeting, "it was put to vote to see whether the town would agree with the 'poolers' from South Hampton, both to do duties and receive privileges in full with the inhabitants of Newton, and voted in the affirmative."

June 16, 1755. At this meeting another committee was appointed to "examine and receive the accounts of the former committee," they to report at an adjourned meeting to be held June 23d. One bill brought in by this committee, to "pay for shingling and laying the sleepers 150 pounds, old tenor," was negatived; but a bill to provide window-frames and sashes and a "joyner to assist in putting them up," was passed in the affirmative. It was also voted to allow sixty pounds old tenor for preaching, and to be taken out of the money appropriated for repairing the meeting-house. Voted to hire Mr. Solomon Paige to preach seven Sabbaths.

Without doubt, from careful research, and authentic data, the First Baptist Church of Newton, N. H., is the oldest organization of the denomination in the state, the correct date being 1754. An old record tells us that "In 1755, or before, a house of worship was built in the south part of the town." Very soon after the church was organized much persecution was suffered because its members could not conscientiously subscribe to the doctrines of the "Standing Order," and in consequence refused to pay the parish rates. Property was attached. Lawsuits ensued which were finally settled after three or more years fully sustaining the Baptists' position.

The town reimbursed individuals paying them the cost of their rates, and were obliged to pay the cost of their own lawsuit. Rev. Walter Powers was settled as first pastor in 1755; he had a long ministry and was followed by Reverend Mr. Wheelock. Then years of which there was no record, a period probably of spiritual inactivity. In 1791, Rev. John Peak was settled, after him Rev. Samuel Ambrose and Rev. Otis Robinson. In 1809 Rev. David Tuxbury was ordained and settled. Next came Rev. Benjamin Harris, Rev. William Norris (ordained in 1836), Rev. Ezra Wilmarth, Rev. James Boswell, Rev. A. Philbrick, Rev. Thomas Jameson, Rev. John Blove, Rev. John Upton, Rev. Samuel Cook, Rev. T. B. Eastman, Rev. J. J. Peck, Rev. R. G. Farley, Rev. Amasa Brown, Rev. W. H. Eaton, D. D., Rev. B. H. Lane, Rev. J. H. Wells, Rev. N. B. Wilson, Rev. Daniel W. Crafts, Rev. E. H. Watrous, Rev. J. E. Dinsmore, Rev. J. W. Dick, Rev. F. H. Cooper, Rev. W. R. Terry, Rev. I. W. Coombs, Rev. J. S. Blair. In 1907 Rev. W. P. Richardson the present incumbent became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newton and also of Newton Junction. The latter church was organized in 1872.

The Congregationalists raised a meeting-house on the spot where the Town Hall now stands, but were never able to complete it, and finally gave it up, and the town purchased it for their use and the use of the different religious societies in the town.

Rev. Jonathan Eames was settled here in 1759 and was dismissed in 1791. No Congregational Church has existed here for a long period.

In the first settlement of the town it appears by records and other evidence that there was a Quaker meeting-house in the south part of the town. Some of the Peaslees belong to them.

In 1832 the Christian Church was formed by Joseph Boadey, Douglas Farnum, John Rand, Mark Fernald, Henry Plumer, John Hartyman, and others. Nathaniel Day preached his sermon in June, 1856, and served for many years. Rev. M. J. Housberger is the present pastor.

Newton has always been very patriotic, furnishing men for the different wars the colonies were engaged in. The Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, and down to the great Rebellion she did her whole duty.

At a town-meeting held in 1774 it was voted "to choose two men to go to Exeter and choose a committee to go to Philadelphia to join the Congress." Abraham Kimball and Stephen Butler were so chosen. Also voted to pay one pound fifteen shillings, to pay the committee that goes to Philadelphia the 10th of May.

September 3, 1775, at a town-meeting, it was voted "to raise some men to go to Portsmouth to work on the Batteries, by request of the Committee of Safety." Voted to send as many men as will go.

July 11, 1776, voted to give nine men seven pounds two shillings, lawful money to each man to go to reinforce General Sullivan at Crown Point.

December 13, 1776, the town voted to give three men three pounds, lawful money, to go to New York to join the Continental army.

April 26, 1779, voted that the selectmen be a committee to go and hire four Continental soldiers during the war. The above are but a few of the many records in regard to hiring soldiers.

At a meeting held July 6, 1780, the inhabitants of Newton met upon "jourment," and the meeting opened, William Rowell for moderator. It put to vote to see if said town will give any sum of money for encouragement to hire "mullishia" soldiers to go in the army three months; voted in the affirmative. It put to vote to see if said town will choose a committee to hire said soldiers; not passed in the affirmative. Capt. Robert Stuart, Ensign Daniel Morse chosen a committee to hire said soldiers, and to give any price as they shall think proper. Ye meeting was journed till the tenth day of April instant at five of the clock in ye morning. At the adjournment it was put to vote to see if said town will give five soldiers for three months twenty bushels of Indian corn a month, or make it as good to them in money; the vote passed in the affirmative, and the meeting was "dismist."

Revolutionary Soldiers.—Lieut. Micah Hoyt, afterwards captain by the death of the captain of the company, Reuben Hoyt, and Wister Sanborn went to Bunker Hill when the British tried to drive the Americans from Breed's Hill. How long they stayed in the service is not known. William Gould, Elliot Jewell, David Goodwin, and others went to Ticonderoga or Crown Point, and stayed during the war. Thomas Challis was an officer, and many others left their homes for the seat of war that they and their children might be freemen.

During the War of 1812 we find the following names: Enoch Hoyt, Sargent Heath, Moses Huse, Moses Hoyt, William Foot, Job Stevens, William Harveyman, Israel Ingalls, and others.

John Cooper enlisted when the war broke out as a Government soldier, and remained till after the war closed. His family and friends heard nothing from him during the whole war, and supposed him dead. His wife donned her mourning garments and supposed herself a widow. What was her surprise one day at the close of the war to see her husband, dressed in his suit of blue and gilt buttons, enter the house, alive and well. Many such cases no doubt occurred during the war.

In the War of the Rebellion the town furnished as many or more soldiers than any town in the state according to her valuation. She sent eighty-five soldiers to the army and navy, at an expense of \$35,000.

Always ready from the Revolution to the last war to furnish men and money when called upon by the country to protect its rights, she would fight its enemies, and maintain the honor of the nation.

Prominent Names in the Town.—Mr. William Rowell was a very prominent man in his day, was first selectman in 1749, and held most of the offices in the gift of the town, sometimes serving as clerk, at others as selectman. His descendants to this day have upheld the integrity of the name, and are our most honored townsmen.

The next name we find is Peaslee. John Peaslee had nine children, the first born in 1734. His descendants are among our most prominent men.

The name of Currier is next, and they were very numerous, and quite a number of their descendants still live in the town, and many of them hold offices of trust. The name of Bartlett is next, and they were among the first to hold office in town. Eliphalet Bartlett, a noted man, and Matthias Bartlett, a surveyor, were often elected representatives, and for many years selectmen. Joseph Bartlett was a noted man, was captured by the Indians at Haverhill in 1708, was held by them four years, settled in this town in 1720. The descendants of the Bartletts are very numerous in the town.

Hoyts come next in order. Four of that name were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The records of Amesbury show that in the year 1776 ten of that name enlisted from that place. Samuel Hoyt was one of the selectmen a number of years, and town clerk for forty years. Micah Hoyt, son of Micah Hoyt, was a prominent man in the time of the Revolution; was a lieutenant in the army till the war closed. Benjamin and Eli Hoyt held the offices of selectmen and town clerk for many years. John Hoitt, one of their descendants, was selectman for twenty years, and town clerk for fifteen years, and is at this date a hale and hearty man, loved, honored, and respected by all.

The Chases were among the prominent men in the first settlement of the town, were among the first to become Baptists, and helped build the meeting-house in 1750.

Among the Peaslees was one Joseph, who was a Quaker, and, driven from other towns, he took up his abode in the south part of Newton, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without any one to molest or make him afraid. From him sprung the Quaker meeting-house and Quaker burying-ground, near by where remains the dust of all the Quakers of this town.

The Newton Public Library was established in 1892 with state aid. E. G. Kelly is the librarian in charge of the 2,800 volumes.

The societies are: Twilight Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Starlight Rebekah Lodge; Granite State Grange; Orient Council, J. O. V. A.

J. F. Axtell is the physician.

CHAPTER XLIV

NORTH HAMPTON

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—Garrison-House—Indian Depredations—Petition for Parish Privileges—Organization of Parish—"The North Hill Parish"—Incorporation of the Town—Petition to be Released from Parish Rates—Ecclesiastical History—Military Record—Public Library.

North Hampton is one of the coast towns, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Greenland and Rye; on the east by Rye and the Atlantic; on the south by Hampton; and on the west by Stratham. The population by the 1910 United States census was 783.

The surface of the town is generally level and the soil fertile.

The early history of this town will be found principally in the history of Hampton, of which North Hampton originally formed a part. The early record history, Revolutionary history, names of early settlers, etc., are incorporated in the history of the mother town.

Settlements began within the bounds of the present Town of North Hampton at one of the earliest periods in the history of the state. It was in about the year 1636 that the first intrepid explorer set foot upon this soil, and this was an event of no ordinary magnitude. The Indians were still pursuing their erratic warfare, and the hardy pioneers earned their bread at the continued hazard of their lives.

Garrison-House.—One of the first acts of the inhabitants was the erection of a garrison-house where all might take refuge in case of an attack by Indians. This garrison-house stood a few rods southwesterly from the site of the first meeting-house, on the southern border of what was formerly called the "Green."

Notwithstanding the precaution taken by the pioneers, the murderous tomahawk of the red man left its imprint upon the little settlement. June 13, 1677, during King Philip's war, four persons, viz., Edward Colcord, Jr., Abraham Perkins, Jr., Benjamin Hilliard, and Caleb Towle, fell victims to his savage cruelty. With the death of Philip, in 1676, the war in the southern part of New England ceased, but in New Hampshire it raged two years longer, and for a time seemed to threaten the extinction of the whole colony.

With the return of peace the settlement resumed its former activity, and not many years elapsed ere it became a prosperous and important element in the colony, and in 1719 we find it petitioning for parish privileges. The Council appointed a committee, by whom the boundaries of the proposed parish were run out, which reported to the court October 29, 1719. The

petition, however, was not granted. The next petition relating to the parish of which we have any record was under date November 30, 1730, as follows:

Petition relating to the Parish

"To the Honourable hous of Representatives of this his Majesties Province of New Hampshire Greeting.

"Gentlemen we your honours humble petitioners humbly sheweth that whereas his Honour ye Governor with his Majestys Counsel in answer to a petition from hampton did Grant a parish at North Ende of said town as shall appear by a Coppy of sd grant, but it did not com to the honorable hous of Representatives for their concurranc thearwith Thearefore we your honours humble petitioners humbly crave your concurrence theare with, and in so doing you will much oblege us your humble Servants As in duty bound we shall ever pray,

"Hampton November 30, 1730—Simon Marston, Maurice Hobbs, Timothy Dalton, David Pag, Simon Darbon, Joshuay Brown, John Godfre, Thomas Marston, Joseph Dearbn, Daniel Sanborn, Widow Sarah Samborn, John Shaw, Jonathan Page, Richard Taylor, John Johnson, John Radman, Thomas Marston, Benjn Roby, John Wedgwood, Edmund Chapman, Ebenezer Godfrie, Ruben Darbon, Job Chapman, William Palmar, John Darbn, John Marston, Joseph Chapman, Penja Thomas, Sama Darbon, William Godfree, Saml Marston, Saml Bachelder, Benimin Johnson, John Smith, Samuel Dearborn."

The first petition, however, which was reported favorably, was under date of November 17, 1738, when the parish was organized with power to act in affairs concerning the ministry and schools. It was variously named in the town records as the "North Hill Parish in Hampton," "The North Parish in Hampton," etc.

It was incorporated as a town by the name of North Hampton, November 26, 1742.

The delegate from this town to the Constitutional Convention of 1778 was Levi Dearborn, and to that of 1781 was Abraham Drake.

Petition of inhabitants of N. E. part of Hampton to be exempted from ministers tax

"To His Excellency Bennin Wentworth Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief In and over his Majesties Provence of New Hampshire in New England and to the Honourable the Council and house of Representatives of said Province In General Assembly Convened—November ye 16th 1742.

"The Humble petition of us the Subscribers Most Humbly sheweth—that the houses and habitations of your petitioners are in the north easterly part of the town of Hampton at or near Littel Bores Head near Lettel River or near the Sea and that we live most as near upon a Line to the meeting-house at the town as to that of North hill and that it is much easier for us to go to meeting at the town than to North Hill by reason of the Goodness of the way to the town and there not being any way for us to go to meeting at north hill nor ever like to be unless we travil much farther than to go to the meeting-house at the town:

"Your petitioners Humbly pray that your Excellency and Honours would be pleased to take this petition into consideration and in your grate Goodness exempt us from paying to the support of the ministry at North hill and that we may still remain—and be taxed to the support of the ministry and the other Publick charges of the town as we used to be and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

"John Batchelder

"Thomas Hains

"Jeremiah Page

Mosies Lampre

Obadiah Marston

Stephen Brown.

"In the House of Representatives, 9mo, 25th 1742.

"The within Petition Read and considered & voted to be Dismissed

"James Jeffry Clr. Assm"

Moses Leavitt, of this town, was appointed captain in the Continental service, June 13, 1776, and authorized to raise 100 men to join the army in New York. He was on a committee of officers at Hampton, in 1777, to petition the honorable committee of safety to take measures for the defense of the sea-coast. In 1778 he was again appointed to enlist soldiers for the Continental army; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Third Regiment New Hampshire militia in 1781, and was representative to the General Assembly in 1782 and 1783.

The Congregational Church.—Our forefathers were careful to erect the meeting-house and provide for the preaching of the gospel as soon as they had formed any distinct and considerable settlement. Many of the townships originally were large, and as the population extended to the borders of the town, a portion of the people were often obliged to travel a long distance to church. The only way to obviate this difficulty was in forming a separate parish whenever the population became sufficient to support a minister. So it came about that many towns had more than one church of the same denominational order, and not infrequently were there new parishes afterwards incorporated into towns.

Within one hundred years after the first house was built in Hampton a considerable settlement had formed at North Hill, about three miles from the meeting-house. Those settlers suffered many trials because of their isolation, the difficulty in clearing the land, and Indian depredations. Their first houses (one of which is now standing) were lined with bricks to make them bullet-proof, and a garrisoned house was built on the green, to which they resorted in time of especial danger. While they felt that they must vigorously wield the axe, and drive the plow, and unceasingly watch the stealthy savage, they grew dissatisfied with their religious privileges, believing that it was needless for them to go three miles on the Sabbath to worship when the preaching of the gospel could be supported in their midst.

With the impression that some steps should be taken towards a better state of things on the 2nd of May, 1719, "Samuel Chapman and others presented a petition to the Council Board" that they might be relieved from giving support for the minister at the old parish in Hampton, and be permitted to lawfully sustain the gospel among themselves. This was respectfully received, and a committee of four persons was appointed to ascertain "the bounds and limits of a parish in the north end of Hampton." On the

29th of May that committee reported that the parish lines should be nearly the same as the present boundaries of North Hampton, with the exception of a part which has since been set off to the Town of Rye. But as the selectmen of Hampton remonstrated, the petition was dismissed, and nothing further of account was done towards effecting a separation until 1734, when, on the 9th of October, thirty-five persons petitioned the General Assembly, praying that the parish bounds might be established agreeable to the report of the committee appointed to define them fifteen years before. This request was carefully considered, but on account of the opposition which the selectmen offered, and a remonstrance signed by twenty-six individuals who lived within the bounds of the proposed parish, they stating "we rather continue as we are, one parish," the bill passed in the negative. At the beginning of the year 1736 several members of the church living near North Hill obtained the consent of their pastor, Rev. Ward Cotton, to hold religious meetings among themselves on Sabbath evenings. He drew up some articles of agreement to govern the meetings, which all who proposed to attend signed.

Whether this was done as a compromise to quiet the known restlessness is not quite certain. However, it was not sufficient to meet their desires for religious advantages. It rather deepened their sense of deprivation, for, in 1737, they renewed their request to be constituted a distinct parish, but this effort also proved fruitless.

There were persevering men in those days, especially in things which they knew were right. Accordingly, on the 2d of November, 1738, another petition of a similar nature was presented to the General Assembly, then held at Portsmouth. On the 17th of the same month a bill granting the request passed the House of Representatives, was concurred in by the Council, and received the indorsement of the provincial governor.

Thus the parish at North Hill was formed, on the condition that they would support a minister and a schoolmaster, and would pay their annual proportion of the grant which the town had made to Dorothy Gookin, widow of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, who at his death had been minister of the town twenty-four years.

Although the exact date cannot be determined, yet prior to 1734 a meeting-house was erected a little south of the center of what is now the common. It was 30 by 40 feet, framed for galleries, and was without pews for years, notwithstanding an agreement had been made that one range of pews should be laid out adjoining the walls of the house, to be valued from ten pounds to fifteen pounds, "according to the dignity of the pews." The evidence is only inferred that meetings were held in that house until the parish was legally formed.

The first parish meeting was called by Daniel Sanborn, on Christmas day, 1738, when a committee was appointed to agree with Mr. Nathaniel Gookin, son of the lamented minister of the first parish, to preach to the society for three months.

The first annual meeting which, by act of the General Assembly, must occur in March, was held on the 20th of that month, 1739, at which they agreed to employ a minister for one year. But at an adjourned meeting, held on the 8th of May following, they voted to settle a minister within twelve months. To aid in making a right choice, they proposed to follow the usual custom of those days by calling a fast and inviting neighboring

ministers to spend the day with them in prayer and consultation. Agreeable to the advice then given, the parish chose a committee on the 12th of June "to treat with Mr. Nathaniel Gookin to settle with them in the work of the ministry." They voted to procure for him a parsonage of at least ten acres of land, fence it, and build upon it a convenient house and barn, to furnish him annually sufficient firewood, and to give him 110 pounds a year, adding five pounds each succeeding year until the amount should reach 140 pounds, and if it were needful, and they were able, further additions should be made. This was to be given him, even if, because of sickness, he might be unable to perform Sabbath service. Surely such was a generous offer for those times.

After due consideration the call was accepted. In his letter to the parish committee, he said, "I accept your invitation, demanding of you, as you will answer it at the great day, that you give diligent heed to the truths I shall bring you from the gospel of Jesus Christ, and practice according to them; also that you be continually earnest at the throne of grace for me, that I may be a faithful and successful laborer in the gospel among you." He at that time was twenty-five years of age, having graduated at Harvard College seven years before.

As yet there was no church organization, but on the 23d of September, 1739, those persons living within the bounds of the new parish who belonged to the First Church made application for letters of dismissal, that they might organize a church at North Hill, but the purpose was not favorably regarded, and their request was refused. Nothing daunted, the North Hill people called an Ecclesiastical Council, *ex parte*, of course, which met on the 30th of October. The Council and brethren sent a declaration to the First Church, but they were not recognized. Afterwards a public conference was agreed upon and held, yet the church refused to grant the required letters of dismissal. Smarting under such treatment, on the day following, the Council and brethren took matters into their own hands, and organized what they called "the Fourth Church of Christ in Hampton," and at the same time ordained Mr. Gookin as pastor. This was a bold stroke, but it proved to be a wise one. The First Church afterwards acquiesced in the movement, and within three years they granted letters of dismissal to several persons and recommendation to the church at North Hill.

After much perplexity and deep feeling the desire of the people in the north part of Hampton was secured so far. But as in all new public enterprises there are many calls for money and labor, so the North Hill Parish found many things which needed attention.

In 1741 a parsonage-house was built, of dimensions 25 by 30 feet, with a lower addition on one end. During the same year the first pew in the meeting-house was built, having the extent of 5 feet on the wall from the pulpit stairs, and 5 feet front, covering an area of 25 square feet. In this the family of the minister sat, while the rest of the people had to arrange themselves as best they could, for there were no other regular seats built in the house until 1746. In the year following a parsonage barn, 20 by 24 feet, with twelve-foot posts, was built. This completed the agreement of the society in providing a parsonage. It must have been at great personal sacrifice that they provided so much; and had not relief been given by their right in some of the first parish property, their struggle would have been very severe and prolonged.

On the 30th of November, 1742, the parish was incorporated as a town. This act brought up new matters for adjustment between the two parishes. The second minister of Hampton, Rev. Timothy Dalton, who died in 1661, left a large ministerial fund for the town. When North Hampton was incorporated the tax-payers felt that they were justly entitled to their proportion of that property, and in a friendly way they requested that it might be conveyed to them. For some unexplained reason the request, which was several times repeated, was not granted; and it was found necessary to carry the case into court, where, after some delay, it was decided in favor of the complainants. As nearly as can be ascertained, about one-fifth part of the old parsonage property was conveyed to North Hampton. This greatly aided in the support of the minister. Especially helpful was it, since about that time the colonial currency began to depreciate in value, so that the parish was obliged to add to Mr. Gookin's salary. At first they increased it five pounds, then twenty, then ninety, afterwards adding more and more every year until it became 1,200 pounds.

As the parsonage-house was too small for the increasing family of the pastor, a section of eighteen feet was put on to one end in 1753. In order that it might better accommodate the minister, the house was afterwards moved to a place opposite the present parsonage, and nearer the meeting-house, on to a lot of land secured by exchange with Capt. Abner Fogg. There it was occupied by different ministers until the year 1800.

The first meeting-house had never been fully finished. There was nothing costly about it. Even the pulpit was unornamented and simple, although of good workmanship, and the only pew was not elaborate. There had arisen a feeling that the old house was inadequate to meet the wants of the increasing congregation, and withal it was probably inferior to houses of worship in the neighboring parishes, so after much discussion and planning they decided to erect a new one. The work was begun, and for the main part of the house completed in 1761. It was 40 by 48 feet, with galleries after the style of those days, and was built in a substantial manner, being unique and comfortable, except in the cold weather, when the windows would rattle and the people would shiver, and the preacher would try to wax warm over his well-written manuscript. The days of carpeted floors, elastic cushions, anthracite burners, and steam-pipes had not come. The addition of a steeple to the meeting-house was earnestly discussed, some wanting it on the west end, some on the east end, and some not caring to have it at all. Because of this diverse feeling the whole matter was dropped, and it was fifty-five years before the tower was erected and the much-needed bell pealed forth its invitations to worship.

After the completion of the meeting-house the interests of the church and parish moved on without especial innovation or jar until the 22d of October, 1766, when Mr. Gookin was removed by death, after faithfully laboring for the salvation of souls and setting before his people a worthy example for twenty-seven years.

His ministry was marked by many of the hardships which pioneers of the gospel necessarily experience. He is said to have been "a sound divine, a serious, plain preacher, a wise counselor, and a much-beloved pastor of his flock." He was thrice married—first to Miss Judith Coffin, daughter of Eliphalet Coffin, of Exeter. His second wife was Miss Anna Fitch, daughter

of Rev. Jabez Fitch, of Portsmouth, by whom he had three children. His third wife was Mrs. Love Wingate, by whom he had eight children.

After the death of Mr. Gookin the town generously provided for his widow, furnishing a comfortable home for a while at least, and giving her fourteen pounds lawful money.

As the most of the early church records have been lost, the number of members when organized and the additions during the first pastorate cannot with certainty be given, but it is probable that the original number was quite small, and that about forty belonged to the church at the time of Mr. Gookin's death. Although it was a sad day to the church when their first pastor laid off his care and entered into everlasting rest, yet they were not long willing to be without some one to break to them the bread of life. Accordingly, Mr. Joseph Stacy Hastings, a native of Newton, Mass., then twenty-five years of age, was invited to preach as a probationer. So highly pleased were the people that they at once gave him a call to settle with them as minister of the town. Feeling that "a great and effectual door was open" to him, he accepted the call, and was ordained over the church on the 11th of February, 1767. He was a good and true man, although somewhat eccentric, keenly sensitive, and sometimes impatient of human weaknesses. He deeply mourned over the worldliness and cold formality of Christians, and earnestly labored to effect a greater spirituality in the church. He believed that every Christian life should be luminous with love. He accomplished a worthy work during his ministry of seven and a half years, receiving fifty persons to church membership. He adopted the Sandemanian doctrines and notions, after which he declared the resignation of his ministry in a brief and decided manner on the 3d of July, 1774. Although informal, the church courteously acquiesced in his decision. He was treated with great kindness by the people. They voted to make him a present of \$120, the crops on the parsonage for that year, and the use of the parsonage-house until they should want it. During Mr. Hastings' ministry the people became agitated about the subject of singing. Different opinions were entertained concerning what they should sing, but in the month of May, 1771, the town voted "to sing one of Dr. Watts' hymns once every Sunday," and in the following April a special parish-meeting was called to see if they would introduce "Dr. Watts' Psalms and Three Books of Hymns," to be sung in the church and congregation. It was decided to use those hymns in their worship which proved to be satisfactory; at least the subject was not seriously agitated again.

Rev. David McClure, who had just declined a call to the church in Portsmouth, was invited to supply the pulpit for a time. Being highly pleased with his ministrations, the people invited him to settle with them, offering as a stipulated salary "eighty-five pounds, lawful money, together with the home parsonage and the buildings on the same." With unanimity of feeling he was installed on the 13th of November, 1776, twelve churches having been invited upon the council.

He was a native of Boston, twenty-eight years old, and graduated from Yale College seven years before. He was a man of high culture, good judgment, and pleasing address, and for twenty-three years (1777 to 1800) was one of the trustees of Dartmouth College. His Alma Mater gave him the degree of D. D. in 1803.

As the colonies were at war with the mother-country when he was settled,

having but a few months before declared themselves independent, as things in the political world were in an unsettled state, as excitement on all great national questions ran high, as the country was comparatively poor, and as no human mind could forecast the future, it was a trying period to commence a pastorate. Since national affairs were of absorbing interest, great effort was needed to make men feel their accountability to God. But under the wise and judicious labors of Mr. McClure the church and parish prospered, and during his nine years of ministration twenty-two were added to the membership. Soon after his settlement depreciation in the currency of the country became alarming, and at times the prospect of supporting a family seemed discouraging. The people nobly exerted themselves to relieve him. During his first year they gave him \$100 more than they had agreed. The next year they gave him \$500 additional. In 1779 the town added \$1,000, and afterwards increased it by 100 bushels of corn; and in 1780 his salary was raised to \$12,000 and twelve cords of wood! He bravely struggled on, receiving the affections of his people, and carefully calculating how to make his \$1,000 a month purchase the necessities for himself and family. Finally he felt it his duty to resign his charge, which he accordingly did in August, 1785. Having been dismissed, he moved to East Windsor, Conn., where he preached until his death in 1820.

As the pulpit was again vacant, the church called a fast, and consulted with several ministers of neighboring churches in reference to securing a pastor. Mr. Benjamin Thurston, of Bradford, Mass., then about thirty years of age, was recommended, and being well liked, he received a call for settlement, and was ordained on the 2d of November, 1785. Although an able preacher, he was not very Christ-like in character, yet during his ministry of about fifteen years fifty-three were added to the church. A debt was contracted of considerable amount, to pay which a portion of the parsonage was sold. Agreeable to the known desire of the people, he tendered his resignation, and was dismissed on the 27th of October, 1800.

The parish chose a committee to look up another minister, and Col. Thomas Leavitt, chairman of that committee, went to Andover, Mass., with the purpose of inviting Mr. Jonathan French, son of the beloved pastor of the South Parish in that town, to preach as a candidate. He gave up the prospect of another field of labor, and agreed to spend a few Sabbaths in town. The people were well pleased with him, and without delay he was requested to become their minister. He was ordained on the 18th of November, 1801, being twenty-three years of age, and having graduated at Harvard College three years before. Little then did he realize the work which God had marked out for him in North Hampton. Little did he think that he would be instrumental in moulding the character of more than one generation in the same parish. Little did he suppose he should write a history on human hearts that would cause his name to be fragrant in memory long after he should rest from his labors. It is well that he could not divine the future. He proved to be the right man in the right place.

Party feeling in politics ran high in the beginning of the present century, and as the parish included the whole town, this feeling was expressed in ecclesiastical as well as civil affairs, and was pronounced in an apparent opposition to the settlement of Mr. French. Great wisdom was needed to meet such a state of things, but the young pastor was equal to the occasion, and so deported himself as to command the respect of all classes.

It was one condition of the call for settlement that the parish should repair the parsonage-house or build a new one. They found it advisable to build. The work was undertaken in earnest, and in 1803 they completed a substantial and commodious house after the style of those days. About this time the pastor was married to Miss Rebecca Farrar, of Lincoln, Mass., a lady fair to look upon, lovely in spirit, and possessed of sterling virtues. As he was returning to his home with his bride, after having taken a short vacation, the people, desirous of showing their esteem, sent a delegation to meet him just beyond the border of the state, while the greater part of them went out to escort him from the Hampton line to the recently finished and furnished parsonage-house, and to make the occasion complete a grand reception was held in the evening. This auspicious beginning was followed by years of peace and prosperity, the pastor continuing to receive that high respect, and sometimes reverence, which people of those days were accustomed to give to ministers of the gospel, while his words of instruction and counsel were received without much serious questioning or even mental dissent. In those days it required great boldness, and certainly it was a violation of the sentiment of the people, to make a public issue with the minister. In such a state of society the pastor's influence was potent and usually prevailing. He was consulted on temporal as well as spiritual interests, and often became the final arbitrator when parties disagreed.

In the year 1816 the parish decided to add a tower to the church and place in it a good-sized bell. This was what their fathers felt the need of and long talked about. Its completion was a matter of congratulation, as it gave new life to the community by being rung to regulate their daily labors, as well as to summon them to worship.

Although the parish included the town, yet all the inhabitants of the town were not in sympathy with the church. For a generation some had entertained the belief and sentiments of the Baptists, and had protested against the support of orthodox worship. This number increased until a Free-Will Baptist Society was formed. Many of this class early availed themselves of a statute law, by which their ministerial tax could be used for other than the support of orthodox Congregational worship. This prepared the way for a proportional claim of the parsonage property. A period of great trial now came on. Nothing more difficult to manage had occurred since the North Hill Parish was formed, nearly one hundred years before. Party feeling was strong, and it became needful to support the preaching of the gospel independent of the town. This necessitated the formation of the North Hampton Congregational Society in 1834, although the constitution was not adopted until the month of June, 1835.

In order to equitably divide the parish property, the town voted to sell the parsonage for \$1,600, and that each voter should say to which religious society his proportional part should be given. Much the larger proportion was given to the Congregational Society. On the 27th of April that society voted to purchase the parsonage for the sum specified. In payment of this they had to tax themselves only for the amount which the Baptist people had received.

As the town ceased to provide ministerial support after the sale and transfer of the parsonage, Mr. French was employed by the Congregational Society. So strongly attached was he to his people that in their period of trial he

proposed to relinquish one-fourth part of his salary, when the entire amount was scarcely sufficient to maintain himself and family. But the people never knowingly allowed him to be in want.

The meeting-house still belonged to the town, and an unsuccessful effort was made to secure its transfer to the new society. They now began to feel that they must have a house of their own in which to worship. This feeling deepened, and they soon decided to build on the parsonage land. Arrangements were made for executing their purpose, and on the 21st and 22d of June, 1838, "the frame of the new meeting-house was raised. Prayer was offered by the pastor on the foundation before the raising commenced. No ardent spirit or other intoxicating liquor was furnished at the raising. It was accomplished without noise and without injury to any one." The house was dedicated to the worship of God on the 31st of October of the same year, the sermon being preached by the pastor from John x. 23. This was a little more than one hundred years after the first meeting-house was built in town, and seventy-seven years after the dedication of the second house. Nine years afterwards a new bell was hung in the tower, and in the year following that important addition measures were taken by the ladies to purchase the hall in the old brick schoolhouse, which years before was built for a lodge of Freemasons. This was fitted up for a vestry, and dedicated on the 31st of January, 1849, and was one of the many improvements secured to the church and society by the Ladies' Sewing Circle.

During Reverend Mr. French's active pastorate of fifty-one years 285 were admitted to the church, increasing the actual membership to 145. One year before having a colleague the pastor was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Dartmouth College. On the 13th of December, 1856, he died among his beloved people and surrounded by his large family, until this time unbroken by death, at age of seventy-eight years, having been ordained over this church a little more than fifty-five years before.

Mr. John Dinsmore, from Bangor Theological Seminary, was ordained as colleague pastor on the 18th of November, 1852.

Mr. John O. Barrows from Andover Theological Seminary, by his pleasing address, fine culture and unquestioned piety, won the hearts of the people after a few Sabbaths' supply, and received a unanimous call from the church and society to become their pastor. He was ordained on the 9th of June, 1864. During his pastorate of two years there was considerable religious interest and thirteen were received into the church. The greater part of the parsonage farm was sold about the time of his settlement, while a legacy of \$2,000 had just been left the society by Rufus Leavitt, Esq., and at a subsequent period Miss Olive Hobbs left \$1,000 for the society. Mr. Barrows asked to be relieved from the pastoral office, and was dismissed on the 8th of September, 1866, soon afterwards being installed over the First Church in Exeter. In the spring of 1867, Rev. Thomas V. Haines, then preaching at Ossipee Center, was invited to the vacant pulpit. On the 5th of May he became acting pastor, which relation he sustained to the church until the 27th of April, 1870, when he was installed. The people caught the spirit of external improvement which was becoming quite general among the churches, and the old vestry purchased by the ladies twenty years before was inconvenient and much out of repair, and withal by some regarded as unsafe, the meeting house was raised in 1869, and large and comfortable rooms

added as a basement for social meetings, lectures and social purposes. The dedicatory services were held on the 26th of October. In 1874 the interior of the meeting house was remodeled, finely finished, and beautifully adorned.

New furniture was provided by the generosity of J. W. F. Hobbs, Esq., who at a later period added stained windows tastefully designed. A pipe-organ was secured and set up, and the finishing touches were given, so that the rededication services were held on the 2nd of July.

Mr. Haines resigned as active pastor in 1907 and remained pastor emeritus until his death in 1903.

Rev. D. H. Evans was pastor from 1897 until April 1, 1906. Rev. M. F. Mevis was acting pastor from July 1, 1906 until July 1, 1911. Rev. Heber R. Harper was acting pastor from October, 1911, until June, 1913. Rev. Clarence H. LaRue became acting pastor July 1, 1913, and was ordained and installed as pastor in October, 1913.

In 1818, the Sunday School was started by Reverend Dr. French, in which the children repeated texts of Scripture and were catechized. It has been maintained with greater or less interest, and has grown to be a service of much importance, being promotive of earnest study of the Scriptures.

Deacon Francis R. Drake filled the office of superintendent for twenty-five years. The church and people have generally been interested in the events occurring then. They have been true to their convictions, loyal to their God and the great principles of our political Government. Some of them suffered much during the last French and Indian war. When the Revolutionary war began they raised minute-men, paying them \$7 a month, and six out of the number were required to guard the coast of this town each night from sunset to sunrise. They furnished soldiers when called upon, and those at home deprived themselves of comforts to pay the bounties. During the great Rebellion the largely prevailing sentiment was truly loyal, and a considerable number of the young men experienced the hardships of the battlefield.

Nearly one hundred years ago a few of the people of the town lost their love for Congregationalism, and complained against paying their rates for the support of orthodox worship. They were deeply aggrieved, and on the 27th of March, 1787, the town voted to give them their minister's rates, dating back to the year 1783. The greater part of those who dissented called themselves Free-Will Baptists. They erected a small house of worship in the south part of the town some time before the close of the last century. Their meetings were held for a number of years, although they had no organization either of church or society. One of their number was regarded as the preacher, but at length the interest waned, and their house of worship was moved to Hampton.

After a considerable interval their interest revived, and the First Free-Will Baptist Society of North Hampton was incorporated on the 18th of December, 1816. Religious meetings were held for a while, but again their ardor cooled, and soon the society had only a nominal existence. But it was reorganized about the year 1834, and the interest became so great that a Free-Will Baptist Church was formed.

About this time there arose another class of Baptists who preferred the Christian persuasion. They held separate meetings, and in all particulars were denominationally distinct from the former.

In 1838 the Free-Will Baptists built a meeting-house in the east part of

the town, where they worshiped for a few years, but as there were but few of them they soon grew weak, and abandoned their enterprise. This was their last attempt as a denomination to maintain the gospel in the town.

The Christian Baptists, who had increased in numbers and strength while they held their meetings in the schoolhouse, began to talk of building a house of worship. They saw that it might not be best to erect another house by the side of the one then unoccupied, so in 1846 they bought up the pews in the Free-Will Baptist house, and came into possession of it, and on the 22d of January, 1859, the Christian Church was organized with twenty members; but their number has considerably increased, although they have not had regular preaching all of the time since.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

Philip A. Warner, Company K, Third Regiment; enlisted February 13, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John Cullen, Company C, Fourth Regiment; enlisted August 10, 1863; not officially accounted for. Albert Isaacson, Company I, Fourth Regiment; enlisted December 27, 1864; discharged August 23, 1865. Jeremiah Brown, Jr., Company B, Fourth Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; discharged February 11, 1862. John D. Hobbs, Company B, Fourth Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861; discharged September 27, 1864. Charles Smith, Company K, Fourth Regiment; enlisted January 4, 1865. Edward Smith, Company G, Fifth Regiment; enlisted September 7, 1864. Frederick Toerber, Company I, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 10, 1863. John Williams, Company H, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 10, 1863. John White, Company G, Fifth Regiment; enlisted September 7, 1864. Elias H. Marston, Company D, Fifth Regiment; enlisted October 23, 1861; promoted to sergeant May 12, 1863; promoted to adjutant July 1, 1863; discharged October 22, 1864. Robert Parrott, Company H, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 28, 1861; promoted to corporal; absent, sick; no discharge furnished. Albert A. Batchelder, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; promoted to first sergeant, discharged June 4, 1865. Thomas Bell, Company B, Sixth Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862. Leon Saladad, Company E, Sixth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863; absent, no discharge furnished. William Brown, Company A, Seventh Regiment; enlisted September 21, 1864. James Daggett. Joseph S. Miles, Company F, Ninth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863; promoted to corporal; supposed to have died in a rebel prison. John Shaughnessy, Company G, Ninth Regiment; enlisted June 13, 1864. Alexander Thompson, Company K, Ninth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863; died September 8, 1864. John Thompson, Company K, Ninth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863; promoted to corporal. Henry Andrews, Company F, Ninth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863. John Anderson, Company F, Ninth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863; discharged October 15, 1864. John Glover, Company D, Ninth Regiment; enlisted July 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863. Henry Andrews, Company F, Ninth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863. Emery Sumner, Jr., Company G, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted February 11, 1864; transferred to Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers June 1, 1865. Jeremiah Batchelder, Company I, Eleventh Regiment; enlisted September 3, 1862; missing in action

July 30, 1864. Charles Brown, Company K, Twelfth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863; transferred to United States navy, April 29, 1864. William Smith, Company B, Twelfth Regiment; enlisted December 16, 1863; transferred to United States navy, April 29, 1864. George Wilson, Company D, Twelfth Regiment; enlisted December 16, 1863; killed June 3, 1864. James Welch, Company H, Twelfth Regiment; enlisted December 16, 1863. Joseph Woods, Company A, Twelfth Regiment; enlisted December 16, 1863. Charles Johnson, Company B, Twelfth Regiment; enlisted December 16, 1863; transferred to United States navy, April 29, 1864. Charles Brown, Company I, Twelfth Regiment; enlisted December 15, 1863; discharged May 18, 1865. Michael Walch, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 1, 1862. Thomas O'Neil, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 7, 1862. Hugh Rainy, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted August 3, 1864; not officially accounted for. Thomas Wilson, Company F, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted November 7, 1862. William J. Bradford, musician, Company I, Sixteenth Regiment; enlisted November 1, 1862; discharged August 20, 1863. Eleazer O. Addison, corporal, Company K, Sixteenth Regiment; enlisted November 1, 1862; discharged August 20, 1863. Samuel G. Armour, Company K, Sixteenth Regiment; enlisted November 3, 1862. Charles W. Hall, Company K, Sixteenth Regiment; enlisted November 1, 1862. Ephraim H. Packer, Company K, Sixteenth Regiment; enlisted November 14, 1862; discharged August 20, 1863. Wm. Smith, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 24, 1862; not officially accounted for. James P. Hall, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; not officially accounted for. Oliver Harriman, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; not officially accounted for. Patrick J. Kidder, musician, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; not officially accounted for. Michael McQueeny, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; transferred to Company E, Second Regiment; discharged August 14, 1863. Henry Remick, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; transferred to Company K, Second Regiment; discharged August 14, 1863. James Davis, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 24, 1862; not officially accounted for. Perry C. Moore, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; not officially accounted for. James S. Townsend, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged April 16, 1863. Charles W. Winship, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 14, 1862; transferred to Company D, Second Regiment; killed July 2, 1863. John Williams, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 14, 1862; not officially accounted for. William H. Blake, Company K, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 18, 1862; connected with Second Regiment; discharged October 9, 1863. Samuel P. Holt, sergeant, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 13, 1862; not officially accounted for. Frank Michael, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1862; not officially accounted for. James C. Rand, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1862; not officially accounted for. Joseph Williams, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1862; not officially accounted for. Walter Binney, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1862; connected with Company I, Second Regiment, April 16, 1863. Samuel E. Sanborn, Seventeenth

Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1862; connected with Company I, Second Regiment; died August 20, 1863. Andrew J. Batchelder, Company G, Eighteenth Regiment; enlisted January 6, 1865; discharged July 29, 1865. Orlando L. Blake, Company G, Eighteenth Regiment; enlisted January 6, 1865; discharged July 29, 1865. John W. Mace, Company G, Eighteenth Regiment; enlisted January 7, 1865; discharged July 29, 1865. Horace Leavitt, Company M, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted December 24, 1861; promoted to corporal and sergeant; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Frank D. Hobbs, Company M, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 15, 1862; discharged November, 1862. John H. Elkins, Company M, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 15, 1862; killed June 18, 1863. Joshua P. Smith, Company M, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 15, 1862; discharged July 15, 1865. John W. Warner, Company M., N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 15, 1862; discharged July 15, 1865. William T. Bodrich, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 15, 1862; not officially accounted for. William J. Bowly, Company M, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 22, 1862; died July 25, 1864. James F. Hobbs, Company M, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 15, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged July 15, 1865. Dana A. Torrey, Company K, N. E. Cavalry; enlisted September 22, 1862; discharged October 19, 1863. Lawrence Merefin, enlisted September 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown. William Rochford, enlisted September 1, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Walter S. Weeks, enlisted August 16, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Michael Sullivan, enlisted August 13, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Amos W. Samson, enlisted August 13, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John W. Carmichael, enlisted August 30, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John Jones, enlisted August 29, 1864; date of discharge unknown. William H. Price, enlisted August 30, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Peter Dudley, enlisted September 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John Morrissey, enlisted January 3, 1865; date of discharge unknown. Thomas Atkins, enlisted January 21, 1864; date of discharge unknown. William Shannon, enlisted January 21, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Samuel Jones, enlisted May 27, 1864; date of discharge unknown. William H. Horvers, enlisted July 3, 1863; date of discharge unknown. John Flynn, enlisted August 31, 1863; date of discharge unknown. William P. Andrews, enlisted August 31, 1863; date of discharge unknown. George Brenard, enlisted September 1, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Patrick McGrew, enlisted August 29, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Thomas H. Clough, Cavalry; enlisted September 21, 1862; date of discharge unknown. John Edwards, Cavalry; enlisted September 21, 1862; date of discharge unknown. William F. Sanders, Cavalry; enlisted September 21, 1862; date of discharge unknown.

General Henry Dearborn was born in North Hampton, N. H., February 23, 1751; served as captain at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, and as major in the campaign against Burgoyne in 1777. In 1778 he fought with distinction at Monmouth. He was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1793-97, and secretary of war under Jefferson, 1801-09. Having obtained the rank of major-general, he was in chief command of the United States army in 1812. He captured York (now Toronto) in Canada, April 27, 1813. He was United States minister to Portugal in 1822-24. He died in Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829.

In 1876, J. W. F. Hobbs a native of North Hampton, erected a school-house and town hall for the use of the town.

Abraham Drake, a prominent citizen of North Hampton, served as captain in the French and Indian war and attained the rank of lieut.-colonel in the Revolution. Colonel Drake died very suddenly in his field in 1781. He left a large estate, most of it still in possession of his descendants.

North Hampton Public Library was established in 1892 with state aid. The public library building was erected in 1897 at a cost of \$5,000, and the entire amount was raised by taxation. Mr. L. W. Fogg was the first librarian and continued to serve in this capacity until 1913, when he was succeeded by Miss Lucy M. Warner, the present librarian. The library contains 1,860 volumes.

CHAPTER XLV

NORTHWOOD

Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Incorporation—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—The Revolution—Ecclesiastical—Coe's Northwood Academy—Villages and Hamlets—Physicians—Early Families—Military—Public Library.

The Town of Northwood lies in the extreme northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north and east by Strafford County, on the south by Deerfield, and on the west by Merrimac County. The population is 1,059.

Early Settlements.—The century preceding that in which the history of this town is involved was one of comparatively small beginnings throughout New England. In the territory now known as New Hampshire small settlements, independent of each other, had been made at Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, Hampton, and elsewhere. As they suffered from the misrule of men claiming proprietorship of territory, and from the unfriendliness of some of the Indian tribes, they sought protection from the State of Massachusetts. This state had claimed that the territories of New Hampshire and Maine were included within the limits of their original charter, and willingly took these settlements under their care, which proved not a little beneficial. Immigrants from England came in greater numbers, not only increasing settlements already existing, but pushing farther from seacoast into the interior, making settlements at Epping, Lee, and Nottingham. Nottingham was incorporated as early as 1722, including what may now be known as Deerfield and Northwood, in addition to its present limits. But the eyes of the energetic and restless settlers of the lower towns did not fail to observe the high slope of land lying on a line between Portsmouth and Concord. Hunters found this region abounding in game, and gave on their return to settlements nearer the coast glowing descriptions of the excellence of the soil and the richness of the forests. A few had from time to time constructed temporary huts and purposed permanent settlements; but they were not the men to fell the trees and rear a population so remote from any considerable settlement as was this tract of country long known as North Woods.

In 1762 there arrived in the east part of the town, and halted there for the night, four wearied, weather-beaten, determined men. Three of these men—Moses Godfrey, John and Increase Batchelder—resolved here to make for themselves permanent homes, while the fourth—Solomon Bickford—resolved to look further. Accompanied by Godfrey, he spotted his way over the height, and reached the northwestern part of the town, now known as "The Narrows." And here, too, were meadows abounding in forage and water-power; and in sight of these, and near the gem of lakes, the Suncook, he erected his pillar and resolved to build and abide.

Godfrey and the Batchelders naturally affiliated, being from the same neighborhood and of the same religious tendencies, and expected many others of like sympathies to follow them; while Bickford saw that it would be better for him to seize a point around which he could gather his friends and those in sympathy with him; while both parties ever afterwards sustained the friendliest relations.

Bickford and Godfrey returned to the camp, around which the Batchelders had effected a clearing, and all aided in erecting a log house for Godfrey, in a field west of the turnpike, for Godfrey was a married man, while the Batchelders were not. Having made rude beginnings, these four friends returned, Bickford to Lee, Godfrey and the Batchelders to Hampton, now North Hampton, and on the 25th day of the following March (1763), Godfrey, with his family, and John and Increase Batchelder returned to occupy the land they had chosen, the Batchelders boarding with Godfrey until they might build near him, where now stands the house of Francis J. Hanson. Theirs was the first frame house built in Northwood.

In December following, Bickford, with his family and his brother John, returned to possess the land at the Narrows, building where stood the dwelling-house of the late Deacon Asa Bickford, where was born to him a son, named Solomon, June 25, 1764, the first child born within the present limits of Northwood.

The next man that came was Samuel Johnson, from Hampton. He spent the first night following the day of his arrival between two rocks that had been rent one from the other, spreading over them a covering of boughs. Johnson's arrival was in November, 1765, when there were only twelve persons within the present limits of the town—five men, Godfrey, John, and Increase Batchelder, Solomon and John Bickford, and two women, the wives of Godfrey and Solomon Bickford, and five children.

These Batchelders were the descendants of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who arrived at Boston, June 5, 1632, having sailed with his family in the ship William and Francis. He immediately went to Lynn, where on the following Sabbath, June 8th, he preached his first sermon in America. From Lynn, February, 1636, he removed to Ipswich, and soon after to Yarmouth, and in 1638 to Newbury. On the 6th of September, it would appear, the General Court gave him permission to settle a town at Hampton. Hither, with his family and some personal friends, he came, and was installed the first minister of Hampton. In the year 1654 he returned to England, and died at Hackney, near London, in 1660, in his one hundredth year. He left in this country two sons, Henry, who is believed to have settled in Reading, Mass., and Nathaniel, who remained in Hampton, from whom descended the Batchelders who earliest came to Northwood; for he had a son named Samuel, and his sons settled here.

It appears that these noble pioneers were soon followed by Daniel Hoyt, Jonathan, Thomas, and Ebenezer Knowlton, brothers, from Kensington; Jonathan and Taylor Clark, brothers, from Stratham; Jonathan Jenness, from Rye; John, Simeon, and Benjamin Johnson, brothers; Joshua Furber, Abraham and Samuel Batchelder, and others, so that the high places of the town were taken possession of, mills had been erected, and paths with bridges had been constructed leading to the various settlements along the central line through the town from south to north in the direction of Concord, as well

as over the swells of land on either side, as early as 1772, and as this portion of Nottingham was so far from what was then the center of business, the inhabitants began to agitate the propriety of being erected into a separate township. Accordingly, at the session of the General Court in 1773, a petition was presented by the inhabitants for an act of incorporation, and this was granted, February 6, 1773, while John Wentworth was governor of the province, and George III was king of England. We do not know the exact number of the inhabitants of Northwood when erected into a separate parish or town, but two years later—that is, in 1775—the town numbered 313.

Benjamin Johnson was authorized to call the first meeting of the town for the choice of officers and the transaction of other business. Accordingly a meeting was notified “at the house of mister Volintine kinson,” March 23, 1773, at which Benjamin Johnson was chosen moderator; Increase Batchelder, clerk, and Benjamin Hill, Joseph Demerit, and Samuel Johnson, selectmen; Moses Godfrey was chosen constable, and the selectmen were instructed to settle with Nottingham matters growing out of the act of incorporation.

At this same meeting it was voted to raise six pounds lawful money to hire preaching, and seven pounds four shillings for schooling. Accordingly, we find that there was paid that year five pounds and one shilling and ten pence to Mr. Timothy Brown for preaching, and to Mary Walton for school-keeping, two pounds ten shillings, while there were “paid to Volintine kenson five shillings for geting a Pare of Shoes for Scole Dame.” And the same year it is recorded that the selectmen “paid to the Scoll Dame twelve shillings;” while the following year there were paid three shillings to Joshua Furber “for caring the scool Dame home,” and Betsey Sanborn and others are paid various sums “for schooling,” and Nicholas Dudley is paid for preaching. The money raised for schooling was expended in five different places, since we find it divided into “Moreel’s proportion,” “Johnson’s proportion,” “Senter proportion,” “Batchelder’s proportion,” and “Knolton’s proportion.”

The Revolution.—March 21, 1775, Benjamin Hill was appointed a delegate to the congress holden at Exeter, and the question was earnestly discussed respecting their duty in the threatening aspect of affairs. The meeting was adjourned to April 22d, when it was voted “to be equipt at a moment’s warning.” A short time prior to this a convention of deputies had met at Exeter to consult on the state of affairs and appoint delegates for the next General Congress, to be holden on the 10th of May at Philadelphia. Major Sullivan and Captain Langdon, already great favorites of the people, were chosen, and the convention issued an address to the people, warning them of their danger, exhorting them “to union, peace, and harmony, frugality, industry, manufactures, and learning the military art, that they might be able, if necessary, to defend the country against invasion.” Just at this time General Gage had destroyed the magazine at Concord, Mass., and sought to seize some of the prominent opposers of the objectionable acts of Parliament. Alarmed by this act of hostility, the people of New Hampshire and of the other colonies prepared themselves for war. Hence the action of Northwood, April 22d. At this same meeting it was also further “voted to list eight minit-men; * * * that these men shall have one shillin and sixpense a week for exercising;” that these men “shall have five dollars a month, and the town find them there Vitling.” And to show the spirit of

the men of that day it is recorded that "Volintears listed for this present distress," and these were "Samuel Johnson, William Woolis, Eliphalet Taylor, William Blake, Nathaniel Twombly, Benjamin Johnson, Jr., Simon Batchelder, and Abraham Batchelder." And only seven days later, "at a meeting notified by perticerly men for to chuse deputeys" to attend a convention called by Governor Wentworth, Benjamin Johnson and Sherburn Blake were chosen deputies, and Moses Godfrey was chosen "as a committyman for to see if there is any powder for this parish," and "Increase Batchelder is chosen to take care of this powder."

Northwood men signed the association test, but "Daniel Sawyer refuses to Sine, making plees that he is of a quaker Princabel."

Ecclesiastical.—Religious worship was first maintained in the east part of the town. There the first settlements were made. And these first settlers, if not decided Baptists, yet inclined not to sympathize with orthodox Congregationalism. From 1750 to 1790 there existed great uneasiness in the religious mind. Not a few were restive under what seemed staid Orthodoxy. The people generally reveled in unrestrained liberty, and this passion for liberty ran into extravagance. There was a wild prejudice against what had the least claim to antiquity, whether in doctrines or in customs. Hence new lights sprung up, wild and fanatical notions were entertained, and customs or modes of expression and worship came into vogue that strangely jarred and contrasted with the decorous and measured notions and customs of what was reproachfully termed the *standing order*. The great ancestor of the Batchelders was an eccentric man, though evidently of much ability. His descendants that came to this town, and those that affiliated with them, were good men, but their religious bias was against Congregationalism.

The first pastor was Rev. Edmund Pillsbury, who was ordained November 17, 1779, and continued about twenty years. His successors have been as follows: Rev. Eliphalet Merrill, Elias Gregory, George W. Ashby, B. Knight, S. G. Gilbert, W. H. Jones, S. H. Smith, P. Favor, G. B. Chase, D. Taylor, J. E. Dame, A. S. Buzzell and L. A. Coony, the present pastor.

It appears that a church structure was erected for worship in 1772, some nine years after the first settlement was made, and was rebuilt in 1816, and dedicated August 4, 1817. Intervals of some years intervened between several of these pastorates. A tower has been erected upon the meeting house, furnished with a bell and clock.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized November 29, 1788, with the eight members: Solomon Bickford, Jonathan Blake, Simon Batchelder, John Sherburne, and Elizabeth, his wife, Susan Clarke, Deborah Bickford, and Sarah Harvey.

The first pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Allen, who remained but a short time. Abisha Clark then supplied the pulpit for a limited period, and in 1799 Rev. Josiah Prentice was ordained pastor. He was dismissed May 10, 1842, honored and beloved by all. He died October 28, 1855. The next regular pastor was Rev. E. C. Cogswell, who was ordained in November, 1842. Mr. Cogswell was dismissed in 1848, and was succeeded by Rev. Otis Holmes, who was installed January 1, 1850, and dismissed in 1857. He was followed by Rev. Henry C. Fay in 1858. He was dismissed in 1864. Mr. Cogswell is also the author of the "History of Nottingham, Deerfield, and Northwood," an excellent work, and an invaluable addition to the historic literature of New England.

Mr. Cogswell, who was dismissed from this church July 18, 1848, where he commenced his work the first Sabbath in July, 1842, immediately entered upon pastoral duties with the Congregational Church in Newmarket, where he remained until the summer of 1855, when he removed to New Boston, to which place he had been invited the previous year, and was there installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Having suffered much from over-taxed eyes, and with exhausted strength, he was dismissed in the autumn of 1865, and, by invitation, returned to Northwood immediately, to do what he might be able for the destitute church and people for one year, but whom he continued to supply as pastor until May, 1876, and during the last nine of those years was principal of Coe's Northwood Academy, in which many successful teachers have been trained, and numbers fitted for college.

After Mr. Cogswell the following ministers served: George F. Wright, one year, 1876; Ezra B. Pike, October, 1877, to April, 1880; Henry C. Fay, December, 1881 to May, 1885; F. L. Small, June, 1885, to April, 1890; Richard H. McGown, June, 1890, to June, 1892; Gilbert M. Hamilton, June, 1893, to October, 1895; Wm. A. Bushee, May, 1896, to September, 1900; Chas. E. Sumner, December, 1900, to June, 1901; Joseph H. Haskell, September, 1901, to September, 1903; Hiram L. Kelsey, November, 1903, died July, 1906; Charles S. Young, January, 1907, to September, 1909; Wendell P. Elkins, January, 1910, to January, 1913; A. Herbert Armes, January, 1913, as pastoral supply, still acting in that capacity.

The first effort to erect a church edifice was in 1780, and it was probably completed soon after. In 1827 it was repaired and occupied until 1840, when a second house of worship was erected.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized June 4, 1833, in the Mountain schoolhouse, through the influence of Rev. Daniel P. Cilley, consisting of thirteen members, five males and eight females.

Some five years after the organization of the church, their meeting-house was erected on Clark's Hill, and provided with a bell. Pastors: S. P. Fernald, John Kimball, W. D. Johnson, Mark Atwood, W. D. Johnson, F. Moulton, S. P. Fernald, Horace Webber, R. D. Richardson, B. S. Manson, Edwin Manson, E. H. Prescott, James Rand, L. P. Bickford, G. W. Gould, H. P. Lamprey, C. L. Pinkham, R. L. Howard, F. E. Freesé, C. A. Bunker, F. E. Carver, and H. G. Corliss.

The Advent Church at Northwood Narrows dates practically from 1854, when Christians of that faith began to hold regular meetings in Union Hall, though its formal organization was not effected till September 14, 1881. Rev. John Parsons was regarded as pastor. He preached generally once a month for over thirty-five years. In 1896 Rev. J. A. Bryant was chosen his successor and he was followed by Rev. C. W. Dockum, Rev. Mr. Chase, and Elder Joseph Paquett.

Coe's Northwood Academy.—This academy was incorporated in February, 1866, and chartered by a special act of the State Legislature, June, 1867, as "Northwood Academy," but in June, 1875, the charter was so amended as that the institution should hereafter be known by the name of "Coe's Northwood Academy," in honor of Ebenezer Coe, Esq., for many years a highly respected merchant and Christian gentleman, whose heart and hand were ready to aid every good cause, and whose son, E. S. Coe, Esq., of Bangor, Me., has shown a lively interest in the town of his nativity, and in various ways has materially aided the academy.

Rev. Eliot C. Cogswell was principal from 1866 to 1882; during the sixteen years the academy had an average term attendance of sixty-three. He was followed by Ira E. Holt, G. W. Bingham, A. H. Armes, W. P. Kelley, Rev. S. G. Norcross, E. L. Blaine, F. L. Pattee, and Julius W. Brown. The present principal, Edwin H. Welch, commenced in 1899.

Commemorative services in appreciation of the character and services of the late Eben S. Coe were held on June 29, 1900, with addresses by Rev. H. L. Griffin of Bangor, Me.; Hon. G. W. Cate of Amesbury, Mass., and Principal Edwin K. Welch. Mr. Cogswell did not gain the cooperation of all the people in the support of his school. Many in the eastern part of the town were dissatisfied with its location and proceeded to establish another high school at the Ridge, under the name of the Northwood Seminary. The town which hitherto had been unable to start one high school, now had two flourishing academies. L. G. Williams, A. B., was principal for many years.

East Northwood.—Here the first settlement was made, the first school-house erected, the first church built, the first blacksmith shop opened, and the first store presented the attractive merchandise,—tobacco, salt fish, New England rum, and molasses being in excess.

Clark's Hill.—This locality was early chosen for a settlement, though no settlement was made until after families had improved their lands in the eastern and central portions, as well as the Narrows. This neighborhood was attractive because it overlooked the whole tract of land lying between it and the ocean, while from it an extended northerly view might be had.

The Center.—This part of the town was early settled. Here was built the Congregational meeting-house.

The Narrows.—Here was the second settlement made in the town, and immediately after that in the east part. Solomon Bickford was the hero of this region. He loved adventure, had a passion for hunting the fox and bear, was strong and tall, a sort of giant, yet mild and gentle, full of mirth, and running over with wonderful stories of things and events, delighting in making others amazed at what he told them.

Early Families.—Among the early families are mentioned those of Bartlett, Batchelder, Bennett, Bickford, Blake, Brown, Buzall, Clark, Coe, Cogswell, Crockett, Demeritt, Dow, Durgin, Furbur, Hanson, Harvey, Hill, Hoitt, James, Jenness, Johnson, Kelley, Kimball, Knowlton, Knowles, Lancaster, Mead, Morrison, Nealley, Norton, Pillsbury, Prentice, Prescott, Sherburne, Smith, Tasker, Tucker, Tuttle, Wiggin, Willey, and Wingate.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—This region was pretty well settled, and was called upon at all times during the whole war to furnish men, and the call was responded to promptly. We can give but the majority of men who served at this time.

So far as Cilley's regiment is concerned the list is nearly correct. The enlistment for that regiment while Cilley had the command, being the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment, commenced January 1, 1777, some of the men for three years, and others for a shorter term. Stark had commanded the First New Hampshire up to January, 1777. He resigned in consequence of Colonel Poor's promotion over him. Then Cilley took command as colonel of this regiment.

Nottingham furnished Col. Joseph Cilley, afterwards General Cilley, whose biography is well known; Henry Dearborn, who rose to the rank of

lieutenant-colonel; Col. Thomas Bartlett, who commanded a regiment; Capt. Henry Butler.

In the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment when commanded by Colonel Cilley were the following Nottingham soldiers: James Beverley, enlisted January 4, 1777, discharged December, 1781; Benjamin Butler, enlisted March 5, 1777, discharged March 20, 1780; Josiah Clarke, enlisted May 9, 1777, died November 20, 1781; Thomas George, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged January 25, 1780; Thomas Harvey, enlisted January 1, 1779, discharged December, 1781; John P. Hilton, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged February 1, 1779; Benjamin McAllister, enlisted January 1, 1777, died March 7, 1778; Paul McCoy, enlisted April 20, 1779, discharged December, 1781; Bradstreet Mason, enlisted January 8, 1779, discharged December, 1781; John Pike, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged January, 1779; James Randall, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged January, 1779; Nathaniel Randall, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged December, 1781; William Willey, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged December, 1781; Joseph York, enlisted March 1, 1777, discharged December, 1781.

In Colonel Reid's or Scammel's regiment were enrolled the following Continental soldiers, viz.: Thomas Hall, William Simpson, Nich. Leathers, Jonathan Morgan, Joseph Avery, Moses Davis, John Welch, Thomas Welch, Matthew Welch, Richard Sanborn, Joseph Nealey, John Mills, John Clark, Jesse Clarke, James Harvey.

North Hampton claimed Jonathan Morgan, James Harvey, and York. Captain Butler commanded a company in Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment.

After the battle of Bunker Hill, in which Capt. Henry Dearborn was engaged, he, in the fall of 1775, again commanded a company in Arnold's regiment, which marched to Quebec by the way of Kennebec River. He was there taken prisoner in the attack upon Quebec, when General Montgomery was slain. The following soldiers were enrolled in his company from Nottingham, viz.: James Beverly, John P. Hilton, and Samuel Sias.

In Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, Stark's regiment, at Bunker Hill, we find the following soldiers: John Bickford, Andrew Nealey, Nath. Batchelder, John Nealey, Samuel Sias, Nicholas Brown, J. Runnells, Benjamin Berry, Sherburn Dearborn, James Beverly, John Harvey, Robert Morrison, Joshua Wells, Andrew Bickford, Theo. Case, James Garland, Mark Whidden, Benjamin Johnson, Jonah Moody, Clement Moody, Jonathan Dow, Joseph Jackson, Jacob Morrill, Peter Severance, William McCrillis, mortally wounded.

Weymouth Wallace was severely wounded in Bunker Hill battle; Neal McGaffey was also slightly wounded. They were of Dearborn's company, but of Epsom; also Andrew McGaffey. David Mudgett also, of Gilmanton or Barnstead, who lost his gun.

Deerfield soldiers: Francis Ames, enlisted March 28, 1778, discharged February 7, 1780; Jonathan Griffin, enlisted April 5, 1781, died October 1, 1781; Joseph Grant, enlisted April 13, 1781, discharged December, 1781; John Hall, enlisted March 12, 1778, discharged December, 1781; Nathaniel Moulton, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged December, 1781; John McCoy, enlisted March 12, 1778, discharged March 12, 1781; Daniel McCoy, enlisted March 17, 1778, discharged December, 1781; Thomas McLaughlin, enlisted

March 12, 1778, discharged March 12, 1781; Joseph Norris, enlisted March 4, 1778, discharged February 4, 1781; Jethro Pettengill, enlisted March 6, 1778, discharged December, 1781; John Riddle, enlisted March 7, 1778, discharged February, 1781; Peter Stevens, enlisted March 7, 1781, discharged December, 1781; Bernard Sargent, enlisted March 7, 1781, discharged December, 1781. Lieut. Joseph Hilton was wounded at Saratoga and left the service.

In Colonel Scammel's regiment I find the name of Abraham Potter, who died at Saratoga October, 1777, probably from wounds received at the battle October 7th. Also the names of Chase Page, James Robinson, John Abbott, Reuben Rand, Ezekiel Thurston, Robert Chase, Benjamin Towle, Nathaniel Batchelder, Josiah Batchelder, Jacob Morse, Daniel Mathes, Thomas Matthews, John Jewell. Most of the last named men were Continental soldiers, enrolled in Scammel's or Reid's regiment.

Captain Sanborn was wounded at Saratoga. He belonged to Deerfield. He was an officer in Colonel Evans' regiment. In his company were enrolled Joseph Hoit, Deerfield; John Chandler, Northwood; Jonathan Hawkins, Nottingham; Joseph Langley, Nottingham; Benjamin Langley, Nottingham; John Robertson. We do not present here a perfect list of this company.

Northwood Soldiers.—William Wallace was first lieutenant in Capt. John Drew's company, of Barrington, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Hale, afterwards by Col. George Reid, of Derry, 1777. In July, 1776, he was first lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Chandler's company, Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment.

In Col. Joseph Cilley's regiment were enrolled: Benjamin Dowe, enlisted January 1, 1777, discharged December, 1781; Levi Hutchinson, enlisted April 20, 1778, discharged December, 1781.

In other Continental regiments were enrolled Philip Fowler, John Harvey, Benjamin Sanborn, Andrew Willey, John Knight, Samuel Trickey, John Bickford.

In addition to the above names, which were furnished by the Hon. George W. Nesmith for Mr. Cogswell's history, he adds the following names from Deerfield, the most of whom are known to have done service in the Revolution. Joseph H. Seavey and Isaac Moore enlisted as three years' men.

Among those who served three months' and six months' enlistments are the following, while it should be remembered that not a few of them enlisted several times during the conflict: Edward Dearborn, Joseph Marston, David Moulton, Daniel Seavey, Robert Simpson, Joseph True, Nicholas Hoitt, John Kelley, James Morse, Joseph Chase, Parker Chase, Aaron Page, Jacob Hunt, Asa Moulton, Andrew Kenniston, Samuel Collins, Capt. Daniel Moore, Robert Smart, Jeremiah Sawyer, Parker Chase, Jr., True Brown, Robert Lock, Reuben Doe, Caleb Philbrick, a son of Josiah Sawyer, a son of John Morse, a son of Lieutenant Chase, Jonathan York, Ezekiel Knowles.

In addition to the names given us from Northwood we find the following: Samuel Johnson, William Wallace, Eliphalet Taylor, William Blake, Nathaniel Twombly, Benjamin Johnson, Jr., Simon Batchelder, Abraham Batchelder, John Johnson, Benjamin Hill, Nicholas Dudley Hill, John Wiggan, William Willey, Joshua Furber.

In the census for 1840 it was required that the names and ages of all persons receiving pensions for services rendered in the wars of the Revolution and 1812 should be returned, and the result was as follows:

Nottingham.—Betsey Langley, 88; Sally Witham, 85; Abigail Wescott, 75; Sarah Chapman, 78; Lovey Pickering, 88; Abner Davis, 86; Jonathan Davis, 84; Joseph Cilley, 49; John Crawford, 55.

Deerfield.—Sally Mathers, 75; Moses Chase, 78; Francis Rollins, 79; Joshua Veasey, 80; John Stearns, 80; Ezekiel Knowles, 85; Jenette Blue, 75; Asa Folsom, 86; Abijah Ring, 65; Joseph Robinson, 84.

Northwood.—Abigail Knight, 86; Lydia Weeks, 68; John Chesley, 89; Joseph Shaw, 90; Simon Batchelder, 80; John Johnson, 83; John Bickford, 80; Betsey Furber, 95; Sarah Fogg, 82; Ebenezer Bennett, 78.

CAPT. HENRY DEARBORN'S COMPANY

Franklin, August, 31, 1878.

REV. MR. COGSWELL.

My Dear Sir.—I send you a correct list of the men that composed Capt. Henry Dearborn's company in the Bunker Hill battle and subsequent campaign. We leave you to fix the residences of most of the men: Capt. Henry Dearborn, Nottingham; First Lieut. Amos Morrill, Epsom; Second Lieut. Michael McClary, Epsom; First Sergt. Jona. Clarke; Second Sergt. And. McGaffey, Epsom; Third Sergt. Joseph Jackson, Nottingham; First Corp. Jonah Moody, Second Corp. Andrew Field, Third Corp. Jona. Gilman, Fourth Corp. Andrew Bickford, Simon Dearborn, Gideon Glidden, James Garland, John Harvey, David Mudgett, Simon Sanborn, Robert Morrison, John Runnels, John Nealey, Joseph Place, Abram Pettengale, Andrew Nealey, Peter Severance, John Wallace, Theoph. Case, Epsom; Israel Clifford, Nathaniel Batchelder, died November 22, 1776; Jacob Morrill, John Simpson, John Wallace, Jr., Neal McGaffey, Jonah Libbey, Moses Locke, Francis Locke, Zebulon Marsh, Solomon Moody, Chase Whatcher, Marsh Whitten, Noah Sinclair, drummer; James Randell, fifer; Nich. Brown, Benj. Berry, Epsom; John Casey, Jona. Cram, Jeremiah Conner, Elisha Hutchinson, Dudley Hutchinson, Benj. Judkins, Josh. Wells, Jere. Dowe, Jona. Dowe, John Dwyer, David Page, Jr., Beniah Libbey, Wm. Rowell, Weymouth Wallace, Thomas Walsh, William McCrillis, Samuel Winslow, enlisted July 10, 1775; Francis Locke, Jr., enlisted July 8, 1775.

Weymouth Wallace, of Epsom, was wounded, and received from government an invalid pension.

William McCrillis, of Epsom, also was mortally wounded, and died early in July, 1775. His widow received half-pay under subsequent statute law of this state.

Lieut. Joseph Hilton, of Deerfield, who was wounded at Saratoga, recovered so far as to do some duty, finally resigned his commission October 10, 1778.

Lieut. Joseph Thomas, who belonged to Capt. Daniel Livermore's company, and was killed at Saratoga, was paid by Deerfield.

There were two officers of the same name, one of them belonged to Rindge.

John Harvey, of Northwood, was sergeant, was promoted to ensign's commission March 9, 1779, and to lieutenant's commission May 12, 1781. He was also quartermaster for some months in 1780.

In writing the biography of Gen. Henry Dearborn I suppose you will not

forget to state the courtesies rendered by Peter Livias, the Tory councilor at Quebec, when Dearborn was made prisoner, and by Livias' influence was paroled and sent home, under the injunction to forward his wife and children to him from Portsmouth to Quebec. All this was done very promptly by Captain Dearborn in 1776.

Truly yours, etc.,

GEO. W. NESMITH.

Soldiers in the War of 1812 from Nottingham.—James Atwood, sixty days; Samuel Brown, sixty days; Ebenezer Chapman, three months; Valentine Davis, three months; John Demerit, sixty days; Henry Eames, sixty days; Nathan W. Gove, three months; Asa Hardy, sixty days; Oliver Leathers, sixty days; David Odell, three months; Israel Putnam, sixty days; Simeon Rand, three months; Hezekiah Randall, sixty days; Reub. Richardson, three months; Edward Richardson, sixty days; John Rollins, three months; John Runnels, three months; Rufus Seavy, sixty days; Oliver Sprague, sixty days; Samuel Steele, three months; Henry Tarbox, sixty days; Samuel Thurston, sixty days; John Weymouth, three months; Josiah Whicher.

Soldiers in the War of 1812 from Deerfield.—David H. Allen, Joshua Bishop, True Brown, three months; Bradbury Brown, three months; Samuel Batchelder, three months; Serg. Joshua Bishop, sixty days; Stephen Brown, sixty days; James Brown, sixty days; Lowell Batchelder, sixty days; Levi Blaisdell, sixty days; George F. Blaisdell, sixty days; Stephen Bartlett, sixty days; David Bladgen, Jr., sixty days; William Coffin, substitute for Samuel Simpson; Samuel Coffin, substitute for David Chase; Capt. Sam. Collins, three months; True Currier, three months; Abraham Cram, three months; Christopher Collins, sixty days; Joseph Chase, sixty days; David Chase, sixty days; John Cochran, sixty days; John Cotton, sixty days; John Dearborn, three months; William Durrer, sixty days; James Dow, sixty days; James Dalton, sixty days; Jeremiah Eastman, sixty days; Ebenezer Fogg, sixty days; Daniel Haynes, three months; John Hilton, three months; Ebenezer Huckins, sixty days; Capt. David Haynes, sixty days; Benjamin Hazletine, sixty days; Caleb Judkins, sixty days; Josiah Lunt, sixty days; Reuben Langlee, sixty days; Caleb Langley, sixty days; Jesse Libby, sixty days; John Langley, sixty days; — Mudgett, substitute for E. Thurston, three months; Nathaniel Marston, three months; Jeremiah Maloon, sixty days; Joseph Merrill, sixty days; Jacob Nute; John Palmer, three months; Timothy Pearson, sixty days; True Prescott, sixty days; Stephen Prescott, sixty days; Joseph Prescott, sixty days; Levi Palmer, sixty days; Reuben Prescott, sixty days; Josiah Rollins, sixty days; Abraham Rowell, sixty days; William Rand, sixty days; Stephen Smith, sixty days; Samuel Stearns, sixty days; Isaac Shephard, sixty days; David Tandy, three months; Abraham True, sixty days; John M. Todd, sixty days; Jacob Wallace, three months; James White, three months; Mesheck Weare, sixty days; John Wallace, sixty days; Jonathan Veasey, sixty days.

Soldiers in the War of 1812 from Northwood.—Israel Durgin, sixty days; Job Durgin, sixty days; George Hill, three months; Oliver Knowlton, three months; Joseph Knowlton, three months; Sergt. Curtis Laws; Sergt. Gideon Moore; Burnham Morrill; David Rollins, Jr., sixty days; John Smith, three months; Samuel Small, sixty days; Jeremiah Stokes, sixty days; Isaac Willie, three months; Levi York, sixty days.

Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion from Nottingham.—Oliver P. Batchelder, Addison F. Bean, William H. Brown, Sherburne K. Burnham, John Carr, Daniel F. Copp, Jacob Demeritt, Corp. John A. Demeritt, John H. Dow, Bradbury C. Davis, Corp. John D. Daniels, Albert W. Demeritt, Charles Dinsmore, Daniel W. Davis, Lyman Edgerly, Omri H. Eastman, Horace French, Gayton W. Fuller, Samuel J. Furber, Alexander Guyon, Samuel Glover, Charles F. Gerrish, Corp. William H. Gilpatrick, Charles G. Harvey, Amos S. Holman, Bradbury W. Hill, William F. Holmes, Noah W. Holmes, John L. Holmes, Charles B. Harvey, George W. Jenness, David Jones, George Johnson, Thomas J. Kelley, Thomas Kennedy, Levi Leathers, Daniel Leathers, William Libby, Robert W. Lucy, True W. Lovering, Charles Leathers, Andrew Lovering, Joseph A. Langley, Joseph Martin, Isaac E. Miller, John McColley, Elvin F. Nay, Moses B. Nealley, John Newton, Alexander Nichols, John R. S. Prescott, Thomas R. Prescott, Patrick Ryan, Samuel A. Simpson, Samuel Sayles, James W. Smith, Horace Scales, Franklin Tilton, Joseph H. Thompson, Charles C. Tuttle, John H. P. Thompson, John P. H. Thompson, Sylvester E. Thompson, John Turpin, Levi C. Tuttle, Albert H. Tuttle, John M. Tuttle, Daniel A. Ure, Charles B. Wallace, Joseph Witham, Henry Wilson, Harry Wade, John B. Witham.

Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion from Deerfield.—Alexander W. Ainslee, Joseph B. Ayer, George A. Abbott, James R. Anderson, Corp. Alfred E. Ambrose, John Boody, George W. Benson, James Boyd, John Bryson, Joseph C. Batchelder, Edmund R. Batchelder, Jonathan H. Batchelder, Charles H. Boody, Charles O. Brown, Edmund Batchelder, Franklin H. Butler, Moses Barnard, George W. Corliss, Jesse H. Clay, Edward Carney, Charles N. Conway, Matthew Casey, Michael Coleman, John W. Cook, Abel R. Cook, Charles H. Carter, John C. Chafin, Lieut. Jeremiah Chadwick, Joseph W. Chase, Joseph H. Cram, Lauty Conklin, James Dickey, Joseph A. Doe, James M. Dickey, George Day, Benjamin F. Dennet, Rufus E. Doe, Henry E. Durgin, Thomas Donohue, William C. Donovan, John A. Emerson, James Evans, Stephen F. Fogg, Henry M. Fife, Henry L. Fifield, James Gannon, Charles N. Graver, Rufus P. George, Jacob W. Hill, Charles E. P. Hoitt, Benjamin J. Hazleton, Albert M. Harvey, Ladd P. Harvey, William E. Hill, Sherman F. Hildreth, Isaac L. Hill, Martin V. B. Hill, John Henderson, James Jenkins, George H. Johnson, Lieut. Merrill Johnson, Charles H. Jones, Thomas H. B. James, John Jones, S. P. Jagers, William Jenkins, William H. Kenniston, James Kelly, William Kenney, Thomas Kennerley, Edward F. Lyford, chaplain, George P. Ladd, John K. Law, William H. H. Lang, Almond S. Langley, Mitchell P. Legro, John Livingston, James McIntyre, James Morrissey, John McGowan, Charles G. Marsh, Peter Menard, Capt. Isaac H. Morrison, Enoch F. Meloon, Samuel S. Meloon, Marvin L. Medlar, Frank O. Marrifield, Joseph W. Morrell, Henry J. Pettigrew, George P. Prescott, William H. Parsons, David M. Quimby, John L. Randall, Dana D. Robinson, Christopher Ransch, Samuel J. Randall, James Ritchie, Jr., William Ritchie, Abijah Ring, Stephen B. Robinson, Jr., Braning W. Robinson, Francis F. Rollins, McNorman C. Smith, Peter Smith, William Smith, Thomas W. Sanborn, David Smith, Jr., Paschal Sturtivant, George F. Sylvester, John Smith, Charles F. Smith, Charles F. Tilton, John O. Thomas, William S. Thompson, George B. Tilton, John L. B. Thompson, Francis B. Thorne, Charles H. Thompson, Charles E. Tilton, Charles S. Tyler, Henry

Thompson, George Teel, Otis C. Witherell, George S. Witherell, John L. Woodman, Stephen Wheeler, James Ward, Charles E. White, David Young, Jr.

Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion from Northwood.—George H. Avery, John H. Bruce, Charles Brown, Ovide Baril, Patrick Butler, Daniel R. Brown, Richard Bennett, Paul P. Brown, Corp. Charles W. Bean, Charles Brown, William D. Burnham, John Bradley, James M. Canny, Henry L. Carter, Francis S. Clay, William Chesley, Thomas Casey, Patrick Comstock, John Clark, Eugene L. Cutler, James Donoughue, Charles P. Durgin, Thomas Downy, Samuel T. Dow, Pearly B. Dow, Corp. William A. Dow, John R. Davis, William H. Day, Henry T. Day, Jonathan C. Drake, James English, John A. Emerson, Edward Fisher, George Fife, William Fife, Charles W. Foss, William W. Furber, George W. Greenleaf, John F. Goodwin, William S. Gray, Alben Hall, Capt. Augustus J. Hoitt, Byron D. Hoitt, John C. Hanscom, Joshua J. Hoitt, Chrisham F. Hyes, William Hartman, James Harris, Alfred R. Hill, William T. Jones, Samuel S. Johnson, George F. Johnson, Corp. Benjamin F. Kelly, Jesse M. Knowles, Sergt. Charles H. Kelley, Samuel P. Knowles, George Knowlton, James M. Kempton, George W. Lawrence, Joseph P. Lovering, John L. Lancaster, Charles H. Miller, Andrew Morton, Corp. John G. Morrison, Corp. Andrew J. Morrison, Charles H. Miller, Ira Meserve, Henry Norton, Charles A. Norcross, John O'Brien, James Poole, George H. Page, Charles H. Randall, Henry L. Randall, John H. Ross, Arthur Reynolds, John Richardson, Eben R. Richardson, Alvin H. Roberts, Alphonze S. Reynolds, William A. Reynolds, Mason F. Reynolds, Joseph Roderick, John B. Riber, Smith M. Seavey, John Smith, Charles Stockman, John A. Smith, Barnard Smith, Sergt. Jeremiah J. Swain, John W. Small, James Sanborn, Joseph Trombly, William R. Tuttle, Alfred Taylor, William Wilson, David P. Watson, Rowell S. Williams, Lieut. Plummer D. Watson, Sergt. John Waldo, Reuben B. Watson, James C. Watson.

In 1873 the centennial celebration was held. The historical address was by Rev. Mr. Cogswell and poem by Miss Susan C. Willey of Kansas. Among the speakers was T. J. Pinkham of Chelmsford, Mass., who presented a stalled ox which had been roasted whole for the centennial dinner.

Northwood Public Library was established with state aid in 1892, and contains over one thousand three hundred volumes, located in a dwelling house.

The Albion Knowlton Library, Northwood, was established in 1899 without state aid and contains over two thousand two hundred volumes. It serves part of Nottingham and Barrington, as well as Northwood.

A. E. Cotton is the resident lawyer. The physicians are: J. P. Merrill. C. W. Hanson and H. R. Whitney.

The societies are: Olive Branch; Equity Lodge; River Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Forest Rebekah Lodge; Northwood Grange; Mountain Laurel Grange; Morrison Lodge; A. F. and A. M.; Charles H. Holt Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps, and Maple Hill Rebekah Lodge.

Since the first shoe factory was built at East Northwood in 1866 by John and Alpha Pillsbury the shoe business has had many fluctuations and some misfortunes, the greatest being the loss of J. R. Towle & Son's new factory by fire in 1895.

CHAPTER XLVI

NOTTINGHAM

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for a Grant of the Town—Name of Town—The Royal Grant—Original Proprietors—The Survey—Ecclesiastical—Attorneys—Physicians—Early Families—Public Library—The Square—Revolutionary—Indians

The town of Nottingham lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north and east by Strafford County, on the south by Epping and Raymond, and on the west by Deerfield and Northwood. The surface is hilly and rugged. The population by the United States census of 1910 was 607.

Nottingham originally comprised, in addition to its present territory, that of the present towns of Deerfield and Northwood, and was granted in 1721, chiefly to inhabitants of Boston and Newbury, Mass., and New Hampshire.

The petition for this tract of land was under date of April 21, 1721, and was signed by 101 persons.

After the petition had been granted, but before the royal charter was received, the proprietors at Boston, at a legal meeting, voted that the purchase should be called New Boston, and why the name of Nottingham should appear in the charter instead is not known.

The royal charter was obtained May 10, 1722. It was given by "George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.," and signed by Samuel Shute.

Original Proprietors.—The following is a list of the original proprietors of the town: Joseph Maylem, Ezekiel Walker, Elisha Story, James Pitson, Nathl Martin, John Walker, Pèrgrin White, Thomas Mandsly, Francis Hatton, Richd Gregory, Willm Pitson, John Grainger, Saml Whitwell, John Warrin, Zach. Fitch, David Chapin, Wm Pearse, Nicho Belknap, Ebenr Burgess, James Stringer, John Brown, James Wright, David Dolbeare, John Brock, John Russell, Stephen Perks, Willm Young, Nathl Hasy, John Pratt, Jeremiah Staniford, Ebenezer Messenger, Peter Gibbins, Benjamin Gambling, Thomas Phipps, Thomas Peirce, Clement Hughes, Majr John Gilman, Capt John Gilman, Benjn Harris, Willm Briggs, John Goodman, John Allen, Joseph Dodge, Thomas Creese, Willm Creese, Willm Cleferton, Richard Heard, Samuel Durant, John Proctor, Thomas Clerk, James Cumming, Robert Auchmuty, John Steel, Nathl Joslin, Jabez Joslin, Saml Story, Willm Langdon, Clement Renough, Joseph Calfe, Thomas Ward, Jeremiah Calfe, Saml Kindal, Willm Partridge, Henry Somerby, Edwd Sargent, Joseph Chandler, John Calfe, Mary Plummer, S. Bradstreet, Robert Addams, John Tufts, Thomas Arnold, Nathl Sargent, Jotham Odiorn, Benning Wentworth,

John Newton, Joseph Richards, Benjamin Bickford, Jonathn Clement, Faun Clement, Daniel Sawyer, Beniah Titcomb, Nathl Hale, John Calfe Junr, John Bayly, Job Giddins, Mary Cottle, Richard Williams, Sarah Boardman, John Wiat, Joshua Moody, Anne Smith, Benj. Woodbridge, Richard Kent, Jacob Knowl, Samuel Jones, Aaron Morril, Stephn Sawyer Junr, Philip Hodgkins, Cutting Noyes, Abram Rowel, Mary Somerby, Stephen Ackerman, Mary Wheeler, John Faver, Ostin Boardman, Thomas Dean, Moses Stickny, John Wadleigh, Stephen Coffin, Stephen Coffin, Stephen Coffin, Edward Hall, Joseph Hall, Peter Gilman, Nathl Rodgers, George Smith, Richard Wilborn.

Province of New Hampshire, May 11, 1722.

His Excellency the Governour, The Honourable the Lieut.-Govr, and the Council enterd associates with the within named persons, viz.:

His Excellency, a home Lott and farm of Five Hundd Acres.

The Lieut. Governor, the Same.

Saml Penhallow, a Proprietor's Share.

Mark Hunking, Ditto.

George Jaffrey, Ditto.

Shedrech Walton, Ditto.

Richard Wibird, Ditto.

Thomas Westbrook, Ditto.

Thomas Packer, Ditto.

Archd Maxfedrice, Ditto.

1722.

June 13, admitted proprietors.

Joseph Savel,
Robt Pike,
Eleazer Russell,
John Cutt,
Joseph Moulton,

1723.

March 26, admitted proprietors.

Joseph Joslin,
Joshua Peirce,
Nath'l Rodgers,
First Minister.

The whole 132 shares.

June 13, 1722, at a meeting of proprietors held at Exeter, at the house of Maj. John Gilman, it was voted, "That Maj. John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, and Capt. John Wadleigh be a committee to agree with men to build a bridge and make good ways to Nottingham."

Selectmen seem for the first time to have been chosen at the annual meeting of the proprietors at Portsmouth, March 26, 1723. This meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Suzanna Small. "Col. Thomas Packer, Esq., was chosen moderator, John Calfe, clerk." And the selectmen were "Mr. Elisha Story at Boston, Capt. Edward Sargent at Newbury, and Mr. Benj. Gambling at Portsmouth."

The town was surveyed in 1732 by John Brown and Stephen Hosmer, Jr.

Ecclesiastical.—The institution of religious worship was contemporary with the settlement of the town. The first preacher was Reverend Mr. Maylem, in 1729. He was succeeded by Revs. Joshua Moody, Stephen Emery, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Goodhue, Benjamin Butler, Oliver Dodge, James Hobart. A church building was erected early in the history of the town, and a second one in about 1804 or 1805, which was taken down in 1840.

When the Congregational Church was organized we cannot tell; the people united in church relations in 1742. Rev. Stephen Emery preached for seven

years, followed by Rev. Benjamin Butler and Rev. J. LeBosquet. In 1840 a church was organized. This was the third that had been formed, the first two having ceased to be. Rev. Jonathan Ward, Rev. E. C. Cogswell, Rev. E. Dow and Rev. C. H. Gates supplied at different times. Rev. E. C. Cogswell was the author of "History of Nottingham, Deerfield and Northwood."

"The Free-Will Baptist Church was long since organized, and was ministered unto by Elders Dyer, Tuttle, and others, while a Christian Baptist congregation centered at Tuttle's Corner. The Universalists claimed one-third of the meeting-house at the Centre, and sustained worship one-third of the time. Adventists held meetings in various parts of the town at their convenience and as interest demanded."—Cogswell.

Rev. I. D. Morrison is the present minister of the Universalist Society. One hundred and four signed the Association Test and twenty-five refused or neglected to sign, but nine of the twenty-five advanced money to hire men to go to Crown Point.

For military record, see history of Northwood.

Attorneys-at-Law.—Jonathan Rawson, a native of Massachusetts, commenced practice in 178—, removed to Dover, died 1794, aged thirty-six.

Jonathan Steele, a native of Peterborough, practiced law for a while in Nottingham. His wife was a daughter of General Sullivan. Was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1810 and served until 1812.

Thomas Bartlett was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a county court, in 1790, and continued until 1805.

Bradbury Bartlett was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1832. He was son of Judge Thomas Bartlett.

James H. Butler was appointed to the same office.

Physicians.—Samuel Shepard, Henry Dearborn, and Charles S. Downs have practiced medicine here.

Early Families.—Among the early families are mentioned those of Bartlett, Butler, Cilley, Colcord, Dearborn, Demeritt, Gerrish, Gile, Goodrich, Gove, Harvey, Kelsey, Langley, Lucy, McClary, McCrillis, Marsh, Nealley, Norris, Scales, Simpson Stevens, Tuttle, Watson and Winslow.

Nottingham Public Library was established with state aid in 1893. It contains about one thousand volumes. Pistuccoway is the name of the grange in Nottingham. The editor is indebted to the well known historian John Scales of Dover, a native of Nottingham, for the following sketches of "Nottingham Square," "The Company of April, 1775," and "In Indian Times."

Nottingham Square.—After the Royal Charter was signed by Governor Shute, no settlements of any account were made until after 1732, when the first survey was made by John Brown and Stephen Hosmer, Jr. An elaborate plan of Nottingham Square was made, which is still preserved with the town records.

That "Square" is the same today as it was when the first settlers built their houses on its sides. No land owner has ever been permitted to encroach upon it. The location is level, on the summit of a magnificent hill, which commands far-reaching views at all points of compass.

The roads leading from it are the same today (1914) as they were marked out on the surveyor's plan. The road to the northeast is King Street; that to the southeast is Queen Street; that to the southwest is Fish Street; that to the northwest is North Street.

Joseph Nealley who was an officer in the Revolution resided on North Street, a short distance from Colonel Bartlett's store. It is one of the most beautiful locations about the Square. Two of his grandsons, Benjamin F. and John H. Nealley were mayors of Dover, N. H. A great granddaughter was wife of United States Senator James W. Grimes of Iowa. His grandson, Capt. Joseph Cilley, who was also a grandson of Col. Joseph Cilley, of the Revolution, was a brave officer in the War of 1812. In later years he was known as Col. Joseph Cilley, and his grandfather as Gen. Joseph Cilley, they obtaining their titles by service in the State Militia.

Capt. Joseph Cilley resided in the house that stands on the southwest corner of the Square, and which is the residence of his grandson, Joseph Cilley (1914).

Rev. Benjamin Butler, the first minister of Nottingham (1757). He came to Nottingham in 1755, and at first resided where Joseph Cilley now lives but in 1750 he bought of Gov. Benning Wentworth the lot on which the present Butler residence now stands, and built that house that year, and took up his residence there, since when it has remained continuously in possession of the Butler family, 158 years.

Dr. Henry Dearborn, known in history as Gen. Henry Dearborn, had a house on the north side of the Square, on the east side of the street; the "Elsie Cilley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," has marked a spot with a stone marker.

Capt. Cutting Cilley lived on the north side of the Square, near Col. Thomas Bartlett. Nottingham Square furnished more officers in New Hampshire Revolutionary army than any other town in the state except one or two that had a larger population. Joseph Cilley was colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, and in the service three years; after the war he was general of the New Hampshire Militia, and is known as General Cilley.

In the southeast corner of the "Square" was placed the schoolhouse; it has been there continuously to the present time. In the northwest corner was the meeting-house and the town meetings were held there until about 1860, when the meeting-house was removed and a town house was built at the foot of the hill; on the north side where town meetings have since been held, the locality is known as Nottingham Center. In the southwest corner the garrison house, in connection with a large store-house was built. The first minister's house was close by, on the west, where now (1914) Mr. Joseph Cilley resides. Dwelling houses were located on all the streets, down the hill-sides and "The Square" was the center of business for more than a century and a quarter, and during that time the families of good influence in town and county lived here, the Cilleys, the Bartletts, the Butlers, the Simpsons, and others; it was from here that Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant's ancestor emigrated to Ohio (before it was Ohio), from whom the general received his middle name, Simpson.

Joseph Cilley, father of Col. Joseph Cilley of Revolutionary fame, located on Queen Street, near the line of the Square, and there his descendants lived until after the close of the nineteenth century.

William Nealley, ancestor of a distinguished family, lived on the same road about a mile from the "Square." Israel Bartlett, father of Col. Thomas Bartlett, who commanded a regiment at West Point, in the Revolution built his house on King Street, a short distance from the "Square."

Another Colonel Thomas resided until his death in 1803. Colonel Thomas had a store on the northwest corner of the "Square," which was removed in 1806, when his son Bradbury Bartlett built the house which now (1914) stands there, owned by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Brainard, who is now in her ninety-third year.

Thomas Bartlett was member of the Committee of Safety, and besides holding other important positions was colonel of a New Hampshire regiment that served at West Point. After the war he was major general of the New Hampshire Militia, succeeding his father-in-law Gen. Joseph Cilley. For the last ten years of his life he was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Dr. Henry Dearborn, who was brother-in-law of Col. Thomas Bartlett, having married Mary Bartlett, his sister, was captain of a company in Col. John Stark's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. Next he was captain of a company that went to Quebec, in the fall of 1775 with the regiment under command of Benedict Arnold, marching up the Valley of the Kennebec River, to its head waters and then through the forest to Quebec. He was taken prisoner there December 31st, but was released on parole in May, 1776, and exchanged in March, 1777, when he was appointed major in Scammell's (Third N. H.) Regiment, and served bravely in the battles of Stillwater, Bemis' Heights, Saratoga, Monmouth and Newton. In 1781 he was appointed deputy quartermaster general on Washington's staff, with rank of colonel and served at the Siege of Yorktown. At the close of the Revolution he resided in the District of Maine, where he was member of Congress; United States marshal; major general of militia; secretary of war in President Jefferson's cabinet from 1801 to 1809. Major general United States army in command of Northern Department from January 27, 1812, serving till close of the war. Minister to Portugal from May, 1822, to June, 1824. On his return he settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he died June 6, 1829.

He was born in North Hampton, N. H., Feb. 23, 1751. General Dearborn in person was large and commanding, frank in his manners, and remarkable for his integrity. He published an account of the battle of Bunker Hill, and wrote a journal of his expedition to Canada, imprisonment at Quebec and other adventures.

Henry Butler, son of Rev. Benjamin Butler, who was born in 1754, was lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Parson's company, at Rhode Island, August, 1778, and captain of a company in Col. Thomas Bartlett's regiment at West Point. After the war he succeeded General Bartlett as major general of the militia, which office he held until his death January 17, 1808.

Cutting Cilley, a younger brother of Gen. Joseph Cilley, was captain of a company that was organized in Nottingham in the fall of 1775, and was stationed on Peirce's Island to defend Portsmouth Harbor against the expected attack by the British war ships, which had destroyed Falmouth, Maine, and he with his company, remained in the New Hampshire coast defense through the year 1776 and part of 1777. Later he did other service in the war. Other Nottingham men held positions as lieutenant and lower offices in companies. So the Revolutionary military record of this town is one of the best in the state.

The Company of April, 1775.—Dr. Henry Dearborn, who was born in North Hampton, February 23, 1751, studied medicine and commenced prac-

tice of his profession, when he was twenty-one years old, in 1772, at Nottingham Square. During that year he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bartlett, sister of Colonel Thomas, and they commenced house-keeping in a house that stood on the east side of the road, that leads north from the "Square" and next to it. The spot is marked by a granite marker placed there by the D. A. R. of Nottingham. While he was studying medicine he also studied the military tactics of that period. He at once became popular with the people, being affable in his manners and thoroughly versed in his profession of medicine. His brother-in-law, Thomas Bartlett, kept a store of general supplies of everything in demand by the townspeople.

This was on the west side of the "Square," a short distance from Doctor Dearborn's residence. This store was the news center of the town; so of evenings and leisure days, everybody, from time to time, came in there to trade and get the latest news from Portsmouth and Boston, in regard to the approaching conflict with the Mother Country. As the news grew more war-like Doctor Dearborn suggested that the townsmen organize a company for drill in military tactics, and he would act as drill master, the large level open space on the "Square" affording an admirable place for the drill.

His suggestion was adopted and during the year 1774 quite a lot of active and very efficient work was done under Doctor Dearborn's instruction.

Men came there for instruction from all the towns around. Some of these men were with Major John Sullivan, December 15, 1774, when he took the guns and powder up to Durham from Fort William and Mary. Doctor Dearborn kept the men drilling all winter, 1774-75, as opportunity and weather permitted. On November, 1774, a town meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed to "inspect into any person" suspected of being a Tory.

Early in the morning of the 20th of April, 1775, the news of the battle at Lexington and Concord reached Thomas Bartlett's store on Nottingham Square; from there messengers were sent in all directions carrying the news and a call from Doctor Dearborn for the men who had been drilling to assemble on the "Square" as soon as possible to organize and march for Boston. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day 100 men had assembled on the "Square," armed and equipped with the best they had, ready to start for the seat of war. Doctor Dearborn took command as he had been their drill master, and at that hour they started for Medford, Mass., going through Epping, Brentwood, Kingston, etc., to Haverhill and thence by the nearest roads to the objective point, a distance of sixty miles, at least from the "Square." The tradition is that they arrived at Medford at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st; all accounts are agreed that the arrival was before sunrise; so those patriots accomplished long and hard journey in twelve hours, or a little more, which is one of the quickest military marches on record, and the most difficult part of it was traversed at night. After remaining there a while most of the men returned home, there being no apparent need for them to remain, but Doctor Dearborn remained and helped organize companies and regiments of New Hampshire men who later participated in the siege of Boston. Doctor Dearborn was then twenty-four years old. That march to Medford closed his career as a physician and opened his military career and brilliant and long public career as already stated.

It is not possible to obtain all the names of the men who participated in

that famous march, but the following are known to have been among the number: Henry Dearborn, Joseph Cilley, Jr., Thomas Bartlett, Henry Butler, Zephaniah Butler, John Simpson, Nathaniel Batchelder, Daniel Moore, Peter Thurston, Andrew McClary, Benjamin Johnson, Cutting Cilley, Joseph Jackson, Andrew Nealley, Samuel Johnson, Robert Morrison, William Woolis, Eliphalet Taylor, William Blake, Nathaniel Twombly, Simon Batchelder, Abraham Batchelder, Simon Marston, Moses Gilman, William Simpson, John Nealley and Samuel Sias. All these men did good service in the war from time to time, during the eight years that followed. Zephaniah Butler was brother-in-law to Col. Joseph Cilley, and was one of his staff officers in several campaigns. His grandson, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, was one of the distinguished men in the Civil war. John Simpson was one of Captain Dearborn's company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and is said to have been the man who fired the first gun at the "rail fence" under Colonel Stark. In 1778 he was lieutenant in Capt. Simon Marston's company, in Colonel Peabody's regiment, and was subsequently promoted to major.

His brother Robert Simpson, who also served in the war, is the great-grandfather of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant. Joseph Jackson was sergeant in Captain Dearborn's company at Bunker Hill; later he was captain of a company in several campaigns. Many years after the battle of Bunker Hill, about 1818, Captain Dearborn published an account of it as he saw it.

In his description Captain Dearborn says he was by the side of Colonel Stark as the regiment marched over Charlestown neck, where a British floating battery in Mystic River was throwing round, bar and chain shot over the road on which the New Hampshire men had to march. Captain Dearborn says:

"My company being in front, I marched by the side of Colonel Stark, who moving with a very deliberate pace, I suggested the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself he fixed his eyes upon me and observed with great composure 'Dearborn! one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued ones,' and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner."

This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and they kept on their way, and soon arrived at the position assigned them at the rail fence. Speaking of his position there Captain Dearborn says:

"My position in the battle, more the result of accident than any regularity of formation, was on the right of the line, at the rail fence, which afforded me a fair view of the whole scene of action. My men were intent on cutting down every officer in the British line. When any of them discovered one, he would instantly exclaim, 'There! see that officer! let us have a shot at him.' Then, two or three would fire at the same moment; and as our soldiers were excellent marksmen, and rested their muskets over the fence, they were sure to make him fall. An officer was discovered to mount near the position of General Howe, on the left of the British line and ride towards our left, which a column was endeavoring to turn; this was the only officer on horseback during the day, and as he approached the rail fence, I heard a number of our men observe, 'There! there! see that officer on horseback, let us fire!' 'No, not yet, wait till he gets to that little knoll—now!' My men fired and he fell dead from his horse.

"It is a very pleasing thought to me to know that my great-grandfather, Nathaniel Batchelder, stood beside Captain Dearborn that day and did his duty bravely with the rest.

NOTTINGHAM IN INDIAN TIMES

On Flag Day, June 14, 1902, Mr. Scales delivered the following address. It was prepared more especially for the children who were present from every section of the town:

"The regent of Elsa Cilley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, requested me to appear before you and tell you something about the Indians who used to live in Nottingham or visit here when they were carrying on war and hunting for white men's scalps. Your school books have a good deal to say about Indians in general, but do not say much about them in Nottingham.

"Of course some of you, probably not all, have seen a real live Indian; certainly you did if you visited Buffalo Bill's Wild West show when it visited the cities in New Hampshire a year or two ago, when a large number of them from the Indian reservations were permitted by the United States Government to come East. They were ferocious looking fellows, and as they rode their horses bareback with the speed of a race course, it made the spectators feel frightened just a least bit, lest their horses run over the spectators. Well, Wild West fellows were just like the Indians who used to live in Nottingham or came here in war time, except the fellows 160 years ago did not ride such fine horses, but traveled on foot generally, in paths where they could not ride a horse; they marched 'Indian file,' that is one behind another, and when they were on the 'war path' they kept their movements concealed as much as possible by the bushes and trees.

"The Indians were in Nottingham a long time before any white men came here, and built houses, and cleared farms, and probably they would not have made war on the English settlers if England and France, thousands of miles from here had not been almost continuously at war for 100 years before the Revolution. The Indians took sides with the French in Canada; the French in Canada made war upon the English in New England, whenever the French in France made war with the English in Old England. The great mistakes the New Englanders made was in allowing the French to win to their side the Indian warriors; the Indians never made war on the French, while they were continually fighting the English settlers from 1675 to 1763, a period of more than eighty years. For fifty years, from 1675 to 1725, Dover, Durham, Exeter, Hampton and Haverhill were the points of attack; it is a story of cruelty and bloodshed from beginning to end. The last person killed in Dover by the Indians was in 1725; after that the settlers in the new towns, Nottingham, Barrington, Rochester and others, had to stand the attacks from the wily red men and his French backers.

"Old Nottingham, you know, included Deerfield and Northwood, so when I say Nottingham I mean all of these towns, for the Indian wars were over before Deerfield was cut off from Nottingham in 1766; Northwood was set off still later, in 1773.

"There was only one tribe of Indians living in Nottingham when Capt. Joseph Cilley and his wife, Elsa Rollins, came up here from Salisbury and

commenced their settlement at Rattle Snake Hill on the southeast side of the Square. That tribe lived near the north part of what is now called North River Pond, near the line which now divides Nottingham from Northwood. The name of the chief who ruled over this tribe was Swausen. He was generally disposed to be friendly with the white men for ten or fifteen years after Captain Cilley built his log cabin on the ledge farm, after that he did not restrain them so much, and entertained other Indians who came here from distant tribes and from Canada.

"A block house, or garrison, was built on the Square about the time Captain Cilley came here; some say it stood in the field south of Mr. Butler's and on the east side of Fish Street. Others say it stood north of the Bartlett burying ground, near the site of the residence of the Neally family. The probability is that it was near Mr. Butler's as there was an ancient burying ground in the field between Mr. Butler's barn and Fish Street, and it was there that the victims of the Indians were buried, in 1747, 155 years ago. There were old Indian graves in the same vicinity. The next garrison house was built by Capt. Jonathan Longfellow, on the farm now owned by the Misses Marston, not far from Deerfield Parade. The Longfellow garrison was in possession of the Marston family from 1765 till it was torn down a half century ago. When it was built, about 1740, there was no other house between it and Canada; it was on the border line of Indian attack. Captain Longfellow had to keep guard and watch all the time when the wars were raging between England and France, and the Provincial Government frequently sent soldiers there to assist him.

"In 1747 the selectmen of Nottingham, one of whom was Israel Bartlett, grandfather of your worthy regent's grandfather, and the first Bartlett who settled in this town, petitioned Gov. Benning Wentworth and his council for help and protection against the Indians who had already driven off many of the farmers and their families. In this petition he says:

"'Our settlements are remote one from another in a mountainous and broken country; our fields are generally encompassed about with trees and bushes, which continually exposes to the danger of being surprised by the enemy while about our daily labor; our common roads and highways are no less dangerous to pass. We lie open to a wide wilderness which surrounds us on all sides, by which means the enemy may come, undiscovered, very near our garrisons, which we have hardly men enough to defend, our number being now very small, many having already removed out of the town, and others are so much discouraged that we fear our numbers will be much less in the ensuing summer than they are at present.'

"The result of this petition was that the governor sent a company of rangers to aid Captain Longfellow. They staid at his garrison and their duty was to march and watch and keep guard on a line of forests from Chester to Rochester, fifteen or twenty miles; as they had to range back and forth through the woods they were called rangers. They had no horses to ride, or roads to march in; they had to cut bushes and spot the trees along the route in order to know where to go, lest they get lost; and as they marched they watched lest an Indian might surprise them and shoot from bushes, or from behind a tree.

"This all may seem very strange to you children, but it was a stern reality to your grandfather's grandfathers and grandmothers, most of whom were but boys and girls then like you here today. I do not imagine the soldiers

found much fun in it. The farmers were frequently alarmed when at labor in their fields; they did not dare go out to work without their guns, and oftentimes one man kept watch while the others worked. After the farmers had grown their crops they sometimes lost them by the Indians breaking down the fences and letting in the cattle. Sometimes the Indians would wilfully destroy the crops themselves. Their cattle and horses were sometimes killed by the enemy, who cut the flesh from the bones and took out the tongues which they preserved for food by drying in smoke. When your great, great grandmothers went out to milk the cows they had a man stand guard with a gun in his hands, ready to shoot if an Indian appeared.

"Notwithstanding Captain Longfellow and his rangers kept close watch the enemy got through their line and came down here and murdered three persons, Robert Beard, John Folsom and Elizabeth Simpson, who lived on Fish Street near the Square. By the way, you know the origin of the name of that street was because the settlers went that road when they started for Amoskeag Falls, now Manchester, to get their supply of salmon and shad, in the season when the Merrimack River was full of those fish. Now you know our salmon comes from Oregon and Alaska, in cans. Your ancestors caught their supply themselves and brought home cart loads of it salted, or cured so it could be kept for future use. I suppose Captain Cilley used to go a-fishing with the boys, and his wife Elsa used to cure and cook the fish after they got home. The fact is they had lots of good things to eat 150 years ago. Another by thought, in this connection is, the great difference between the people then and the people now. Then they did not think it any hardship to ride long distances over rough roads, or no roads, and up steep hills; now, most people think they are terribly burdened and fatigued, if they ride anywhere four or five miles, unless they have an electric road with fine cars, or an automobile. But I am away off; I was going to tell you the story about the Indians murdering those people on Fish Street 150 years ago.

"Andrew Simpson was one of the first settlers on Fish Street down at the foot of the hill, and I think his descendants still own the place, not far from the Colonel Cilley residence. Mr. Simpson married Elizabeth Patton of Canada. At the time of her death she was a large, fleshy woman and quite lame. It was the custom of the people at night to go to the block house, already mentioned, and by day go out to their farm houses and attend to their work. On the day of her death Mrs. Simpson went down the hill to her home to churn and bake, intending to return before night to the garrison. While she was thus engaged two Indians sneaked into the house and murdered her with their tomahawks. Soon after, on the same day they surprised Beard and Folsom while at work in a field and killed them with their guns. The Indians then made their escape undiscovered. As soon as the murder was discovered the remains of the unfortunate people were removed to the garrison and later were buried in the old burying ground already spoken of.

"Tradition has it that these Indians when at Boscawen in 1753 at a place known as Indian Bridge, they stopped with Peter Bowen and got very drunk on rum; while in that condition boasted they had killed three persons, two men and a woman in Nottingham. They said the woman was 'big' and when they were killing her she 'blatted like a calf.' They spent the night with one Peter Bowen; while they were asleep Bowen drew the bullets from their guns, fearing they might attempt to shoot him. In the morning they wanted him to carry their packs on his horse and not daring to refuse he

complied with their request. The names of these Indians were Sabatis and Plausawa. Sabatis proposed that he and Bowen have race and Bowen consented, but allowed Sabatis to outrun the horse. As they went along and came near the river, Sabatis proposed another race with the horse; this time Bowen got a little ahead of Sabatis, when he heard a gun snap behind him and turning saw the smoke of Sabatis' gun aimed at his head. Leaping from his horse he plunged his tomahawk into Sabatis' head and killed him. Plausowa aimed and fired at Bowen, but did no damage as the bullet had been removed by Bowen the night before. Bowen then attacked Plausowa and killed him. This was down in the road near the Merrimack River.

"Bowen was afterwards indicted by the grand jury at Portsmouth for having killed the Indians without proper cause to justify him, but a crowd assembled about the jail the night before the trial and broke it open and released Bowen. It is said that Nottingham men had a hand in the work of breaking open the jail; everybody seemed to be satisfied that justice had been done in releasing him, as the people believed the Indians had been punished as they deserved.

"I want to say a few words about that Longfellow Garrison, which my grandmother's grandfather built, and which Miss Marston's grandfather tore down. The house was very long and very wide, and not very high; it was one story with a lookout perched on the roof, to which they could climb on a ladder and watch what was going on outside. There were three large rooms, and two smaller sleeping rooms. It was built of hewn timbers, laid one upon another, hence was bullet proof. The rooms were ceiled at the top and sides, except the kitchen. There was a huge chimney with big fireplaces and everything was quite comfortable. The windows were small, and the doors were solid oak. Until all the Indian wars were over a large yard around the house was enclosed by high posts, stuck into the ground close together, forming a stockade, over which the Indians could not climb, and through which their bullets could not pierce. There was a huge gate, which when closed was fastened by an iron bar, placed cross ways behind it. As soon as anybody got inside that gate they were safe. It was in this yard that the soldiers had their tents, and slept when not on the watch.

"This old garrison and the high stockade had sheltered many a family in time of danger from the Indians. It is the tradition that a family consisting of the husband, wife and two children had a lively experience in getting to the garrison during one of the Indian wars. They lived two or three miles away. One night, while the husband slept and the wife was sitting up a little later than usual to do some knitting or mending she heard a noise in front of the house; she suspected the Indians had come, so she quietly and hastily covered the fire with ashes, put out the light and awakened her husband.

"Soon a louder noise about the house proclaimed the presence of the Indians. They could not defend their home, so they took the children and the family gun and went out at the back door, while the Indians were at the front and escaped to the woods near at hand; then they groped their way silently to the old garrison, while the Indians ransacked and burned the house. When they reached the garrison and got inside of the stockade the mother fell fainting from fear and exhaustion. They found a safe shelter and good cheer, as did several other families. I could tell interesting stories about those Longfellows but time does not now permit."

CHAPTER XLVII

PLAISTOW

*Geographical—Topographical—Petition for Town or Parish—Petitions—
Churches—Public Library—Military Record*

The Town of Plaistow lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Hampstead and Kingston, on the east by Kingston, Newton, and the State of Massachusetts, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Massachusetts, Atkinson, and Hampstead. The surface of the town is rolling and the soil fertile, consisting of black loam, clay, and gravel. Population, 1,173.

Plaistow was originally a part of Haverhill, Mass., and was included in the Indian purchase of 1642. It subsequently became annexed to New Hampshire, and was chartered as a separate parish February 28, 1749. The following is a copy of the petition for incorporation as a town or parish:

PETITION FOR A TOWN OR PARISH

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampre and the honble his Majestys Council for said Province.

Humbly Shew Your Petitioners Inhabitants in the westerly part of Haverhill District.

That your Petitioners live at a Great Distance from any place where the Publick worship is maintained. That Our Situation is such as is Convenient for a Township or Parish But cannot conveniently be joyned with any other.

That there are already Sixty or Seventy families here settled and more daily Settling who must be under very great Disadvantages with Regard to the Publick worship of God unless we can obtain to have it Settled among Ourselves.

We therefore pray your Excellency & Honours that we may be Incorporated into a town or Parrish as you shall Judge most proper by the following Bounds Beginning at the westerly corner of Jonathan Stevens' land by the Islandy Pond and from thence to the Northwesterly Corner of Thomas Hales farm and from thence Southerly to the Province line so as to make this line half way between Mr. Cushing's Meeting house and John Watt's at Providence Brook or as near to half way as may be tho't Reasonable, from thence westerly by ye Province line to the head of the District then Northerly so far as that an East line passing from the end of this Northerly line to the

first mentioned Bounds shall Include all the Land to the Southward of Islandy Pond.

And your petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c.

John Watts	James Heath	Wyman Wise
Seth Pattee	Samuel Duston	Thomas Cross
Richard Patee	Moses Belknap	Benjamin Wheeler
Michah Amey	Philip Nelson	Stephen Wheeler
Obediah Duston	John Clements	Richard Heath
Caleb Duston	Edward Carlton	John Duston
Obediah Eastman	Joseph Little Junr	Philip Hite
Alexander Gordon	John Currier	Thomas Duston
John Watts Junr	James French	William Morrison
Caleb Heath	George Little	
Joseph Palmer	Samuel Watts	

We the Subscribers Consent to the Lines mentioned in the petition of Daniel Little & others anything mentioned herein to ye contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN PECKER
JOHN WATTS

PETITION AGAINST BEING SET OFF AS A NEW PARISH

To His Excelency Bennen Wintworth Esqr. Capt. General and Governor in chief in and over the Province of New Hampshire, and to the Honble Councill of the same.

The Humble Petition of us the Subscribers in our own behalf and others, belonging to the Westerly Part of Haverhill District that now belongeth To the Rev. Mr. James Cushings Parrish Humbly Sheweth, that it is our Desier and Prayer that we may not be separated in to any other Town or Parrish (from the Easterly Part) of the District but that we may all be Incorporated in to a Town or Parrish (Excepting what has bin voted off by the District To Timber lane) so that we may Injoy our Privilege and Proprties for us and our children that we may have our meeting House and our Minister that we have bin at Great Cost and charges for building Seteling and maintaining for near Twenty years last Past and if your Excellency and the Honle Councill think it proper to mak us a town with the Easterly Part of the District we Shall Leave that to your Honrs Wisdom, other ways Pray that we may abide as we are and In fullfilling our Desier and Humble Petition you will Greatly oblig your Sarvants.

Who as in Duty bound shall Ever Pray.

Haverhill District December ye 29th 1749

Benjm Richards	John French	Thomas Noyes
Jonathan Page	Samuel Little	John Knight
John Dow	Jonathan Page Junr.	Nathaniel Knight Jun.
Timothy Page	Joshua Knight	Joseph Page
Caleb Page Junr.	Ebenezer Knight	Daniel Whitticker
James Noyes	Joseph Noyes	Moses Belknap

Joseph Little Junr.	Humphrey Noyes	Daniel Poor
Eldad Ingalls	Thomas Hale	Jonathan Nelson
Edmund Page	Timothy Ladd	Israel Webster
Nathl Knight	Caleb Page	Jonathan Clements
Abiel Knight	John Webster	Moses Page
Robert Greenough		

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS IN THE WEST PART OF HAVERHILL DISTRICT
DESIRING NOT TO BE INCORPORATED

To his Excellency Bening Wentworth Esqr. Governor and Commander in Cheaf in and over his Majesties province of New hampshear in New England and to the Honourable his Majesties Council &c.

We the Subscribers being inhabitation in the South west part of Haverhill District and Included within the Boundaries of the Last Petition brought forward by Capt. John Pecker and Mr. John Watts Considering the small number of Inhabitation and the Low Circumstances that many of them Labours under it is our Humble opinion that we are no ways able to supporte the Gos pell amongst ourselves at present therefore we Desier your Excellency and Honors to take our case under your wise Consideration and not incorporate us into a town or Distinct parrish according to the prayer of the above sd Petition till we are better abell to bare the Charges for we are obliged by Contract to the Rev. Mr. Cushen and are not as yet set of from his Parish.

Dated Haverhill District July yc 24th 1749

Benj Richards	Caleb Page	Daniel Poor
James Noyes	Joseph Noyes	John Webster
Jonathan Nelson	Joseph Page	Jonathan Page
Daniel Flood	John Corrier	Thomas Little
Thomas Noyse Jr	Eldad Ingalls	Edmund Page

HUSE AND OTHERS PETITION NOT TO JOYN WITH MR. HAZZEN ACCORDING
TO HIS PLAN

To his Excelency Bennin Wintworth Esqr. and Honrable Counsel.

We your humble Pertisioners take Leave to Let you know part of our Greavies Couased by Mr. Richard Hazzen Pertisions and plan if he obtains will Cut and Carve our Land & privelage all to pieces who were Orderly Settled on Kingstown Property & have a Petition Lodg with the Select men of our town in order to be set of as a parish. We pray that we may have the opertunity to Let your Excelency and Honrable Counsel know what the town does for us who are Lawful Setlars who can have now privelage in that Regard unless we have part of what is in his Plan.

We subscribe ourselves yoor Humble Pertisinors.

Kingst September 16th 1740.

James Huse	Orlando Colby	Joseph Dow
Jacob Gordy	Moses Tucker?	Reuben Clough
Mesac Gordy	James Graves	John Straw
Jonathan Colby	John Hog	John Bond

Isrel Huse	William Straw	Jacob Wells
Daniel Hiberd	John Pressey	Benjamin Tucker
Daniel Kid	John Straw Junr.	Jacob Tucker
Israel Huse Junr.	Philep Wells	

PETITION OF HAVERHILL DISTRICT FOR A NEW PARISH

To His Excelency Bening Wintworth Esqr. Goviner and Commander in cheaf in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England and to the Honourable His Majesties Council &c.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitance in Haverhill Destrict and Province afore sd Humbly sheweth, that we are so Remote from the Place of the Publick worship of God that we cannot attend on it unless with Greate Difficulty and our other charges No Less Difficult. May it therefore Please your Excelency and Honours to take our case under your wise Consideration and Incorporate us and all that Do or shall Inhabit with us and a sufficient Parcell of Land into a town or Distinct Parrish so that we may sit up and maintain the worship of God amongst us and Carry on Such business as shall be Nessesary with the following Boundaries. Beginning at the Stake which stands in the Province Line near Jonathan Clements Dwelling House thence Running noth notheast till it strikes Haverhill norwest Line thence by sd Line till it Comes to the angle pond thence westerly to the wash Pond and so by the Wash pond brook to the Islande pond and so westerly to London Dary Line thence by sd London dary Line till it comes to Methuen Line thence South easterly by Methuen Line till it comes to the province Line thence by the Province Line to the first Bounds mentioned and you will Gratly oblige your Humble Petitioners and we shal as in Duty bound for ever Pray &c.

Peter Pattee	Wyman Wise	Daniel Poor
Richard Heath	Daniel Whitaker	Moses Belknap
Joseph Little	Gershom Pike	Joseph Gile
Thomas Little	Nathan Morss	John Clement
Moses Page	Timothy Lad	Daniel Flood
Samuel Watts	John Corour	Jonathan Hutchins
Stephen Dole	Henry Sargent	Nathaniel Knight
Paul Duston	Abraham Annes	George Little
John Dustin	Timothy Page	John Watts
Alexander Gordon	Thomas Dustin	Joseph Noyes
Richard Patee	Obadiah Dustin	Ebenezer Knight
John Ingalls	Obadiah Eastman	Joshua Knight
Thomas Pope	Jonathan Wheeler	James Noyes
Benja Rawlings	Benjamin Wheeler	Humphrey Noyes
Caleb Page	Stephen Wheeler	Thomas Noyes
Benja Richards	Abner Wheeler	John Knight
John Dow	Jonathan Wheeler junr	Nathaniel Knight Jun
Edmund Page	John Corrier Junr	Seth Patee
Jonathan Page	John Watts Jun	Benjamin Heath
Joseph Page	Nathaniel Watts	

MEMORIAL OF COL. JAMES WHITE AND OTHERS

Province of New Hampre: To his Excellency John Wentworth Esqr Governor the Honourable his Majesties Council and Representatives of said Province in General Court assembled.

The Memorial of James White and others humbly sheweth

Whereas by a late act of Law of this Province the Town of Plaistow is Divided and part of it become a New and Separate Parish, which Includes our Houses and Lands, we apprehend that our Situation and other Circumstances will render it very Difficult for us to become members of the said New Parish. And it being Just and reasonable to allow all men freedom and Liberty with respect to the choice of a society wherein to join in Public worhsip—

We therefore Pray that your Excellency and Honours will according to your wonted favours Enact and order that we with our Estates may be set off from said new Parish, be annex'd and belong to said Plaistow (old Parish) in the Same manner as heretofore. And we as in Duty bound Shall ever Pray.

Sepr 1767

James White	Moses Page	Daniel Poor Jun.
John Webster	Jonathan Webster	Jonathan Page
Israel Webster	William Webster	Stephen Noyes
John Webster Jun.	Daniel Whiticker	Humphrey Noyes
Jonathan Eatton	Daniel Poor	Robart Greenough

Province of New Hampre: Plastow April ye 2, 1754. At the annuall town meeting this Day held by adjournment from ye Last Wensday of March Last the meeting being opened at time and place,

By vote of the town Mr. Saml Kimball is Except of to serve as Constable this year Ensuing In the Place of Mr. Benjamin Pettengel who was chosan Constabel at our Last meeting Past on the Last Wensday of March.

By vote of the town Mr. Moses Belknapp is chosen Constabel for the west part of ye town for the year Ensewing. Jonathan Page chosen tithingman Steven Dole Hogreaf. the meeting adjourn to the 8th of Aprill Instants at 2 of the clock in the after Noon the town Clark not present

Nicholas White, Moderator

VOTE OF HAVERHILL DISTRICT TO SET OFF TIMBERLAIN

At a Legal District meeting Holden at the old meeting House in said District on february ye 9th 1747, on the behalf of a Petition from Timberlane so called with their Desire to be set off into a Destinct Parish by themselves as followeth viz: Beginning at Jonathan Stevens South West corner bound near the Islande Pond then Running by the Easterly Side of Clements Land to his South Easterly Bound then Running by the Northerle side of Caleb Heaths and John Dustans Land to the Brook that runs from Emersons mill, then Running by the Southerly side of Capt. George Littles and Thomas Littles Land to his Easterly corner Bounds which is in Cloughs Medow, then Running to the Northwesterly corner of Thomas Hales Land

and on the northerly side of said Hale's land and from the North Easterly corner thereof to the nearest Place in Almesbury Line. The said Timber lane were set of by a vote according to the Bounds above mentioned excepting Capt. George Little and his Son Thomas and Joseph and their Lands to be kept on the South of their Line.

A True Coppe Taken from the Book

Thomas Hale District Clerk

"There is 130 men's Heads above sixteen in the west end of the town of Plaistow. There is eighty-seven Famalys in the west of the Town of Plaistow." (Colonial Records, December 3, 1767.)

Number of People in Atkinson and Plaistow in 1767 or '68.—Plastow, 576 people; rateable heads, 142; rateable land, 421 acres. Atkinson, 476 people; rateable heads, 118; rateable land, 401 acres.

List of Baptists in Plaistow in 1768 (Supposed).—Those that Profess themselves of ye Baptist Perswation which in all Parrish affairs have appeared against ye Peace & welfair of our minister and his society are as follows:

Joseph Flint, Daniel Emerson, Nehemiah Heath, Abner Plummer, Job Eatton, Bartholomew Heath, Joseph Harriman, Joseph Harriman Jr, James Bly, Joseph Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Pollard, Daniel Ayer, Simon Follansbe, Edmond Pilsbury, Joseph Welch, John Copp, Moses Orway, Enoch Johnson, John Stevens, Stevens Merrill, Ebenezer Noyes, Selvenes Noyes, Moses Stevens Jun., Stephen Flanders, Samuel Welch, James Huse, Samuel Dow, John Trusel, Widow Dow.

The Hole of ye Inhabitence Besides the above mentioned which was Rated in ye Last minister Rate which has Ben made are 70 Seventeen of which has ben taken Notice in Town meetings to joyn with ye Baptists in voting 4 of which are widows & some stands as Nuters.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized November 4, 1730, and was originally styled "the Church in the North Precinct of Haverhill, Mass." It was composed of fifty-nine members from the First Church in Haverhill.

The first pastor was Rev. James Cushing, who was ordained December 2, 1730, and continued as pastor for thirty years. He died May 13, 1764. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Syllas Merrill, ordained March 6, 1764, and died April 27, 1801. After the death of Mr. Merrill this church was without a settled pastor twenty-five years. December 26, 1826, Rev. Moses Welch became pastor and served until February 2, 1831. He was followed by Rev. S. H. Peckham, who was installed February 23, 1831, and remained until 1838. After Mr. Peckham's removal, Rev. David Oliphant supplied the pulpit until 1852; Rev. Charles Tenney, 1853-58; Homer Barrows, 1858-69; Calvin Terry, 1869-75; David Bremer, 1875-79; Joseph Kyte, 1879-83; Benj. F. Perkins, 1883-85; Edward F. Stone, 1885-88; George E. Hill, 1888-92; F. P. Estabrook, 1892-95; Geo. W. Lawrence, 1895-98; Leonard Dodge, 1898-1901; Joseph Kimball, 1901-11; C. R. Hamlin, 1912-14.

In 1837 a neat and commodious church edifice was erected in place of the old structure, which had become unfit for use.

The Baptist Church was organized in the year 1836. Pastors, Benjamin Wheeler, James W. Russell, John M. Chick, John Peacock, Lewis Barrows, Cyrus Tibbetts, Alexander M. Higgins, Theodore W. Sheppard, Alford Colburn, William Hurlin, Oliver P. Fuller, Horace G. Hubbard, 1881-86;

Wm. M. Weeks, 1886-88; Wm. Dugdale, 1888-89; Albert D. Palmer, 1889-96; Wm. C. Whittaker, 1896-98; Frank Parker, 1898-1904; Charles A. Towne, 1905-12; Chellis V. Smith, 1912-14. The church building was erected in 1840.

The Catholic Church.—In the summer of 1892, the Catholics of this section of New Hampshire, including at that time the towns of Plaistow, Newton, Danville, Hampstead, Atkinson and Salem, N. H., who were accustomed to worship at Haverhill, Mass., and Exeter, N. H., thought they should have a church of their own, and a priest to attend to them, sent a delegation to Rt. Rev. D. M. Bradley, then bishop of New Hampshire, in order to request him to send them a priest.

After due consideration Bishop Bradley selected for this work, the Rev. D. Alexander Sullivan, who came to take up his residence here in January, 1893. He at once began to hold services in the town hall at Plaistow, but early in the spring of 1893, he began the erection of a church at Westville, a railway station in Plaistow. The largest population of the above mentioned towns then resided at Westville, which no doubt was the reason why it was selected as the site for the church. Reverend Fr. Sullivan completed the church and remained here as resident pastor for five years. Having been promoted to the pastorate of Lancaster, N. H., he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Hogan, who made improvements on the parish property, and added a cemetery known as Holy Angels' Cemetery. The Reverend Fr. Hogan remained here until February 1, 1902, and was succeeded by Rev. F. G. Deschaies who purchased a rectory and was pastor until April, 1907, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. A. Hennon, who made improvements in the parish and remained here until June 30, 1912, and he was succeeded on that date by Rev. M. J. Moher, who is at present the resident pastor. The names of the committee selected to wait upon Bishop Bradley were: Jeremiah Kelliher, George Denoncour, Hilaire Gilbert.

Plaistow Public Library.—When the town hall was completed in 1896 three rooms were set aside for the use of the library and it was opened to public use in December, 1896. It has now 1,500 volumes in care of Mrs. James M. Davis, librarian.

E. A. Landman is the physician.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65.

Frederick P. Eaton, Jacob F. Stevans, Isaiah Kelley, Alfred Kelley, Jr., George F. Colden, James D. Colden, David Langmaid, Frank W. Shannon, George E. Shannon, Greenleaf C. George, Capt. Jesse E. George, George M. Wilson, Isaac Howard Hall, Richard H. Brunell, Warren Clough, Capt. Richard Welch, Herain Carleton, Jr., Walter S. Shannon, Isaac B. Clifford, Ingram J. Cummings, Greenleaf R. Cummings, Franklin Burnham, Rendal F. Cass, Hale Gage, Andrew Sweatser, Jesse E. Harriman, William H. Tripp, Charles Godkin, Nathaniel Thompson, Elbridge G. Tucker, Charles W. Cass, Moses Kimball, Charles W. Bradley, Benjamin G. Flanders, Stephen F. Godkin, Herbert H. Sargent, Isaac N. Cass, James W. Drew, Charles A. Dow, Henry A. Dow, George W. Kelley, Edward A. Sleeper, Charles Sprague, Frank Roberts, Samuel Hall.

CHAPTER XLVIII

RAYMOND

*Geographical—Purchase of the Town—First Settlements—Names of Pioneers
—Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Documentary History
—Early Families—Ecclesiastical and Educational—Public Library.*

The Town of Raymond is situated in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Nottingham and Deerfield, on the east by Epping and Fremont, on the south by Chester, and on the west by Chester and Candia. It contains 16,317 acres. The surface is generally level and the soil fertile.

Dudley's Purchase.—The territory embraced within the present bounds of this town was purchased of the Indians by Colonel Dudley in 1817. The grantors were Penniwit and Abigail, his squaw.

In March of the following year, Colonel Dudley sold one-eighth of his purchase to James Dudley, Jr., father of Judge Dudley, and his brothers, Samuel and Joseph. The price paid was three pounds. In 1722, Dudley disposed of 400 acres more of his purchase.

The First Settlements were made between the years 1720 and 1730. As is seen, Colonel Dudley was the active spirit in the settlement, but it is doubtful if he was ever a permanent settler. He was a shoemaker by trade, and died in Exeter in 1734, aged forty-six.

The town was surveyed in 1728, and divided into 140 lots of 100 acres each.

1744. There is a record, which we think reliable, that Samuel Dudley was here at this date, his oldest son having been born about that year. He lived where the judge afterwards lived.

In 1745, Samuel Healey settled in the west part. His house was east of what is now the Jersey road, in Candia.

1750. About this date David Bean came from Kingston. He was brother of Lieut. Benjamin Bean, who came soon after.

1751. Elisha Towle was from Hawke, now Danville.

In 1752, Lieut. Benjamin Bean came from Kingston.

Jedediah and Jonathan Brown, from Seabrook, came to the Page road.

Maj. Josiah Fogg, from Hampton.

Daniel Robie, from Hampton Falls, settled where the late J. Fullonton resided.

1753. Daniel Todd was originally from Ireland.

1754. Daniel Holman was from West Epping. He had lived below, but was disposed to move westward with civilization. His small house in Epping was not far from Thomas Folsom's, and was the first built west of the river. In Raymond he lived on Oak Hill, just above the Abbotts.

1755. Robert Page was from Pagetown, in North Hampton, and about the same date, John and James Fullonton came from Epping. John built a log house which had no glass or doors, properly such. James built back from the highway.

The first operations were at Freetown Mills, and some were early in the Branch District. The veritable, shrewd, humorous "Maj. Jack Downing" said, "It is well to begin at the beginning of things, and we shall get through better." We go to the south part of the Branch road, and then progress north. On the Raymond side of Chester line Benjamin True, from Salisbury, built a house. He was the father of the late Capt. Benjamin True, who lived in the edge of Chester. Barton Pollard lived near the Todd place, and the Moores were early on the farm still called by the name. On the Currier farm the Merrills flourished, and in 1795, Gideon Currier, from Chester, came into possession. He became, in his day, perhaps the largest landholder in town.

About the time of the Revolutionary war, Samuel Poor and his sons Samuel and Ebenezer came from West Newbury. They began on what are now two farms still in the name of Poor.

John Prescott Lovering came from Exeter to Fremont, then to what is here known as the Lovering place, about the commencement of the Revolutionary war. His son Daniel, a grandson, the late Captain Daniel, and finally a son of the captain, the present Moses L. Lovering, also dwelt here.

Jacob York came from Lee to what is now called York's Corners in 1795. It is said that near this corner Clement Moody early settled. No one lived nearer than "the Rocks," in Poplin, now Fremont, and when fire was lost it was necessary to go to "the Rocks" to get it.

At the old Bean house, opposite Widow John Beans's, not only the town-meetings were held till a meeting-house was built, but the meetings for preaching.

Near George S. Robbie's, Stephen Prescott, from Hampton, built a house in the woods about 1775. Some years later he raised a barrel of potatoes, which was then thought a great crop. Stephen Osgood, a grandson, flourished there, and for years he put much in motion in this part of the town. Ebenezer Cram, afterwards deacon, came from Hampton Falls in 1868, and located near here. His brother Benjamin located where Josiah B. Cram lives; another brother, John, on Mr. Moulton's place, near the Gove schoolhouse. Afterwards John and Ebenezer changed farms. John, in time, moved to Pittsfield.

Easterly of the schoolhouse, where the old road was, lived Joseph White. A man up north, Capt. John Fullonton, lost his wife, who charged him, before her death, not to marry Molly, who lived at Deacon Cram's. The man thus charged had a mind to do so, however, and at dusk the captain would be seen wending his way to where Molly lived. Mr. White, knowing the case, thought to frighten him out of it. So one night, as the captain was already in the door-yard, anticipating an interview with his intended bride, White appeared, wrapped in a sheet, as if the ghost of the departed wife from the graveyard below. The captain did not believe in witches, hobgoblins, or ghosts. He was aware that "true love does not run smooth," but will run regardless of difficulties. Molly he meant to have in spite of

the devil and all his works, so he gave chase. White fled, carrying the sheet on his arm, and ran home for fear of a beating.

Lieut. Jonathan Dearborn, from Stratham, came here about 1763.

Just north of Captain Tilton's road lived Benjamin Fox,—afterwards north of Oak Hill. Down the back road, near Epping line, lived Joseph and Moses Cass. Some confidently believe the late Gen. Lewis Cass was son of one of these. The general was born, however, in Exeter, and his father was Jonathan Cass. Eliphalet Folsom came from Exeter in 1770. His brother John dwelt at the foot of Oak Hill. On the Hill, besides Holman, already named, lived Jacob Smith, who moved from Epping to Nottingham, then here. The Abbotts have a large dwelling on the place. Half a mile above John Batchelder had a house, of which the fireplace formed a considerable part. It would take in a back-log five feet long and two feet in diameter, a forestick six feet long, and other wood to match, in all nearly a cord. Mr. Batchelder was from Hampton Falls.

Going south, near the foot of the hill, Daniel Pevere, from Hampton Falls, early settled. On the place where J. Corson once lived Moses Sanborn resided. John Brown, father of Joseph, came later with his father John, from Hampton. A few rods north of Harriman's lived John Montgomery, from Ireland. Asa Harriman, a native of Rowley, Mass., came from Epping about 1783. Opposite the Harriman house Nathaniel Dudley, son of the judge, built. After he left, James Dudley occupied the place for a time, then moved to the Branch. East, in the Blake field, lived Benjamin Prescott.

Reuben Tilton, from Hampton Falls, came to where Dudley Harriman lived for years about 1770. John Stevens came here not far from the same time. Stevens' first house was back towards the river, afterwards the old Stevens house on the road.

Where Griffin's mill is a sawmill was built, we think, by some of the Dudleys. Joseph Dudley, brother of the judge, lived there; also a Mr. Wells.

Where David Griffin owns, Alexander McClure settled. His son Alexander lived on the late Martha McClure's place, beyond the "Long Hill."

Nicholas Gilman, from Kingston, was an early settler. His first dwelling was in the woods.

Isaac Tucker, grandfather of the late Barnard and Gen. H. Tucker, went first from Philadelphia to Portsmouth; hence to this place about the time of the Revolution. Daniel Richardson, the ancestor of several of that name here, was from Newbury Old Town about 1765.

Caleb Smith lived in the Dudley district. He was chosen one of the selectmen.

Near the Gile schoolhouse lived Jesse Gile, from Haverhill, Mass., and at the right David Brown, from Chester. John Leavitt early settled nearly opposite the Hodgkins place.

Manoah Scribner, from Fremont, came to the Scribner place about 1787. A Mr. Palmer lived at the northwest of the pond, and Jonathan Smith, father of Dean Smith, had a log house near Healy's Mountain. Asa Heath lived northerly of the Green, and Samuel Healey in the vicinity.

Jonathan Woodman came from Candia early in the present century. He was a descendant of Peter Woodman, who lived at Kingston nearly one hundred and fifty years ago.

John Lane, from Rye, came to Chester, a mile south of here, in 1749. He owned land here, and on it his sons Nathan, Ezekiel, Daniel, David, and Jonathan settled. Deacon Wason was from Chester about 1800. Matthias Haines lived in the Wason district. The Abbotts in town descended from Ephraim, from Fremont, who lived on the Rye road to the Green.

On the road east of the Gile schoolhouse settled the Batchelders, from Hampton Falls,—Josiah, Jonathan and David. South of Hazen Batchelder's lived Samuel Peavey. The Kimballs were from Exeter.

Josiah Moulton, the first who settled here, was from Hampton Falls. Farther down, where the road divides, lived Henry Thresher, who came from Hampton about 1775. His son David followed, but afterward moved to Candia.

Early Roads.—The first road laid out in Raymond was March 10, 1748. It began near where Mr. Knowles lived in Chester, and followed a path through the Branch district to what is now Fremont line, below J. Elliott's.

September 22, 1749. From a road on the north of what is now Chester to Wason district to Candia line. This passed a sawmill called Chatauga, a corruption of an Indian word signifying foggy place.

May 5, 1750. From below Marden's, in Chester, into Raymond, east of the Dean Smith place, called the Todd road.

May 5, 1750. Near Osgood True's, by what is called the Dudley place.

August 21, 1752. Fremont line to Freetown Mills.

October 18, 1757. North of Captain Tilton's road by the gate that hung near Gilman Folsom's, by Timothy Osgood's to Epping line.

June 12, 1759. From Freetown Mills, by the Center, to Dudley's Mill in the west part.

June 12, 1759. From Gilman Folsom's, over Oak Hill, to Nottingham line.

June 13, 1759. Freetown Mill to schoolhouse near Timothy Osgood's.

June 14, 1760. Outlet of Jones pond to Center.

September 3, 1760. Dudley's Mill to Candia line near Mr. Critchet's.

December 9, 1761. Page road.

March 24, 1763. North side of Chester to where Henry D. Lane lately lived.

Incorporation of Town.—The first recorded action of which we have any record concerning the organization of this town was a vote of the town of Chester, January 26, 1763, "that a part of said township, commonly called Free Town, might be incorporated into a new parish."

March 1, 1764, a petition for the incorporation of the town was presented to the governor and Provincial Assembly, signed by the following persons:

Daniel Gordon, Jr., Daniel Holman, Elisha Towle, Jonathan Brown, Simeon Berry, Noah Moulton, Wadleigh Cram, Joseph glgiles (Giles), Daniel Lane, Ezekiel Lane, David Lane, Nathan Moulton, Josiah Fogg, Daniel Clay, Stephen Marden, Obadiah Griffin, Moses Sanborn, Caleb Rowe, Robert Page, John Sweet, Daniel Robie, James Clay, Stephen Wilson, Jethro Batchelder, Benj. Whittier, Clement Dollof, Daniel Jorden (Gordon), John Cram, Alexander Mel (McClure), Stephen Fogg, Benjamin Smith, James Fullonton, Samuel Cram, John Stevens, Jonathan Dearborn, Benia Bean (Benjamin), Curtis Bean, Isaac Clicord, Paul Smith Marston, Benjamin Prescott,

John Fullonton, John Wells, John Prescott Downs, William Todd, Timothy Clough, Ezekiel Smith, David Bean, Alexander Smith, Barton Pollard, David Bean, Jr., Nathaniel Ethridge, Enoch Fogg.

The First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting was held at Benjamin Bean's inn May 29, 1764, when the following officers were elected: Moderator, Samuel Dudley; town clerk, Ezekiel Smith; selectmen, Caleb Rowe, Samuel Dudley, and Robert Page; constable, Benjamin Whittier; auditors and assessors, Stephen Fogg, Joseph Dudley, and Ezekiel Lane; surveyors of highways, Josiah Fogg, Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Dudley, Simon Bayard, and Clement Dolloff; haywards, Stephen Thurston, Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Smith, Curtis Bean, Samuel Philbrick; and Daniel Scribner; tithingmen, James Fullonton, N. Ethridge, Moses Whittier, and Joseph Dudley; deer inspectors, John Sweatt, John Stevens; surveyors of lumber, Benjamin Bean and Alexander Smith; poundkeeper, John Smith.

Early Families.—The Dudley family. This family has been identified with the history of this town from the earliest date to the present. It has a noble history in the town, in the state, in some other states, and in England, before any of them came across the waters. We have seen what offices the town conferred here. One also was judge. In colonial times two were provincial governors, and in the old country it was an English historical name. There were barons, bishops, and knights of Dudleys, from 1376 to 1460. And later, one wore a crown for a few days.

The ancestor of the Dudley family here was Thomas Dudley, who came to Massachusetts in 1630, and was governor of the province. Joseph Dudley, son of Governor Thomas, was also provincial governor. Gov. Thomas Dudley was son of Capt. Roger Dudley, slain in a war in England. Gov. Joseph Dudley was popular in New Hampshire. His portrait is in the council chamber in Concord.

We are concerned only with Stephen, son of Rev. Samuel by his last wife. He married twice, and had eleven children. Of them we need name Stephen, who was a cordwainer, and married Sarah Davidson, of Newbury, Mass. He purchased Raymond of an Indian sagamore, as has been named in its proper place. He died in Exeter in 1734, aged forty-six. His brother James was born at Exeter, in 1690, and was the father of Judge Dudley, of Raymond. John, a younger brother, was killed by the Indians in what is now Fremont, in 1710, at the age of eighteen. This was the same year that Col. Winthrop Hilton, of Newmarket, was killed, with others, near the "mast way," in Epping.

In 1766, John Dudley came to Raymond, having bought the farm now owned by his great-grandson, James T. Dudley, Esq. Gaining the confidence of the citizens, he soon became the leading man of the town. Two years after coming here he was appointed justice of the peace. He was an active patriot during the Revolution, and prominent in the councils of the state.

Maj. Josiah Fogg was a native of Bride Hill, in Hampton. He came to this town in 1752, and settled on what was afterwards known as the Fogg farm, which was kept in the name more than one hundred years.

Robert Page. The name Page is found in the early records of Hampton, and David Page, the father of Robert, was born there, but moved to North Hampton, where Robert was born. He married Sarah Dearborn, sister of Gen. Henry Dearborn, and came to this place in 1755.

Lieut. Benjamin Bean was born in Kingston, and came to this town in 1752.

Capt. Samuel Nay. The Nays of this town descended from John Nay, called a Jerseyman because he lived on the Isle of Jersey, east of England. John came to Hampton, and died in 1750, aged ninety. Captain Samuel was born in Hampton. His father was John, son of the above. He was in the war with the French and Indians between 1755-60. He was deputy sheriff in Hampton, and a captain in the war of the Revolution. He moved to Epping about 1780, and long after to this town.

Gen. Henry Tucker was one of the most active and enterprising men of the town.

The Blakes of Raymond descended from Jasper Blake. We have the authority of the late John Farmer, of Concord, for saying he was the first of the name to come over from England. He came to Hampton in 1650. He was married four times, his last wife being Deborah Dalton, sister of Rev. T. Dalton, minister, of Hampton. He had ten children. He lived in Hampton twenty-three years, and died June 5, 1673.

The Bean House.—In this lived Lieut. Benjamin Bean, followed by his son Thomas, whose son, Capt. Benjamin Bean, was next; and then the late John Bean, son of the captain. It was in early years a tavern. The first town-meetings were held there, and also meetings for preaching before a house of worship was erected.

This house was standing in 1752, and was built by David Bean, a brother of Lieutenant Bean. Probably it was built about 1750.

Jonathan Dearborn lived in Chester. His ancestors came from Hampton. His children were Richard, Mehitabel, Peter, Benjamin, and Thomas. This last had a son Thomas, who was killed by a cannonball in the war of the Revolution, in 1778.

Other pioneer families were the Emersons, Tuckers, Poors, Prescotts, Robies, Fullontons, Foggs, Folsoms, Giles, Gilmans, Healeys, Harrimans, Lanes, Loverings, Moodys, Moores, McClures, Moultons, Nays, Norrises, Osgoods, Pages, Scribners, Stevens, Swains, Tiltons, Wallaces, Wasons, Woodmans, Abbotts, Andersons, Bishops, Bagleys, Burbanks, Batchelders, Bennetts, Dolloffs, Davises, Dodges, Dows, Elliotts, Foxes, Floods, Gordons, Goves, Griffins, Heaths, Holmans, Kimballs, Leavitts, Lockes, Mandens, Magsons, Nortons, Peckers, Pollards, Runnells, Richardsons, Roberts, Sanborns, Shannons, Smiths, Smarts, Sweatts, Stickneys, Shaws, Spinneys, Thrashers, Towles, Titcombs, Varnums, Whittiers, Wendells, Yorks, Dearborns, Beans, Curriers, Prescotts, Crams, Swains, and Moors.

CHURCHES

Congregational Church.—It was customary in the early history of the towns in New England, as soon as convenient, to establish meetings for the worship of God. The first account here is in 1764, the year of the incorporation. At a town-meeting, held June 11th, voted to raise £300, old tenor, for the support of the gospel. This was but a small sum in dollars. In 1765 voted to raise the same sum. A few who had come into town from Chester (the part now Auburn) belonged to the Presbyterian Church. They objected to paying a ministerial tax here, and it was voted that they "be

eased of their rates." That year the first minister of whom mention is made came. His name was Gilman. Many did not like him, and at a town-meeting held March 3, 1766, voted that if Mr. Gilman preached he should not be paid by the town.

In 1767, Samuel Webster was paid six pounds for preaching, Solomon Moore, six, Tristram Gilman seven pounds four shillings. In 1768, Mr. Gilman and Jonathan Searle preached.

The meetings in these years were held at Lieut. Benjamin Bean's tavern. The town voted to pay him three pounds for the use of his house up to March, 1769, and seventeen shillings for dinners for the ministers.

In 1770 voted to raise twenty pounds for preaching. Of this Mr. Searle received ten pounds sixteen shillings, and ten shillings were paid to Lieutenant Bean for the use of his house.

In 1771 the meetings were held a part of the time at David Bacheldor's, west of York's Corner. The divided state of the people as to the location of a meeting-house for some half a dozen years, and then the war of the Revolution for eight years, tended to prevent the raising of much money for preaching.

In 1785, two years after the war, a meeting-house was built, and was so far completed that meetings could be held in it. The house stood in an immense woodland, with but few openings or cleared places for considerable distance around.

At the dedication of the meeting-house Rev. Josiah Stearns, of Epping, preached from a text singularly appropriate. It was from Psalm cxxxii. 6, "Lo, we heard of it at Ephrata; we found it in the fields of the wood."

The location of the house was not liked by some, and not far from the time some waggish person posted up an advertisement headed "Found," and then went on to describe "a stray meeting-house found in the woods."

In 1787 voted fifteen pounds for preaching; also that if any who did not wish to pay the minister tax enter their names with the town clerk within ten days they be not taxed. Also that the minister tax may be paid in pine boards, corn, or grain. October 15th, voted to give Mr. Stephen Williams a call to settle in the ministry. He did not accept. In 1790, voted to give Mr. Thomas Moore a call on terms similar to the above. He did not accept.

No church had as yet been formed. The organization took place in 1791. The original members were twenty-one, as follows:

John Bacheldor, Robert Page, Stephen Prescott, Matthias Haines, Daniel Lane, David Lane, Benjamin Cram, Ebenezer Prescott, Ebenezer Cram, Samuel Nay, Samuel Nay, Jr., Sarah Page, Phebe Prescott, Mary Nay, Mary Cram, Sarah Haines, Abigail Lane, Hannah Lane, Mary Tilton, Abigail Bacheldor. Very soon after Jonathan Swain and Mary Swain united by letter.

Some three or four years passed with occasional supplies of preaching, and then Rev. Nehemiah Ordway moved into town, and was a stated supply till 1797, when the matter of moving the meeting-house was agitated. A strong party wished it moved to what is now the village. Mr. Ordway, in one sermon, opposed the removal. But some thought that was not preaching the gospel. Not long after he closed his supply here.

Those for the removal were in a small majority in 1797, at three different town-meetings, and in the autumn of that year it was removed.

The inhabitants of the neighboring towns assisted and the "team" consisted of eighty oxen.

The house was soon put in order for worship, but there was much division of feeling in the church that had grown out of the contention concerning the removal. Not long after Rev. James Thurston, of Exeter, was obtained for a supply in the years 1798 and 1799.

"The Lord rideth upon the whirlwind and directeth the storm," and at the proper time brings all to calmness and repose. The discordant elements finally became harmonized, and in 1800, Mr. Jonathan Stickney, of Newburyport, was ordained pastor.

Mr. Stickney continued seven years, and in June, 1807, was dismissed.

Ten years passed before another pastor was settled. In 1808 the town voted that the Free Baptists occupy the meeting-house half of the time.

The church had some preaching by neighboring ministers till 1813, after which a missionary society in Massachusetts furnished supplies about half of the time till 1817. Revs. Homer, Cressy, and Wright were here most. About ninety united with the church. Rev. S. Bailey was installed pastor October 1, 1817. He was dismissed in 1822.

Revs. James Thurston, M. Dutton, and others supplied till the next pastorate.

Rev. Seth Farnsworth, a native of Charleston, N. H., was ordained November 3, 1824. Mr. Farnsworth was dismissed in 1834.

A new meeting-house was erected in 1834, and dedicated November 12th, and the next day Rev. Andrew H. Reed was installed pastor. Mr. Reed was dismissed October 26, 1836.

Rev. Anson Sheldon succeeded. He was a native of Summers, Conn. He was installed June 28, 1837, and dismissed October 15, 1839.

Rev. John C. Page, a native of Sandwich, was ordained October 6, 1841, and dismissed May 7, 1851.

Rev. David Burt, a native of Monson, Mass., was ordained November 5, 1851, and dismissed February 22, 1855.

Rev. Dana B. Bradford, a native of Hillsborough, was installed December 5, 1855. Mr. Bradford was dismissed in the summer of 1858.

Rev. George W. Sargent, a native of Dover, was ordained December 21, 1859, and was dismissed early in 1865. Then nearly two years passed without a pastor, but there was a supply by different ministers.

December 6, 1866, Edward D. Chapman, a native of East Haddam, Conn., was installed.

The ministry of Mr. Chapman here commenced some months before his installation, and at the end of three years was terminated by his death, September 17, 1869.

The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Bowker, installed November 30, 1870. This pastorate continued two and a half years, and terminated May, 1873.

In August following, Rev. D. B. Dodge began, and supplied six months.

In June, 1874, Rev. W. A. Patten became acting pastor and Rev. E. O. Dyer was pastor 1881-83. Nelson Green supplied in 1883-84, Rev. M. B. Angier in 1885, and Rev. Frank E. Mills, pastor but not installed, from May 1, 1885, to March 1, 1888. Rev. Albert H. Thompson preached as a candidate May 6, 1888, and was acting pastor till March 30, 1905. After nearly seventeen years' services he was installed pastor, and his name is on

the roll of honor of six Congregational ministers in Rockingham County, who have served their churches for twenty years or more. The centennial of the church was October 22, 1891. The meeting-house was burned in the great fire, December 6, 1892. The new church building was erected and dedicated March 7, 1894.

Fanny McClure, who died in 1814, left a legacy of \$200 to the church; Joseph Richardson, who died in 1852, left \$500, the income to help sustain singing; Mary Patten, who died in 1853, left \$100; Hon. Joseph Blake died in 1864, and left \$500; Martha McClure died in 1870, and left \$1,000; Ezekiel Lane died in 1873, and left a bequest.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Persons of Methodist sentiments have lived in town for more than fifty years. The greater part of these lived in the Branch district, and attended meetings in Poplin and Chester. Mr. J. F. Lane attended at Epping.

In 1840, Rev. A. Plumer, of Poplin, held meetings here, with some good results. Rev. L. H. Gordon moved into town in 1841, and supplied for several months. The interest declined, and Mr. Gordon moved to Epping. Rev. William French, of Sandown, supplied some, but after a while the meetings were given up.

The present church began in 1848. At the town meeting in March it was voted to give all the right and title the town had to the meeting-house as a house of worship to the Methodist Society the ensuing year. Meetings commenced early in the summer. The conference appointed a Mr. Hoyt, but after a short time he left, and the presiding elder obtained, for the remainder of the year, Rev. J. S. Loveland, a native of Stoddard. Near the close of the year it was decided to erect a house of worship. November 7th, the town voted to sell the society land for the purpose where the pound then stood. Soon there was much contention as to that vote, and on the 22d of January the action was reconsidered.

In 1849 the minister was Rev. James Adams, a native of Williamstown, Vt. The house of worship was built this year and dedicated in the autumn.

In 1850 and 1851 the preacher was Rev. J. C. Emerson, a native of Canterbury; in 1852, Rev. G. W. T. Rogers, a native of Holderness; in 1853 and 1854, Rev. Elijah Mason, a native of Cavendish, Vt.; in 1855 and 1856, Rev. Simon P. Heath; in 1857, Rev. Charles Young; in 1858 and 1859, Rev. L. L. Eastman, a native of Canaan, had charge; in 1860, Rev. N. L. Chase; in 1861 and 1862, Rev. N. M. Bailey; in 1863 and 1864, Rev. James Adams, the second time; in 1865, Rev. R. J. Donaldson; in 1866, 1867 and 1868, Rev. G. W. Ruland; in 1869 and 1870, Rev. Eleazer Smith; in 1871, Rev. Josiah Higgins; in 1872, Rev. William Hewes; in 1873, meetings suspended; and in 1874, Rev. William H. H. Collins. A. B. Carter, in 1882. Rev. W. M. Forgrave has been assigned for Raymond and East Candia.

The Congregational and the Methodist churches are the only ones holding regular services in Raymond.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—The origin of this church was a religious interest near the mountains in Nottingham, under the preaching of Rev. Jeremiah Ballard, of Unity, in 1799. The interest extended into Candia, Deerfield, and Raymond, and in 1802 a church was formed, the members living in the four towns. Mr. Ballard preached in this town a few times, once at a tavern and once in a grove. In 1805, Rev. H. D. Buzzell, of Gil-

manton, preached here some, and Joseph Dudley was appointed ruling elder. His duty was to lead in meetings when there was no minister, and to preside in meetings of business. In 1810, Rev. H. D. Buzzell was here part of the time; also Rev. Moses Bean, of Candia.

In 1818 the members in Candia and Raymond were constituted a church by themselves. In 1823 there was a revival. The ministers who officiated here were Revs. M. Bean and David Harriman, both of Candia.

In 1824, Candia and Raymond divided, and the members in this town became a separate church. The same year Rev. J. B. Prescott, of Monmouth, Me., preached here several months.

In 1826, Rev. Arthur Caverno, of Epsom, preached a portion of the time. The same year a house of worship was erected and dedicated. In the autumn of 1831, T. Robie was ordained. In 1832 there was a revival, in which Rev. John Knowles labored. In 1834, Rev. C. Small lived in town six months, and preached.

In the autumn of 1837, Rev. Hiram Holmes took charge of the church, and remained until 1839.

Not far from this an unhappy division on church polity took place. The result was the forming of a second church of the same name on the ground where there were not members enough for one efficient church. The second church occupied the meeting-house half of the Sabbaths, having, in 1842, a licensed preacher, H. B. Brock, a native of Barrington. In 1843 it had J. O. D. Bartlett, a native of Center Harbor, who was ordained here that year.

This church numbered forty, but it fell into division, waned, and lost its visibility. The members who desired it were received back into the other church.

Rev. Asa Merrill, of Stratham, supplied some for years, till 1844. In the spring of 1845, Rev. B. H. McMurphey, a native of Alexandria, came and took charge. He continued two years, leaving in 1847.

Rev. Tobias Foss, a native of Strafford, succeeded in 1848, and continued five and a half years. Mr. Foss left in September, 1853. Rev. Joseph Fullonton succeeded as stated supply, and continued nineteen years. In 1858 a good revival brought an addition of twelve. Rev. John Fullonton, T. Robie, and Rev. Mr. Fullenten became ministers while members of this church, and, later, J. Woodbury Scribner.

Universalist Society.—From an early period there have been some Universalists in town. In 1827, Rev. T. G. Farnsworth, of Haverhill, Mass., preached a Sabbath in the Baptist Church. In 1854 the Rockingham County Association of Universalists was held here. The services were in the Methodist Church, and continued two days. There have been occasional supplies of preaching besides, but at long intervals.

In 1857 a society was formed with corporate powers.

EARLY SCHOOLS

In 1757, seven years before this town was incorporated, it was voted by the town-meeting of Chester that Freetown (now Raymond) and Charmingfare (now Candia) have school money according to their tax, provided it be expended for schools. The result of this cannot be known.

The next record on the subject was in 1765, the year after the incorporation. On a proposition to see if the town would build some schoolhouses, it was negatived.

In 1767, voted to raise sixty pounds for schooling and other charges. The schools were established, one of which seems to have been in the Branch neighborhood, and was taught by Daniel True; another was in the section of the Dudleys, taught, or "kept," as then called, by Daniel Stillman ten weeks; and the third was probably in the east or northeast, in charge of Abel Morse. Mr. M. was from Chester, an experienced teacher, and was employed here much of the time in following years.

In 1768, Jona. Palmer is mentioned as a teacher here besides Abel Morse. In 1769, Widow Judkins was paid twelve shillings lawful money for teaching, and fifteen shillings were paid to Ithiel Gordon for going after her, boarding her, and carrying her home again. The term was four weeks in length. All worked cheap then. Francis Hodgkins about the same time taught four months, probably not all in the same neighborhood. His wages were about six dollars per month. This year five shillings were paid to Clement Moody, who lived near where John Brown, Esq., now does, for the use of a room in his house for a school.

Seventeen hundred and seventy, voted to build four schoolhouses, one in each quarter of the town, with John Dudley, James Moore, Ezekiel Lane, and Robert Page, building committee.

After the houses were built the principal teachers for years were A. Morse, Dr. Hodgkins, Joseph Flagg, William Dawling, James Farnham, Peter Coffin, Mr. Melville, Amelia Towle, and Abigail Welch. In those years there were accounts paid of which the following may serve as a specimen: "1771, Paid Benj. Cram, for dinner in Master Hodgkins 10 weeks, 16 shillings." This would be eight cents of present currency for each dinner.

MILITARY HISTORY

Soldiers in the French and Indian War, 1754-60.—John Leavitt, William Towle, Ithiel Gordon, Samuel Dudley, James Fullonton.

Possibly some of these had not then come to town, but went from other places.

War of the Revolution, 1775-83.—William Towle, sergt.; Nathan Lane, Ezekiel Lane, David Gilman, 2d lieut.; Theophilus Lovering, Daniel Todd, John Todd, Jeremiah Holman, Levi Swain, John Wells, Jr., James Clay, John Prescott, Josiah Richardson, Reuben Stickney, Samuel Healey, Nehemiah Leavitt, Nathaniel Richardson, sergt.; Josiah Tucker, Thomas Dolloff, William B. Brescott, John Leavitt, Nathaniel Dudley, Jonathan Fullonton, Joseph Fullonton, Matthias Haines, J. Roberts, Josiah Wells, Eliphalet Gordon, Nathaniel Smart, John Bachelidor, Caleb Smith, Nicholas Gilman, Joseph Peavey, Jonathan Bachelidor, Samuel Fogg, Enoch Osgood, Stephen Fogg, Jacob Lane, Hezekiah Pollard, Ezekial Pollard, Elijah Pollard, Barton Pollard, Josiah Dunlap, Benjamin Whittier, Israel Griffin, Alexander McClure, Josiah Fogg, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Lane, Jeremiah Towle, Moses Cass, Ezekiel Morse, Moses Sanborn, Gilman Dudley, John Cally, Moses Leavitt, James Whitten, James Randall, Joseph Clifford, Anthony Clifford, Elisha Thomas, Joseph Tucker, Richard Flood, Sinclair Fox, John Fox,

Timothy Jewell, Smith Cram, Samuel Cram, John Moore, James Libby, James Mack, Richard Robinson, Ithiel Gordon, James Merrill, Daniel Moody, Daniel Gordon, Jr., Elisha Towle, Benjamin Perkins, John Osgood, Israel Griffin, John Tucker, John Lane, 3d., Daniel Whicher, John Clifford, John Sargent, Phillip Morse, Thomas Morse, William Randall. For additional names, see Chester.

Killed or Died in War of the Revolution.—1776, John Wells, Jr., Nathan Lane, James Clay, John Prescott; 1777, Josiah Richardson, Jona. Fullonton (killed), Ezekiel Lane (killed); 1778, Nehemiah Leavitt, Moses Sanborn; 1782, Joseph Tucker, Thomas Dolloff; 1783, William P. Prescott, John Leavitt, John Todd.

Some of this list of soldiers in the war of the Revolution were out but a short time. Moses Dudley, Esq., about the year 1822, recorded that twenty-four from this town were enrolled in the army of that struggle, but others of the militia served for a time; some, too, are names not known here. Probably they lived in other places, but went for this town.

We have not learned that there was much disloyalty in this place during the Revolutionary struggle. The following shows, however, one case:

"State of New Hampshire in Committee of Safety, Exeter, June 9, 1781. To the Sheriff of the County of Rockingham, his under Sheriff or Deputy, or the Constable of Raymond in said County. Greeting.

"You are hereby required forthwith to apprehend John Waldron Smith, of said Raymond, Yeoman, who, by information, has appeared inimical to the United States, having uttered sundry expressions tending to discourage the people and otherwise to injure the common cause, and bring him before the General Court, if sitting, or in their recess before the Committee of Safety, that he may be examined touching the premises.

"M. WEARE, *President.*"

We have not found any record of the results of the case.

Second War with England, 1812-15.—Josiah Davis, Amos Davis, Theophilus Stevens, David Dolbier. Amos Davis, killed; Theophilus Stevens, died.

During the same war the following were for a time at the fort near Portsmouth. The most part were there in the autumn of 1814. There was a draft for soldiers. It was called "taching." The true word was the military one detach. Some went as volunteers, some detached, and some as substitutes. A British fleet lay off the harbor, and it was designed to give the vessels and soldiers a warm reception if they came in.

Henry Osgood, ensign; Francis Folsom, David Glidden, John Lane, Benjamin Poor, Ebenezer Brown, Samuel Bacheldor, David Robie, Daniel Scribner, Amos Kimball, Jonathan Holman, John Brown, Jr., corporal; William Towle, Jr., Daniel Robie, Jr., Gilman Lovering, James Bagley, Moses C. Magoon, Thomas Leavitt, Josiah Smith, Josiah Moulton, James Dudley, Jr., Isaiah Cram, Phineas Healey, Harry Morse, Supply Morse, Elisha Towle, Jr., Eliot Healey, Gideon Currier, Jr., David Gile, Henry Clifford, Samuel Roberts, Healey True, Jeremiah Chandler, Nathan Brown, musician; Samuel Moody, David Clifford, David Brown, Jr., Moses Healey, Nathaniel Towle, John Smith, Joseph Robie, Nathan Poor, Daniel Towle, Henry Clifford.

War with Mexico, 1846-48.—George Mace.

Civil War, 1861-65.—Sewell D. Tilton, capt.; John E. Cram, 1st lieut.; Geo. B. Cram, regular service; George H. Tilton, John Brown, Oren T. Dodge, Samuel G. Bartlett, Warren True, Augustus A. True, Elias True, Jr., Elbridge G. Moore, William B. Green, Hazen Currier, George P. Sargent, sergeant; George S. Fullonton, J. Francis Fullonton, Henry Robinson, David T. Osgood, George D. Rowe, Daniel R. Bean, Andrew C. Nowell, Gilford F. Gilman, George S. Gove, 1st lieut.; Charles H. Edgerly, John H. Dearborn, David W. Towle, Elisha Towle, Nathan W. Magoon, Nathaniel Emery, Richard Abbott, Rufus A. Tilton, Daniel W. Osgood, Nathan Norton, Jonathan P. Holman, Abraham Healey, William H. Ferren, Charles H. Abbott, William H. Keniston, Alvin Fogg, James Pecker, John H. Hill, Franklin P. Morrison, Horatio G. C. Morrison, Daniel W. Norton, Laomi G. Warren, George C. Johnson, James Card, Charles Dow, Jonathan F. Brown, Timothy Gleason, George W. Healey, Samuel H. Robinson, James K. P. Morrison, Jesse F. Morrill, Thomas R. Tuttle, Isa. G. Young, Chase O. Wallace, William A. Wallace, George W. Gilman, William Y. Griffin, Leonard G. Tilton, Cyrus W. Dwight, James G. Scribner, Charles E. Dodge, Joseph Gleason, Hiram Gleason, Edward Gleason, Charles H. Perkins, John D. Folsom, Daniel Robinson, John D. Brant, Robert P. Kennard, J. Anson Littlefield, Samuel M. Heath, Josiah W. Lane, George M. Brown, Samuel C. Nay, J. Lawrence Stevens, John Marsh, Samuel Spaulding, Abner Lowell, Charles L. Rundlett, Cyrus E. Poor, sergeant; William H. Thurston, Charles Jones, David S. Healy, George Tripp, Joshua Smith, Oren B. Cram, Samuel G. Healey, John M. Smith, Daniel Bachelder, James Welch, 1st lieut.; Thomas Morrison, James Buchanan, David L. Magoon, Charles Davis, H. D. Kidder, Aroy Q. Roberts, William Smith, William Cash, Elisha T. Gile, Greenleaf C. Kenniston, Thomas G. Judd, Anton Kemp, Nicholas Priss, Albert Wilson, John L. Gilman, Joseph Goodwin, William Lamereen, Samuel S. Fox, Joseph Witham, Asa Bly, John F. Worthen, Asa T. Worthen, Samuel Healey, Charles Poor, Robert Hill, William Hill, Andrew J. Roberts, G. Bradbury Robinson, Thomas Currier, Charles Payson, Charles Conway, John McGowen, John Orr, Issacher W. Smith, 2d lieut.; Julius Adams, John Canner, John Harmon, Joseph Kelly, William Parrott.

Some twenty of these were from other places, put in as substitutes.

In August, 1863, there was a draft for soldiers to fill the quota assigned to the several states. The following were drafted. As the law then was there were many "loop-holes of retreat." Three hundred dollars would exempt. Substitutes could be obtained, and if one had a brother in the service, a mother, or motherless children to provide for there was an exemption. The examining surgeon also would excuse for slight disability. And the result was scarcely one, if indeed one, went into the service.

The draft was at Portsmouth by Capt. J. S. Godfrey, provost-marshal. One hundred and three names, thirty-one drawn.

Bounties, etc.—The following votes were passed at the dates given: 1861, September 9th, voted to pay families of volunteers; 1862, August 22d, voted \$200 bounty to all who have enlisted since August 1st, and to those who may enlist to fill the quota for 600,000 men; 1863, August 29th, voted a bounty of \$299 to drafted soldiers and substitutes; 1863, September 4th, voted \$300 to drafted men and substitutes; 1864, May 31st, voted \$200 to all who enlist. Voted that the selectmen hire men to enlist, paying not over

\$300 per man; 1864, June 25th, voted that the selectmen pay \$300 to hire substitutes for drafted men; 1864, December 29th, voted that \$100 be added to the state bounty for volunteers for one year, and \$200 for two years.

Died or Killed in This War.—August 4, 1861, William H. Kenniston, aged 21 years, Georgetown, D. C.; May 3, 1862, Jonathan P. Holman, 23 years, Yorktown, Va.; June 27, 1862, John Brown, 20 years, killed near Richmond, Va.; August 22, 1862; Andrew C. Nowell, 33 years, fever, near New Orleans; October 31, 1862, Josiah W. Lane, 19 years, Washington, D. C.; October 27, 1862, Gilford F. Gilman, 29 years, killed, Labadierville, La.; November 6, 1862, J. Franklin Brown, 33 years, New York City; November 9, 1862, John Marsh, 22 years, White Sulphur Springs, Va.; November 13, 1862, Daniel R. Bean, near New Orleans; November 26, 1862, George S. Fullonton, 23 years, Washington, D. C.; December 6, 1862, Timothy Gleason; December 13, 1862, Cyrus E. Poor, 31 years, killed, Fredericksburg, Va.; December, 1862, Charles Perkins, supposed killed, Fredericksburg, Va.; December 28, 1862, George Brown, near Fredericksburg, Va.; March 3, 1863, James G. Scribner, 24 years, Newport News, Va.; March, 1863, George D. Rowe, Louisiana; May 11, 1863, Charles Jones, Virginia; May 27, 1863, John K. Hill, 19 years, killed, Fort Hudson; May 27, 1863, George Abbott, killed, Virginia; August 3, 1863, David W. Towle, probably of wounds, Virginia; September 3, 1863, Elisha E. Towle, 25 years, Portsmouth, Va.; November 24, 1863, John Smith, killed near Knoxville, Tenn.; January 18, 1864, Charles Davis, Washington, D. C.; July 26, 1864, William Smith, 45 years, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.; July 30, 1864, J. Lawrence Stevens, 41 years, killed, Petersburg, Va.; August 12, 1864, Nathaniel Emery, 38 years, Hampton, Va.; August 12, 1864, Thomas Currier, 24 years, City Point, Va.; August 12, 1864, David S. Healey, 28 years, killed, Petersburg, Va.; August 12, 1864, Oren B. Cram, supposed killed, Petersburg, Va.; February 11, 1864, William Cash, killed.

Amos S. Holman went for Nottingham, but lived here till a short time before enlisting. He died at Aquia Creek, Va., January 29, 1863.

Died After Returning Home of Diseases Contracted in the Army.—C. O. Wallace, November 4, 1865; William A. Wallace, May 17, 1868; George Tripp, July 15, 1869.

Stephen Smith, a native of this town, went from some other town, and was a fireman on board the Kearsarge when its guns sunk the British ship Alabama, June 19, 1864. He died in Portsmouth, September 17, 1865, and was buried here.

Military Fieldofficers.—Josiah Fogg, major, 1776; Daniel Norris, major, 1786; Theophilus Lovering, major, 1807, colonel, 1810; Ebenezer Cram, major, 1816, lieutenant-colonel, 1818; Lyba Brown, major, 1823; lieutenant-colonel, 1825, colonel, 1828; Ebenezer Nay, major, 1829; Daniel Robie, lieutenant-colonel, 1830; John Todd, major, 1830; Jonathan A. Lane, major, 1833; Joseph Abbott, major, 1836, lieutenant-colonel, 1837; Henry Tucker, major, 1837, colonel, 1838, brigadier-general, 1840, major-general, 1846; Joseph Blake, Jr., quartermaster, 1840, brigadier-quartermaster, 1841, on General Tucker's staff; Jacob Elliot, lieutenant-colonel, 1842, colonel, 1843; Levi S. Brown, major, 1842; James Welch, major, 1843, lieutenant-colonel, 1845, colonel, 1846; William P. Tufts, quartermaster, 1844; Sherburn P. Blake, adjutant, 1845; William H. Fellows, quartermaster, 1845; Aaron W.

Brown, adjutant, 1848; Calvin B. Bacheldor, quartermaster, 1848; Warren Titcomb, adjutant, 1849; David Griffin, major, 1851; Gilman H. Tucker, aide to Governor Berry, 1861-62; Sewell D. Tilton, aide to Governor Harri-
man, 1867-68.

Population.—1767, 455; 1775, 683; 1790, 727; 1800, 808; 1810, 898; 1820, 961; 1830, 1,000; 1840, 989; 1850, 1,256; 1860, 1,270; 1870, 1,121; 1880, 1,054; 1910, 1,203.

Raymond Free Public Library was established in 1892, with state aid, and in 1906 its 1,100 volumes were located in a dwelling house.

In October, 1908, *The Dudley-Tuck Library* was opened and now contains 1,701 volumes. The building was erected through the joint efforts of the late Col. Gilman H. Tucker and his wife, of New York and Raymond.

The physicians are G. H. Guphill and F. B. Stevens. J. T. Bartlett is the lawyer.

CHAPTER XLIX

RYE

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlements—The First Grant—Names of Pioneers—The First Deed—Indian Depredations—Witchcraft—Schools—Ecclesiastical History—Petitions, etc.—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Christian Church—Merchants—Physicians—Summer Resort—Boulevard—Public Library—Submerged Forest—Military—Gasport—Isles of Shoals.

The town of Rye lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Portsmouth on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by North Hampton, and on the west by North Hampton, Greenland, and Portsmouth. The surface of the town is generally level and the soil fertile. Population in 1910, 1,014.

Early Settlements.—The first settlement of New Hampshire was made within the present limits of Rye, at a place now called Odiorne's Point, in 1623. Sandy Beach was the name to a certain part of Rye, now called Wallis' Sands and Foss' Beach. A bridge was very early built (probably a foot-bridge only) connecting Rye with Great Island, and which was washed away or went to decay about 1690. We have no account of another bridge being built, though it is probable there was, until about 1760. The money in part, if not all, being raised by a lottery, and a toll-rate established. But as it did not pay the proprietors it went into public use, and was probably the bridge there in the War of 1812.

In 1652 a grant was made to William Seavey of fifty acres of land, commencing by the south side of Mill Creek and running west to White Rock. The same land is now mostly owned by the Seaveys.

The name of the first settler was John Berry. Among those who came soon after were Seavey, Rand, Brackett, Wallis, Locke, and Jenness. For nearly one hundred years after the settlement of the town the inhabitants were but thinly scattered and most of them in low circumstances.

The first deed ever given of land included within the limits of the town of Rye was given by Jane Drake, widow of William Berry, in 1669, to William Seavy, Sr., of house, land, and marsh on south side of brook that runs between land then owned by William Seavy and Thomas Seavy. It appears that William Seavy paid for this land before the death of William Berry, but failed to get a deed of it. From this we infer that William Berry died suddenly, perhaps, like others of the early settlers, was killed by the Indians, and that he died about the year 1669, in which the deed was given. Of the first settlers of Sandy Beach who came over in 1631, Thomas Seavy appears to have lived until 1708. The manner of his death is uncertain. Francis Rand was killed September 29, 1691, while his son was out fishing.

Twenty-one were killed at the same time, among them another of the first settlers. Capt. Anthony Bracket and others were captured, including two young children of the Brackets,—a boy, whom they recovered, and a girl, who was carried to Canada, and there married a Frenchman, and afterwards came back to claim her share in her father's property. One or more of the children killed at the time were dashed against a rock which stood in the Wallis road near the Brackett road. Captain Bracket's house was set on fire. Some of his sons were at work in the salt marsh, and having the guns, went over to the garrison-house at Saunders' Point, now Foss' Beach. Thomas Rand, the son of Francis, who was killed, when he came from fishing, being a courageous man, followed them over to Bracket's and fired at them, which frightened them away. Old Mrs. Rand, nearly blind, supposed to be the wife of Francis, was killed by the Indians while her husband had gone to mill. She was apprehensive of danger and begged him not to go, saying the Indians would kill her, but he made light of her fears, telling her there were no Indians this side of Lake Winnipiseogee. Great must have been his consternation to find on his return that her fears had been realized. This must have been very near the time that he was massacred. A little girl named Judkins, five years old, was captured in 1691, with her brother. Her brother was frozen to death when crossing Lake Winnipiseogee near Moultonborough. She was with them several years, and came near perishing with hunger. She lived to return, and afterwards married a Randall.

She died in Moultonborough. A child named Esther, surname not given, was taken from the cradle about this time by the Indians while its mother was away; her father bought her back with a keg of rum. She afterwards married a Waters, lived to a great age, became poor and deaf, and was supported by the town. Thomas Walford, another of the early settlers of Sandy Beach, who came over in 1631, was killed by Indians on the hill by John S. Remick's. Tradition says that after he was shot he crawled on his hands and knees to where Robinson Foss now lives. His wife was accused of witchcraft. There is still on record an account of the trial of "Goodwife Walford" at Portsmouth in 1658. The complainant, Susannah Trimings, testified as follows: "As I was going home on Sunday night, I heard a rustling in the woods, which I supposed to be occasioned by swine, and presently there appeared a woman, whom I apprehended to be Goodwife Walford. She asked me to lend her a pound of cotton. I told her I had but two pounds in the house, and I would not spare any to my mother. She said I had better have done it, for I was going a great journey, but should never come there. She then left me and I was struck as with a clap of fire on the back; and she vanished towards the water-side, in my apprehension, in the shape of a cat. She had on her head a white linen hood tied under her chin, and her waistcoat and petticoat were red, with an old gown, apron, and a black hat upon her head." Several other witnesses were examined, but the case was not then decided, and was probably dropped at the next term of the court. Mrs. Walford afterwards brought an action for slander against Robert Cutch for saying that she was a witch and he could prove her one. The verdict was in her favor—five pounds and costs.

Another prominent person among the early settlers of the Town of Rye was Capt. John Locke. He was a carpenter, the son of John Locke, of London, who married Christian French, July 26, 1624. He was born Septem-

ber 16, 1627, and came from Yorkshire, England, in 1644. Tradition says that he first settled in Dover, where he had a tract of land, but this is probably incorrect, as the earliest records of Dover contain no evidence that he ever resided or had a right of land there. From thence in 1652 he is said to have removed to what is known as Fort Point in Newcastle. From Newcastle he removed to Sagamore Creek, where he resided until 1655, when he removed to Josselyn's Neck, afterwards called from him Locke's Neck, now known as Straw's Point, which was then a part of Hampton. Here, as it appears from the records of Town of Hampton, "he sat down on common lands." It appears that the Town of Hampton was indignant at his taking such liberties without so much as saying "by your leave," and May 24, 1666, a committee was chosen to pull up his fence, and March 12, 1667, to warn him to desist from improving the town's land, and to notify him that the town is displeased with his building there. Complaint was made against him as a trespasser, and he was warned to appear at the next meeting and give an account of himself. On the 8th of March, 1667, the town voted as follows: "Upon the motion of John Locke, who desireth to yield himself to ye town of Hampton as an inhabitant amongst us, being already settled upon Josselyn's Neck in Hampton bounds, the town hath accepted of ye said John Locke for an inhabitant accordingly." From all which we see that he was a man of firmness and not easily driven from his purpose. A settlement in its infancy would have been very much exposed to injury if no precautions had been taken in regard to receiving inhabitants. Mischievous and disorderly persons might have come in and harassed the settlers. This was foreseen and measures taken to prevent it. The power of admitting inhabitants and of granting them the privileges of freemen was strictly guarded. After the town was once organized, none were admitted from abroad without the permission of the freemen, so that their treatment of Locke was by no means exceptional, as will be seen from the following vote: "That no manner of person should come into the town as an inhabitant without the penalty of 20s. per week, unless he give satisfactory security to the town."

Capt. John Locke was an energetic, courageous man, very active against the Indians, and instrumental in defeating them in several of their attempts to destroy the inhabitants on the sea-coast, which excited their personal hostility; and they came from Canada, eight in number, with an expressed design, as appeared afterwards, to avenge themselves in his death. He was killed while reaping in his field, August 26, 1696, at the age of seventy.

The first Jenness, according to tradition, appears to have been Francis, a baker, who came with two brothers from Rye, England, he alone settling here, and from him probably the Town of Rye received its name. The Reverend Mr. Porter, in his Half-Century Sermon, says that the town from its first settlement received the name it now bears, which was given, it is supposed, by reason of some of its first inhabitants coming from the town of the same name in England. Francis Jenness, so far as it appears, was the only one that came from that town, and hence we conclude that the town received its name from him; it is believed that he came previous to 1660. In 1675 he received a grant of the common lands by the sea from the Town of Hampton. He lived near Rye Beach and is said to have died in 1716, aged eighty-two. The name originally was Jennings. The first Philbrick who came to Rye was Joseph, about the year 1700, and settled near the house

of Francis Jenness, in the south part of the town. He was the grandson of Thomas Philbrick, who came from Lincolnshire, England, with Sir Richard Salsenstall, and settled in Watertown in 1630, and removed to Hampton in 1645, and died in 1667, very aged. Joseph died November 7, 1755, in his ninety-third year.

The Town of Newcastle was incorporated in 1693. It embraced, in addition to its present limits, Great Island, and also that part of Rye extending from Little Harbor, now called Odiorne's Point, to Foss Beach.

The present Town of Rye was originally taken from Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton, and Newcastle, and was incorporated April 30, 1726.

At the time of its incorporation Jotham Odiorne and Samuel Bracket were appointed a committee to settle with the selectmen of the Town of Newcastle. It was for many years after its formation into a society styled the Parish of Rye in Newcastle. Only since the commencement of the American Revolution has it exercised town privileges. Before that time it acted in conjunction with Newcastle in the choice of representatives and in other usual town business, but a separation from the Town of Newcastle was agitated at an earlier period. March 1, 1758, as appears from the records, a town-meeting was warned, among other things, "to see whether the Parish will for to get off from going to the Great Island to choose Assembly men!" but no action appears to have been taken. The first meeting-house was erected in 1725, and the next year, July 10, 1726, a church was organized. Other matters pertaining to the history of the town in its religious and educational aspects are of course omitted.

The town has contributed more largely to the settlement of the interior of the state than any other according to its size. Epsom, Rochester, Barrington, Chester, and many others recognize many of their inhabitants as having been originally from this place, and the churches in a number of these towns were first formed in part by members removed from the Church of Christ here.

Rye Harbor was dug out in 1792; voted May 7th. One hundred and thirty-three days' labor appear to have been given. In the Canada or French war fourteen persons lost their lives in the service of their country, and thirty-eight in the War of the Revolution by sea and land, most of them young men. Capt. Joseph Parsons raised his own company in the War of the Revolution.

Nearly all of them were from Rye. Ninety-five from this town served under him at different times, and at least four other commanders. How many privateersmen there were is not known. July 18, 1774, two deputies, Samuel Knowles and Samuel Jenness, were chosen to go to the convention at Exeter to choose delegates to a General Congress, and at the same time it was voted that the selectmen shall raise three pounds towards paying the delegates, and that the parish will defray the charges of the deputies.

The town was visited with great sickness and mortality in 1803. More than two hundred and twenty persons were seized with diseases of various kinds. Thirty-five died. In 1816 the spotted fever prevailed. The disease was so infectious and the mortality so great as seriously to alarm the inhabitants. The burials were made by night.

As early as 1834, as appears from the records, the town committed itself by the following vote in favor of temperance: "Voted, that the selectmen

shall not grant license to any person to retail ardent spirit in this town the present year." And March 8, 1836, it was further voted, "that no cigars or pipes shall be smoked in or about the meeting-house or schoolhouses on the Sabbath, under the penalty of \$1 fine for each and every offence, to be collected by a complaint before a justice of the peace by the sexton, selectmen, or tithingmen."

*Educational.*¹—It is not probable that there was any organized school system until some time after the incorporation of the town in 1726, although what is known as the "moving school" is referred to soon after the parish was severed from Newcastle. The "moving school" was an institution peculiar to the early settlements, and was kept at private houses in different neighborhoods, so as to accommodate the children of as many families as circumstances would permit. The family that "entertained" the moving school of course boarded the schoolmaster, who was in those days considered quite a dignitary, second in importance only to the minister and the justice of the peace.

Previous to any organized effort to establish public schools, the smaller children were taught by village dames, which sounds large at first, but which, being interpreted, is generally acknowledged, I believe, to have been used as a genteel expression for "old maids."

Those who desired to fit for college were generally taken in hand by the minister and prepared as well as their time and talents would allow. A few scattered academies afforded opportunities for those who possessed the means to acquire a fair education, but the mass of the people had to be contented with the facilities offered by the "moving schools."

* * * * *

Everything relating to our early school history is left in a very fragmentary and disjointed condition. The searcher after facts finds but few to gather, and those only recorded at irregular intervals.

While the town records are very complete upon the important subject of ringing the bell, and while the town clerks have been commendably faithful in recording the names of all the great men who have filled the positions of "hog-reeve" and "fence-viewer," both leave us in blissful ignorance upon the vital subject of education. The earliest date that I have been able to find upon the regular town records concerning school matters is March 23, 1729, when it was "Voted at said meeting that the selectmen should be empowered to hire a schoolmaster and move him several times, as they see cause for the conveniency of the children's going to school."

In 1731 it was "Voted that the selectmen be empowered to hire a schoolmaster one-half of the year."

In June, 1737, there was an article in the warrant "to see what you will do concerning a school," but as there is no action recorded, it is not probable that there was any school that year.

In 1739, "Voted that there should be a moving school, and that every party that hath the benefit of the school shall provide a house to keep school in, and that the moving school shall be at the discretion of the selectmen of the parish."

From 1739 to 1751 regular school appropriations were made, and in the latter year the question of a new schoolhouse was agitated, and was a "lively"

¹ The following interesting article was contributed by G. H. Jenness, Esq., being an address delivered by him at the dedication of the town hall in Rye, November 19, 1863.

issue at many subsequent town-meetings. In 1751 the people were invited "to see if they will do anything concerning building a schoolhouse in the parish," and in 1752, to see if they will vote to build two schoolhouses. It will be observed that the town is spoken of as the parish for many years after its incorporation, and were there nothing but the records of the town clerks to guide us, we should infer that Rye continued to be a parish of Newcastle long after it is known to have been separate.

In 1756 there were local dissensions and jealousies, and a first-class school row all over town. It finally culminated in a proposition "to see if the parish will vote the school money shall be divided, and let each party hire a school-master according to their liking," and in 1757, "To see if the parish will settle the school in two places or settle the school at the centre." The voting at the meeting was slightly contradictory, as will be seen by the following record:

1st. Voted that the school should be kept in the center of the parish.

2d. Voted that the school be kept one-half of the year to the eastward of the meeting-house.

3d. Voted that the school be kept in two places above the meeting-house.

Such voting as that sets at defiance the fundamental law of physics—that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. How the difficulty was finally adjusted does not appear, but in March 23, 1761, it was "voted that the school should be one-half above and the other half below the meeting-house."

It is certain that there were two schoolhouses in town some time between 1764 and 1774, for in the latter year there was an article in the warrant "to see if the parish will build a schoolhouse or repair the old ones," and at a subsequent meeting the same year it was "voted that the selectmen repair the schoolhouses and put them in order." The school boys of those days were, in common parlance, a pretty tough set, for in two years from that time it was found necessary to build anew again, the repairs of 1774 being rather short-lived.

In 1786 it was "voted there shall be a new schoolhouse built where the old one now stands between Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Nathan Knowles'." The cost was £14 9s. 6d.

It was but partially finished, however, for in January, 1789, we find an article in the warrant "to see what the town will do to finish the schoolhouse by N. Knowles;" but as the schoolhouse fever had somewhat subsided, no action was taken upon the matter.

In 1791, "Voted to build a schoolhouse at the east end of the parish." Cost, £34 18s. 7d.

In 1796, "Voted the town shall be divided into two equal parts for to hire schools for each district."

In 1797, "Voted the selectmen shall keep eighteen months' school, the school to begin the 1st of May at both schoolhouses, and keep on five months, and shall begin the middle of November, and keep on four months." After this there are no recorded votes worthy of special mention until 1816, when it was "voted that no scholar below the meeting-house shall go to the upper school, and none above the meeting-house shall go to the lower school."

In 1826 two brick schoolhouses were built in what are now the South and West districts, and in 1827 two more were built in the Center and East

districts, at an average cost of some four or five hundred dollars each. In 1827 the town was divided into two districts, each containing two schoolhouses. In 1833 the selectmen divided the town into four districts. In 1845 the town was redistricted, and the boundary lines defined. In 1854 it was "voted that the town convey by deed or otherwise to each school district the schoolhouses located in the same for their specific use," since which time every district has been entirely independent of the town in regard to the management of its local affairs. Within three years a new schoolhouse has been built in the West District at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars, and the South and East have been repaired at an aggregate cost of eleven hundred dollars; they are all in good order now, and are a credit to the intelligence and liberality of our citizens.

Of the teachers the records furnish but little information. The only person mentioned is Christopher Gold (probably meaning Gould), who was in 1762 elected to keep school for six months. We hear no more of him until March, 1773, when it was "voted not to hire Master Gold any longer," from which I infer that he taught most of the school time during the intervening eleven years. Through the courtesy of Thomas J. Parsons, Esq., I am able to furnish from his private records the names of several of the teachers of previous generations. Among them may be mentioned Joseph Parsons and Richard Webster, who taught in 1786 and 1787; in 1789, '90, and '91, Peter Mitchell and John Carroll; in 1783, James Dane; in 1794, John L. Piper. After them came at various periods Samuel Willey, John French, a Mr. Sherburne, Noah Burnham, John W. Parsons, Richard Webster, Jr., Joseph Dalton, Joseph Dame, Levi Merrill, Noah Wiggin, Thomas J. Parsons, John A. Trefethen, and scores of others whose names are more or less familiar to you. The wages paid ranged from ten to twenty dollars per month exclusive of board, the earlier teachers being paid in the English currency.

Dr. John W. Parsons taught school and practiced medicine at the same time. Whenever he was called upon to attend the sick the children were dismissed and sent home. Sometimes after teaching school all day he would walk over to North Hampton to attend his patients there, returning home on foot in the evening.

The schoolhouses of Rye are maintained in good condition. None of them are old or of antique pattern and the schools will in quality and efficiency compare not unfavorably with those of other towns in the state.

Pupils desiring more advanced instruction than the grammar schools of the town afford, attend the high school in Portsmouth, the town, under the state law, paying the tuition.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

The Town of Rye was so named by reason of some of its first inhabitants coming from a town of the same name in England. It was incorporated April 30, 1726. Prior to this time the town was destitute of a settled ministry of the gospel, the people attending public worship in the neighboring towns as was most convenient. The first petition for the formation of a new dis-

trict, whereby they might enjoy the benefits of the gospel ministry, was under date of 1721, as follows:

"Petition for a new District or Precinct, 1721

"To his Excellency Samuel Shute Esqr Capt. Genl and Governor in chief in and over his Majties Province of New Hampshire &c. To the Honble the Council & House of Representatives, now conyen'd in Genll Assembly in & for sd Province:

"The humble Petition of sundry the Inhabitants living about Sandy Beach, partly in New Castle, Hampton & Portsmouth, humbly sheweth:

"That your Petitioners, the subscribers hereof, have for these many years past lived under great inconveniences as to their having the free benefit of the gossell, most of us Living at great Distances from our Respective meeting-houses, especially those belonging to New Castle;—for that besides the great Distance wee live from thence, there is the great Inconvenience of a Ferry, by the Reasons of which for near halfe the yeare, Wee the Masters of families that are best able cannot but now and then attend upon the publick worship of God (as in Duty wee are bound) and when wee Doe, It is many times late within Night e're wee can reach our habitations; And besides this great inconvenience to ourselves, there is much greater happens to the greatest part of our families (viz.) our women and children, who can rarely attend at all or not above two or three times in the yeare, and then but those that are groun to years; for our younger children that should imbibe in the precepts of the gossell with their milk, cannot attend until groun to some years; Wee having four, five & some more than six miles, besides the Ferry; And wee can now count amongst us above two hundred and forty or fifty souls, and not one third capeable to attend as wee are now circumstanced: And we think ourselves capeable to maintain a minister of the Gospel, and to give a Competent Liveing, as our neighbouring Pa'shes & precincts do:

"Therefore wee, your humble Petitioners prays that we may be set off a p'ticular precinct (from Mr. William Seveys and westward by the seaside as far towards Hampton as the little Boars head or Little River, and back into the Country about three miles & a halfe or so far as in your wisdom shall see meet) and that we may be impowered to make and raise all our own Taxes and gather them: So prays your humble Petitioners.

"John Lock and 51 others."

Congregational Church.—The first meeting-house was erected in the year 1725, the church organized July 10, 1726, and the first minister, Rev. Nathaniel Morrill, was ordained September 14, 1726. The following is a list of the pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Nathaniel Morrill, ordained September 14, 1726-33; Samuel Parsons (aged eighty-two years, great-grandfather of Thomas J. Parsons), November 3, 1736, died January 4, 1789; Huntington Porter, December 29, 1784, colleague, died March 7, 1844, aged ninety-nine years; Bezaleel Smith, May 13, 1829, colleague pastor, dismissed July 12, 1841, died May 15, 1879; James F. McEwen, December 1, 1841, to April 8, 1846; Israel F. Otis, July 4, 1847, to April 24, 1866; Silas Leach, October 4, 1867, to December 11, 1870; Jeremiah K. Aldrich, May 14, 1873, to November 16, 1876; Willis A. Hadley, August 21, 1878, to January 1, 1879; J. W. Kingsbury, 1879-82; F. H.

Boynton, 1882, to November, 1886; Robert Humphries preached for about a year; H. M. Holmes, May 1, 1888, to 1890; J. K. Aldrich, 1892-96; A. W. Mills, 1896; H. A. Barber, 1906-14.

The third and present church edifice was dedicated December 27, 1837.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in this town was organized March 11, 1839, and October 9th following this house of worship was dedicated. The following is a list of the ministers: Moore McCurdy, Cushing, and Osgood, 1839; James T. Adams, 1840-42; Henry Deans, 1843; Abraham Palmer, 1844; — Blodgett, 1845; D. W. Barber, 1846; J. C. Allan, 1847; Mr. Wallingford, 1848; Mr. Blodgett, 1849; A. Heath, 1850-51; I. F. Adams, 1852; D. Macendo, 1853; John F. Adams, 1854; E. Lagro, 1855-56; J. W. Adams, 1857-58; N. F. Bailey, 1859-60; Mr. Chase, 1861-62; W. H. Stewart, 1863; G. W. T. Rogers, 1864-66; Abraham Folsom, 1867-68. Mr. Folsom was the last pastor of this church. The society became too weak for the support of a minister, and the church building was consequently sold to the town in 1873 and is now used as a town-house.

Christian Church.—This church was originally organized as a Baptist Church, May 1, 1820, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, hereby form ourselves into a Religious Society, to be known by the name of the first Baptist Society in Rye, agreeably to a law of the State of Newhampshire, passed July 1, 1819, and have appointed Nathan Knowls clerk of the same."

The persons thus forming themselves into a Baptist Society were largely those who could not accept the positions held by the Congregational Church, which up to this time was the only church in the town. The Baptist Society being composed of such persons as were inclined to grow in knowledge, soon found that the limits of the Baptist faith were too narrow for them, and August 20, 1833, they reorganized themselves into a Christian Church. They at this time adopted the following covenant:

"We, the undersigned persons, agree to unite ourselves together as a religious body, to be called a Christian Church, and to receive the sacred scriptures as our rule of faith and practice, renouncing all allegiance to creeds and platforms of human invention. We do solemnly covenant to watch over each other for good, to build up ourselves in the most holy faith, to admonish each other in love and union, asking of our heavenly Father, the Holy Spirit, to aid us in this important work, that we be led into all truth, which makes free."

The following ministers have preached at various times: Elders Ebenezer Leavitt, Ephraim Philbrick, and Pottle, 1827; Elder Philbrick, 1839; Elder Thomas F. Barry, 1840; Elder Abner Hall, 1842; Elder William H. Nason, 1843; Elder Mosher, 1845; Elder William H. Ireland, 1850; Elder Joel Wilson, 1855; Elders Rowell, Pain, Cole, Hall and Dixon, 1857-64; Elder Clark Simons, 1866; Rev. Alva H. Morrill, 1872; Rev. S. B. Bowditch, 1876; Rev. Ira S. Jones, 1878; Rev. Lewis Phillips, 1883; Rev. L. Walker Phillips, 1885; Rev. J. E. Everingham, 1889; Rev. H. J. Rhodes, 1893; Rev. J. A. Beebe, 1895; Rev. Joseph Lambert, 1899; J. B. Fenwick, 1905-14.

The Episcopal Church by the sea was built in 1876, largely by the summer residents, and the bell was hung in 1877.

The Advent meeting-house on the south road was dedicated May 23, 1872.

Merchants.—The first merchant in Rye was John Carroll, an Irishman and school teacher, who began in a little room keeping needles, pins, etc., and afterwards kept a store at Jedediah Rand's. He subsequently associated with him his brother-in-law, Simon Goss, under the firm-name of Carroll & Goss. Other traders have been A. Seavey, J. Drake, D. Wedgewood, Hamilton Locke, J. L. Locke, and Hon. T. J. Parsons. Mr. Parsons commenced business in 1828 and conducted the business continuously at this place for more than half a century. Mr. Parsons was one of the prominent citizens of the town, and held various positions of trust within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He was appointed justice of the peace December 30, 1828, and held that office continuously. He also represented the town in the Legislature and his district in the senate. Mr. Parsons also manifested much interest in the old militia, and rose successively from the rank of captain to colonel; was also an aide-de-camp to Governor Isaac Hill. He was born in Rye, January 4, 1804.

Physicians.—The first regular settled physician was Dr. Joseph Parsons. He was followed by Dr. John W. Parsons, father of Dr. Warren Parsons, who was in active practice in Rye for fifty years. Dr. C. F. Patterson came to West Rye in 1896 and to his new house at the Center in 1900. His death occurred October 16, 1911. Dr. H. A. White located in Rye in 1910.

Rye as a Summer Resort.—To its location, away from any line of general public travel which made its inns and taverns in the early days of local interest and importance only, the Rye of the present day is undoubtedly indebted to a great extent for its popularity and fame as one of the most noted summer resorts in New England, attracting many hundreds of visitors annually from all parts of the country, and having a numerous and steadily increasing colony of summer residents whose private summer cottages, scattered all along the six miles of ocean front from Odiorne's Point to the North Hampton line, add greatly to the taxable property of the town, and not a few of which are of such size and cost as would have won them the title of "mansions" instead of "cottages" a century or less ago.

Very large and handsome new summer homes at Rye Beach are those of Edgar Champlain, George L. Allen, Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri and Francis E. Drake, the latter one of the finest and most costly cottages on the New England Coast, having been completed in 1903.

The Abenaki Golf Club was organized in 1899 and built its club house in 1900.

Hotels.—Ocean Wave, Sea View and Farragut.

Summer Boarding Houses.—S. S. Philbrick, C. A. Jenness, A. Drake, Horace Sawyer and S. W. Foss.

Postmasters.—Mrs. A. C. Walker; West, C. D. Garland; South Road, Rye Beach, C. W. Spear; Rye North Beach, F. P. Knox.

Societies.—Rye Grange; Jr., O. U. A. M.

Public Telephone.—Farragut House; Cable Station.

U. S. Life Saving Stations.—One at Straw's Point and one at Wallis Sands.

The cable of the Direct United States Cable Company was landed July 15, 1874, and opened for business in September, 1874, and is now owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Boulevard.—Work on the State Boulevard commenced in 1900 near Wallis' Sands, and as funds were appropriated by the state, was continued to the North Hampton line; there remains to be built a section from Odiorne's Point to the Portsmouth line.

Rye Public Library.—Rye was the first town in Rockingham County to establish a public library. Oliver Sleeper left to the town by will, about eight thousand dollars, for a library with the proviso that if the town declined the bequest, it should go in equal sums to the two churches. At a special town meeting called for August 1, 1883, the meeting voted against accepting. In 1884 the town voted to accept. Litigation followed and in 1893 the court decided that the legacy, reduced by litigation, etc., to about three thousand dollars belonged to the two churches. Each year after the movement for providing state-aided town libraries, an article was inserted in the election warrant for Rye to take the sense of the voters on the question, "Is it expedient to establish a town library?" and every year the town voted "no," by a large majority, yet for years these same voters took advantage of the generosity of the Portsmouth Public Library, in allowing the inhabitants of Rye to take books from their shelves without charge.

Miss Mary Tuck Rand conveyed to the town on March 16, 1910, land for a library site. She also gave the sum of \$7,500 for the erection of the building, which was dedicated June 22, 1911, and opened to the public the following September, with 500 volumes on the shelves and has since added 1,500 volumes.

During the year 1913 there were 7,600 books in circulation, the following funds having been given to the library: Miss Abby S. Parsons, \$500; legacy J. Disco Jenness, \$200; Benjamin F. Webster, \$500.

A Submerged Forest (by L. B. Parsons).—Off the easterly or northerly, as the reader prefers, end of Jenness Beach can be seen at extremely low tides, 150 feet or more from high water mark, the remains of what was once a forest of large trees, in the shape of great stumps that in the course of many years, perhaps of centuries, have been ground down almost to their roots by the action of the sand-laden waves, but which are still held in the positions in which they grew by their huge, gnarled roots, with a tenacity which the mighty force of the ocean in its wildest moods has never been able to overcome. These stumps of cedar and other varieties of trees are hidden from sight at ordinary low tides; sometimes at very low tide but few of them are visible, the larger number being covered with a coating of sand, which will be washed clear of them by the next storm from the right direction. How far the stumps extend out under the sea is unknown, the tide never having receded far enough to disclose the outer edge of the group. That there was a heavy growth of trees there at some time, long ago, is evident; but how long ago, neither history nor tradition informs us. The place where they grew was then dry land; dry, that is, so far as the ocean is concerned, for trees of their kind do not thrive or even live in localities where their roots are frequently covered with salt water. The forest must have disappeared before the advent of the first settlers, for had it been submerged after their arrival, even by the gradual encroachment of the sea upon its site, it certainly would have received mention in the writings of somebody. The submergence may be due to a sudden subsidence of the coast, but this is a mere speculation. All that can be said positively of the stumps is that

they are still there. Even when they were first discovered is not known. One of Rye's oldest residents of fifty years ago, being asked about them replied: "Why, everybody in Rye always knew they were there."

MILITARY

Rye lost a very considerable number of its inhabitants in times of war, both by sea and land. The inhabitants suffered severely by the depredation of the Indians. In the year 1696 twenty-one persons were either killed or carried away captive by the vindictive savages. In the French war the town lost fourteen, who were either killed or died in the service. In the Revolutionary war the town responded promptly to the call of liberty, and twenty-eight of its inhabitants died in the service, most of them young men. In the War of 1812 there were twenty in the service, two of whom lost their lives. In the last war with Great Britain, March 18, 1813, an alarm list company of fifty-five officers and privates was formed in this town, of which Jonathan Wedgewood was chosen captain. Ninety-two from the Town of Rye were engaged in this war, besides the alarm company. Eleven cavalry served under Capt. James Colman, and the others in two companies of infantry, under Capts. Ephraim Philbrick and Samuel P. Berry. Sixteen served as privateersmen; four were captured, two lost. Three—Robert Robinson, Richard R. Locke, and Nathaniel G. Lear—were put in Dartmouth prison. Dr. Joseph Parsons served as surgeon's mate on the ship *Orlando*. Forty-eight applied for bounty land, under the act of March 3, 1855.

*War of the Revolution.*¹—1770, July 16. Mr. Joseph Parsons chosen a committeeman for to stand by the Sons of Liberty.

Mr. Mark Randel and Joseph Brown chosen committeemen to stand by the Sons of Liberty.

1774, July 18.—Voted, Mr. Samuel Knowles go to Exeter.

Voted, Mr. Samuel Jenness go with Mr. Knowles to Exeter.

Voted, That the selectmen shall raise three pounds towards paying the delegates that shall be chosen to go to the Continental Congress.

Voted, That the parish will defray the charges of the men that are going to Exeter.

1775, May 16.—Voted, That Nathan Goss shall go to Exeter, and that Samuel Knowles shall go to the Congress with Mr. Goss.

Voted, Twelve minute men be enlisted to go on any expedition that a committee shall think proper.

Voted, That the minute men shall exercise one-half a day in a week, and have two shillings each for every day they exercise.

Voted, That the minute men shall have forty shillings per month from the time they are ordered on any expedition till they return.

December 11.—Voted, Nathan Goss represent this parish in General Congress at Exeter.

1776, January.—Voted, That Richard Jenness, Esq., Emos Seavey, Esq., and Robinson Treferrin be a committee for to draw a petition to the General Congress at Exeter, praying they would not assume government at present.

¹ By Hon. T. J. Parsons.

March 27th.—Voted, The Committee of Safety's expenses for the last year be allowed them.

Voted, Richard Jenness, Esq., Samuel Knowles, Samuel Wallis, Richard Jenness, Simon Garland, Abraham Libbey, Jeremiah Berry be a Committee of Inspection, and the major part of them to act.

Colony of New Hampshire,

Rye, July 5, 1776.

Serjeant Samuel Elkins,—You are hereby required to warn all persons belonging to your district, to meet at Mr. Benjamin Garland's Innholder in said Parish on Monday next at eight o'clock before noon armed and equipped according to law in order to draft out soldiers to join the Northern Army—and it is hoped every person who values his life, liberty or property will punctually attend.

Joseph Parsons, Capt.

Rye, July 9, 1776.

I have received orders from Col. Josh. Wentworth for a mediate caul for the Committee to be together—you are desired to be at Mr. Abrm Libbee's this day at six of the clock afternoon—

Mr. Simon Garland.

Richard Jenness, Jun.

The twelve minute-men enlisted in May, 1775, of the Town of Rye, a list of whose names, it is much regretted, cannot be found, went to Cambridge, Mass.

It being soon after necessary to have more troops at Newcastle to protect Portsmouth Harbor, Capt. Joseph Parsons raised the following volunteer company in Rye, and was stationed at Great Island (Newcastle) that summer and fall. It was, I believe, the first company in service from Rye. Papers show that others served under Captain Parsons at Newcastle: Joseph Parsons, captain; William Seavey, first lieutenant; Nathan Goss, second lieutenant; Abraham Libbey, sergeant; Alexander Salter, sergeant; Timothy Berry, sergeant; Samuel Knowles, sergeant; Henry Shapley, corporal; William Rand, corporal; Joshua Locke, corporal; Jeremiah Berry, corporal; Peter Johnson, drummer; Michael Dalton, fifer, and twenty-nine privates.

A large portion of the above company enlisted under Capt. Joseph Parsons to go to Cambridge, Mass., until February 1, 1776. Captain Parsons having with the aid of Lieut. Nathaniel Gilman raised the following company to take the place of the former at Newcastle.

Return of what remains of Capt. Joseph Parsons' company, Newcastle, November 6, 1775: Nathaniel Gilman, first lieutenant; William Seavey, second lieutenant; Samuel Wallis, ensign; Abraham Libbey, sergeant; Josiah Hall Bartlett, sergeant; Joseph Seavey, sergeant; Simon Johnson, corporal; Benjamin Lang, corporal; Joseph Marden, drummer; Nathaniel Marden, fifer, and forty-eight privates.

Roll of Capt. Joseph Parson's company in Col. David Gilman's regiment, commencing December 5, 1776, and ending March 11, 1777, inclusive: Joseph Parsons, captain; Josiah Dearborn, lieutenant; Joshua Weeks, second lieutenant; John Leavitt, sergeant; Simeon Towle, sergeant; Daniel Smith, sergeant; Simon Sanborn, sergeant; Joseph Hutchins, corporal; Josiah Batchelder, corporal; John Odiorne, corporal; Jesse Prescott, corporal; John Sanborn, drummer; Josiah Moulton, fifer, and forty-three privates.

They went to New York and served three months and eleven days. The service in Rhode Island was from June 26, 1777, to January 6, 1778. One march of fifty miles was made in thirteen hours.

August 3, 1778, Captain Parsons marched a company of volunteers to Rhode Island, but was in service this time but thirty days. September 11, 1781, Captain Parsons raised a company of thirty-two men by order of the Committee of Safety, to serve three months, and marched for No. 4, Charlestown, but served one month.

1782, April 19th.—Voted, Capt. Joseph Jenness and Mr. Richard Webster committee to get soldiers for the army.

July 8th.—Voted, Capt. Joseph Jenness, Capt. Joseph Parsons, and Mr. David Locke, shall be a committee to get soldiers for to fill up the battalions for three years or during the war.

Voted, Said committee shall pay in any sort of pay yearly as they shall agree with the soldiers for that purpose.

Voted, The constable shall go about and gather what money he can in order to hire soldiers and let the committee have it.

December 2d.—Lieut. Nathan Goss chosen representative for one year from their first meeting and to vote in the choice of delegate to the Continental Congress.

Voted, Ten men for the Constitution and seventeen against it.

1783, April 28th.—Voted, To preserve the present plan of government as it now stands by a vote of thirty-three for it and nine against it.

I find from examination of old papers in Rye that Rye men shipped and served on privateers during the Revolution, a few of the vessels of which I give, viz.:

1777, February 26th, the privateer Portsmouth, Capt. Robert Parker, sailed on a cruise March 25th; took a brig from New York of ten guns, and had a fight with two ships, one man killed and one wounded; March 29th, took a brig from Cork, which arrived into Portsmouth April 20th.

1778, January, schooner (brig) True Blue, Capt. Lawrence Furlong.

1778, February, ship Portsmouth, Thomas Roche, commander.

1778, April, ship Portsmouth, Thomas Roach, commander.

1778, May 15, schooner Hornet (or Friends' Adventure), Kinsman Peaverly, commander.

1778, July, schooner Rambler, Thomas Manning, commander.

1778, October, brigantine Platio, John Hill, commander.

1778, October, schooner numbered Six, Samuel Rice, commander.

1778, November, ship General Sullivan, Thomas Manning, commander.

1779, May, ship General Sullivan, Thomas Manning, commander.

1780, November, ship Alexander, Thomas Simpson, commander.

1781, January, ship Alexander, Thomas Simpson, commander.

1781, May, ship Scourge, Timothy Parker, commander.

1781, April, ship America, of Newbury, for a four months' cruise; John Blunt, of Newcastle, mate.

1779, December, Continental ship Ranger, Thomas Simpson, commander.

1776, May 21, the New Hampshire frigate launched at Portsmouth.

CIVIL WAR

Military Record.—The following list of soldiers from this town in the War of 1861-65 is taken from records in the possession of Hon. Thomas J. Parsons: Daniel D. Locke, captain, Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment; James Goss, captain, Seventh Regiment; John T. Blazo, First Regiment; E. D. Rand, Company F, Seventh Regiment; J. A. Rand, Company F, Seventh Regiment; William Caswell; Albert Caswell; Augustus Rand; John Caswell, navy; S. F. Foss, captain Company E, Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment; J. J. Seavey, Massachusetts regiment; Oliver Locke, navy; John H. Downs, navy; Charles Holmes, captain Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, killed at Bull Run; R. P. Shapley, Company M, First Cavalry; J. H. Shapley, Company M, First Cavalry; L. W. Hall, navy; D. M. Foss, navy; Daniel Webster, navy; Joseph Youngs, Company D, Third Regiment; H. Frisbee, Company E, Ninth Regiment; Francis Rand, Company E, Ninth Regiment, died July 20, 1864; Samuel Young; Benjamin Blazo, Company A, Lincoln Guards; J. Mow; George Hurdy; G. H. Lang; John Caswell; Emery Dow; G. N. Varrell; G. E. Caswell; John Poole; J. W. Berry, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment; O. P. Philbrick; — Miller; W. N. Mace; C. A. Mace; Alfred Lang, Thirty-second Maine; George N. Lang, Seventeenth Massachusetts; R. V. Varrell; S. Tarlton; Charles R. Caswell; R. P. Shapley, re-enlisted; J. H. Shapley, re-enlisted; E. D. Rand, captain, re-enlisted; J. A. Rand, lieutenant, re-enlisted; G. W. Johnson, re-enlisted.

The following were enlisted and mustered into the service in 1862: Gilman Johnson, George Hurnard, J. T. Blazo, Benj. Blazo, J. Young, R. P. Shapley, J. H. Shapley, D. D. Locke, Frank Foss, Capt. E. D. Rand, Lieut. J. A. Rand, F. W. Rand, Howard Frisbee, C. J. Mace, W. N. Mace, W. H. Shapley, A. Caswell, H. N. Caswell, J. Berry, C. R. Caswell, R. W. Varrell, W. T. Mathes, R. S. Foss, O. B. Philbrick, David Locke, Nathan Clough, S. B. Tarlton, Chas. H. Morse, E. Miller, J. Omerod, S. H. Parsley, H. G. Parsley, A. J. Jenness, J. H. Foye, G. B. Caswell, J. J. Seavey, D. M. Foss, J. W. Caswell, Daniel Webster, and L. W. Hull.

The following enlisted in the navy: O. Locke, D. Trefethen, J. W. Marden, D. W. Marden, G. Seavey, F. Marden, C. E. Garland, A. Locke, J. H. Locke, A. G. Locke, Chas. A. Abbott, A. M. Lang, and W. C. Green.

The following furnished substitutes: N. H. Jenness, C. A. Jenness, G. W. Jenness, A. D. Jenness, S. W. Jenness, S. Jenness, N. G. Jenness, John S. Remick, D. W. Philbrick, T. H. Philbrick, O. Drake, T. E. Latham, S. L. Chesley, C. W. Jones, J. W. Garland.

The following men were drafted August 21, 1863, and paid commutation: Cyrus S. Jones, J. J. Rand, E. P. Davis, J. L. Seavey, J. S. Foss, E. C. Jenness, C. A. Drake, D. Philbrick, C. Garland, J. D. Rand, G. H. Jenness, W. J. Holmes, B. B. Greene, P. C. Hutchins, A. M. Lang.

The following were also drafted at this time (August 21, 1863), but were exempt: A. V. Seavey, H. D. Foss, H. Trefethen, A. P. Brown, G. Brown, C. R. Caswell, G. H. Seavey, O. P. Garland, G. W. Brown, J. H. Foss, J. J. Brown, J. H. Lear, A. Rand, J. S. Remick, J. W. Foye, A. Rand.

The following were mustered in October 22, 1862, for nine months: W. S. Bigin, T. E. Hodgden, C. H. Stevens, G. W. Williamson, B. F. Parker, J. J. Smith, C. W. Greenleaf, George W. Batchelder, J. F. Hall, G. M. Swain, J. W. Brickett, William Tool.

Six who entered the service from this town are known to have lost their lives, viz.: Charles Holmes, killed at the first battle at Bull Run; J. Harrison Foye, killed May 3, 1862; William F. Mather, killed at Cold Harbor, June, 1864; David Locke, killed at Harrison's Landing, September 29, 1864; John H. Shapleigh, killed at Waynesboro', Va., September 28, 1864; Lieut. Robert P. Shapleigh, died June 2, 1865.

Gosport: Isles of Shoals.—By an act of the Legislature, approved July 20, 1876, the Town of Gosport, Isles of Shoals, was annexed to Rye. The territory of Gosport consisted of all that portion of the Isles of Shoals within the boundaries of New Hampshire, including Star, White and Lunging islands. The transfer was not asked by Rye nor the inhabitants of Gosport; the transfer added but little to the valuation of Rye and nothing to its voting list or population.

From a very early period in the history of this section of country these islands have been known as quite famous fishing-grounds, and were settled at an early date.

For a long time the islands were a kingdom and government by themselves, and had a constantly increasing prosperity, so that the number of inhabitants ran up to about six hundred, and even with a seminary of some repute, to which some families on the mainland sent their sons to be educated. It was here that the three brothers Cutt first settled, removing to Portsmouth in 1647, but still carrying on business at the Shoals.

Star Island had so prospered that in 1715, by act of the Provincial Assembly of New Hampshire, it was created a town, by the name of Gosport; and in 1720, of every 1,000 pounds raised in the province by taxation twenty pounds was assessed upon Gosport, a proportion which was maintained with but slight variations for many years. In 1767 the number of residents of Gosport was 284, of whom four were slaves.

In 1819 the number of inhabitants of the islands had become reduced to eighty-six, and in 1824 to sixty-nine; and from that time till the end came the number slowly dwindled, year by year, until the last family and resident of the old Shoals stock disappeared.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

Prior to 1640 Rev. Joseph Hull, who was settled at Accominticus (now York, Me.), visited the islands occasionally and administered the sacraments of the Episcopal communion in the chapel on Hog (called by some at that time Farm) Island, now Appledore. During the year 1640 Rev. Robert Jordan of Richman's Island, Me., officiated in a similar manner, about this time the first church at the Shoals being built on Hog Island; and in 1641 and 1642 Rev. Richard Gibson, the first minister of Strawberry Bank (now Portsmouth) was settled there.

A sound Puritan divine, Rev. John Brock, was the first of a long line of Congregational ministers who rendered noble and self-sacrificing service at the islands until the settlement went down in hopeless decay. Of him Cotton Mather said: "He dwelt as near Heaven as any man upon the earth."

Mr. Brock was settled at the Shoals from about 1650 to 1662, and was succeeded by Reverend Mr. Hall, and the latter by Rev. Samuel Belcher. About 1700 a new church was built on a lofty point of Star Island. It seems

reasonable to suppose that there had previously been a church of some kind on this island for the population of the group had been centered there for years, and it is certain that the old church on Hog Island had long been abandoned. The new church was a substantial structure of wood, twenty-eight feet wide and forty-eight feet long, with a steeple or bell tower and bell; the tower, from the elevated position of the church, serving as a landmark for the fishermen by day, and the bell guiding them to safety in times of darkness or fog-services which continued to be rendered by the tower and bell of the present stone church on the same site up to the time that the fishing settlement at the island ceased to exist.

Rev. Samuel Moody was one of the first to minister in the new church. Rev. Daniel Greenleafe was there in 1705, the Massachusetts General Assembly that year granting him fourteen pounds, and the New Hampshire General Assembly six pounds toward his support. Mr. Greenleafe was succeeded in 1706 or 1707 by Rev. Samuel Moody, whose ministry continued to 1730 or 1731; and he was succeeded by Rev. John Tucke, who was the first minister regularly ordained to the congregation upon the islands. He was graduated from Harvard in 1723, and ordained July 26, 1732, the ordination sermon being preached by Rev. Jabez Fitch of Portsmouth, who took as his text Matt. 4:19: "I will make you fishers of men." He died in the latter part of August, 1773, at the age of seventy-one years, and was buried on Star Island. His grave was accidentally discovered in 1800 by Dudley A. Tyng, collector of the Port of Newburyport, on a visit to the islands, and a free stone tablet suitably inscribed erected over it. During his long pastorate he was physician as well as religious teacher to the islanders, and his influence over them seems to have been very great, and wholly for good. A granite shaft, a lasting memorial, is to be erected by his kinsman, Edward Tuck, on a circular piece of land deeded by the owner of the island to the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Rev. John Tucke, Sr., was succeeded at the Shoals by Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, who remained until 1775, when the inhabitants were obliged to leave the islands on account of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. From that time to the close of the eighteenth century the ministrations of religion at the islands were suspended. The few people who remained at the islands, or who returned after the close of the war, were too poor to support a minister, if they had been disposed to do so; they neglected the annual choice of town officers; they had no regular schools, and paid little if any attention to the Sabbath; the parsonage, constructed for Reverend Mr. Tucke, was taken down in 1780 by his son-in-law, and carried to York; and as appears from the Gosport town records, the meeting-house itself, which had stood nearly the whole century, was wantonly set on fire about 1790 by a party of drunken fishermen, who held a wild revel by its light while it was burning. Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., the distinguished geographer, historian and divine, who visited Star Island in 1800, made an entry as follows of this incident in the Gosport records under date of August 10th of that year.

"About the year 1790 some of the people of the baser sort, not having the fear of God before their eyes, pulled down and burnt the meeting house, which was a neat and convenient building, and had been greatly useful, not only as a place for religious worship, but as a landmark for seamen approaching this part of the coast. * * * By means of the exertions and benevo-

lence of the society for propagating the gospel, established in Boston, and some liberal minded gentlemen in Newburyport, Portsmouth, and other places, there is a prospect and hope that another place of worship will be erected on the site of the old one, and the means of religious and moral instruction be again afforded to the unfortunate and almost forsaken people of these islands."

The new meeting-house, which cost about fourteen hundred dollars, was erected under the supervision of Mr. Dudley A. Tyng. It was somewhat smaller than the former one, being but thirty-six feet long and twenty-four feet wide on the outside, the walls being of stone, two feet thick, and eleven feet high in the clear. The choice of stone as a material being advocated by Doctor Morse, as having, as he said, "two great advantages over wood: the inhabitants cannot burn it for fuel and it will be imperishable."

The new meeting-house was dedicated by Rev. Jedediah Morse on the 24th of November, 1800. The woodwork was partially destroyed by fire on January 2, 1826, but repairs were made through generosity of people on the mainland, and the church was rededicated in 1830.

For about seventy years after the new church was built the ancient "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America," with headquarters in Boston, sent to the islands a succession of missionary ministers, some thirty in all, who followed each other at frequent intervals until the final extinction of the settlement. These pious and devoted men, beside their pastoral duties, often served as school teachers and in other capacities; and they were supported partly by the society, partly by the contributions of other organizations or individuals on the mainland, and partly by the islanders.

The first of these missionaries sent out was Rev. Jacob Emerson of Reading, Mass., who in 1799 acted as pastor and schoolmaster for about three months, and it was his report which caused the society to send out, the following year, Reverend Dr. Morse; and it was the latter's report of the religious, moral and intellectual condition and needs of the islanders that resulted in the rebuilding of the church and the continued maintenance of missionary pastors at the island, a few of whom we will mention.

Rev. Josiah Stevens, one of the first missionaries, married in 1802, Susanna Haley, daughter of Samuel Haley, Jr., of Smuttynose Island, and engaged to serve as a permanent minister. A parsonage was built and furnished for him, on the spot where Mr. Tucke's house had stood, and he was commissioned a justice of the peace. His ministry promised to be productive of much good, but he died in 1804 at the age of sixty-four years. Reuben Moody, a theological student, served as missionary for a few months in 1822; and Rev. Samuel Sewall served from early in 1824 until his death, which occurred in Rye, March 16, 1826.

Rev. Origin Smith went to the island in 1835, was joined there by his wife and family in 1837, and was settled as the minister, remaining until 1841 or later. Rev. Avery Plummer and others succeeded Mr. Smith, and in 1855 the missionary was Rev. J. Mason, who in his report to the society for that year said that among other duties personally performed by him had been the repairing and caring for the public buildings, making the fires on Sunday and for the day schools, sweeping the floors, ringing the bell, hoisting the bethel flag, and making coffins, filing saws, repairing clocks, etc., for

the islanders, while his wife did much work on dresses and garments for them. Mr. Mason was succeeded by several other missionaries, one of the last of whom was Rev. George Beebe, whose wife for a time discharged the duties of schoolmistress. Mr. Beebe was succeeded in 1867 by Reverend Mr. Barber, and the latter was followed in 1869 by Reverend Mr. Hughes, who was the last of the long line of missionaries. The close of Mr. Hughes' pastoral service ended for all time the regular ministrations of the gospel at the Isles of Shoals, begun on Hog Island by Episcopal clergymen more than two centuries before. Since his retirement divine service has occasionally been held in the old church on Sundays in summer by clergymen of various denominations passing a season at one or the other of the island hotels; and it has always been an object of interest to summer visitors. Services by candle lights are held by the Unitarians in the old church during the first weeks in July.

The tower which had become much dilapidated was a few years ago thoroughly repaired by voluntary contributions, and the little stone building, which has now withstood the storms of more than a hundred years will not soon be allowed to go to ruin. Long may it continue to serve as a landmark for the passing mariner, and an interesting reminder to all beholders of other times and other conditions.

The islands are famous as summer resorts, and not often is it the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that break upon the Isles of Shoals. Here are located the Appledore and Oceanic hotels and a steamboat makes two trips daily from Portsmouth to the islands during the summer season.

Poetry and romance have chosen these rocks as favorite themes. Whittier, Hawthorne and Lowell have illuminated them with the magical light of their genius. Jenness has given us their history and above all the pencil of Mrs. Celia Thaxter has portrayed their sublimity and picturesque beauty with so much vigor and delicacy that nothing is left to be desired.

CHAPTER L

SALEM

*Geographical—Early History—Settling a Minister—The Meeting-House—
The Burying-Ground—Civil History—Ecclesiastical History—Military
Record.*

Salem is in the southwest part of the country and is bounded on the north by Derry, on the east by Atkinson, south by Massachusetts and west by Windham.

The population is 2,117.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has three stations: Salem, Canobie Lake and Hampshire Road. Semi-daily mail stage from North Salem to Salem Centre, Hudson, Pelham and Salem Electric Railway to Haverhill, Ayer's Village, Salem Center, Salem Depot, Canobie Lake Park, Pelham, Hudson and Nashua; connects at Pelham with Pelham and Lowell road, from Dracut, Collingsville and Lowell; connects at Point A Salem Depot with Methuen & Lawrence Electric Road.

In giving an account of the settlement and progress of the Town of Salem, it will be necessary to touch upon the history of a portion of the Town of Methuen, Mass., whose limits formerly extended, northward to and beyond what is now known as Salem Village. New Hampshire being annexed, in 1641, to the province of Massachusetts, made a royal province in 1679, again joined to Massachusetts in 1689, becoming a separate province in 1741, and the boundary between the two provinces severing the Town of Methuen in twain, that portion called the North Parish (now comprising a large part of the present Town of Salem) came under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. The organization of the North Parish took place on the 25th of January, 1736. The meeting was called by Henry Sanders, acting under authority of the General Court of Massachusetts. It was held at Daniel Peaslee's house. This house was also a stockade, a place of refuge for the settlers in times of danger, and afforded accommodations for the parish-meetings as well until the meeting-house was built. The site of this primitive fort is at the present time marked by an old and shallow excavation at the base of Spicket Hill, a dozen rods from the road. At this first meeting David Clark was chosen moderator, and the following parish officers chosen: Peter Merrill, parish clerk; Joseph Peaslee, collector; Thomas Eatton, treasurer; Henry Sanders, Edward Clark, and Peter Merrill, assessors and to warn parish-meetings. Joseph Peaslee, John Bayley, and Abiel Kelly were chosen a committee to lay out a burying-place, and forty-five pounds voted to support of the ministry and other parish charges.

Thus began the career of a community destined to help in the work of developing the latent resources of the newly-opened settlement. The pioneers

had come from the country about, but chiefly from Londonderry. Possessed of those fine traits of character that so distinguished the Scotch refugees of the north of Ireland, honesty, industry, and an indomitable perseverance, they were eminently qualified for the work before them. How well they succeeded in their task let the after-history of the town attest. With all their marked thriftiness of habit and life, they also manifested a strong religious fervor and zeal. This spirit entered into and held a controlling influence over the general affairs of the parish. The new settlement centered at a point on the west bank of "Spicut River" (as it was spelled by the old-time chroniclers), near the bridge. This bridge was built a few years previously, probably about 1730, as mention of it is made in the records of that time. At that time it was the only one in the neighborhood. There were, however, several fording-places where men and animals waded from bank to bank, but this bridge was, par excellence, the grand objective point sought by travelers. The road now passing from this bridge, the Haverhill road, was then a mere bridle-path, accessible only on horseback or afoot.

Settling a Minister.—It is recorded under date of 1739, that "ye committee shall treat with mr. abner bayley to come and preach with us on trial, in order for settlement in ye work of ye ministry among us." They had the temporary services of Rev. Daniel Greenleaf in 1735, Reverend Mr. Hale in 1736, and Rev. Samuel Chandler in 1737-38. At a parish meeting held November 13, 1739, "Mr. Abner bayley was made charge of by a vote of ye parish to settle in ye work of ye ministry," and a salary of £140 in bills of credit was voted to him, and soon thereafter a free gift of £150 was bestowed upon him by vote of the parish, with a further proviso that "as ye parish increas in welth and mr. bayleys needs Requier more, that there shall be an addition made to his salery."

The Meeting-House.—It is recorded that on the 15th day of November, 1738, the frame of the first house of worship was raised on the west side of Spicut River, near the bridge before mentioned. The frame was not covered until the year following, and no pews put in prior to 1749.

The Burying-Ground.—Mention has been made of providing a burying-place for the parish; for this and the meeting-house an acre of land was procured on the parish charge. The location corresponds with the inclosed park known as the common, which then included the old burying-place, and reached to the river. In this burying-ground the "rude fathers of the hamlet sleep" side by side with the generations that have since lived and died.

The most ancient stone now above the surface bears the following inscription sculptured rudely upon its rough face: "In memory of Elizabeth ye dau of Mr Joseph Vresy. Died July 30, 1725." But one of the older stones bears any sentiment; this one we give in full:

"Lieut. Thomas Runnels departed this life Oct. ye 8, 1798 Ætat 56.

Death, thou hast conquered me
And by thy dart I am slain,
But Christ hath conquered thee
And I shall rise again."

A curiously-wrought stone bearing a coffin on one corner and a heart upon the other is inscribed: "Here lies ye body of Isaiah Ayer. He Died

September 25, 1772, aged 23 years." The mortal remains of Rev. Abner Bayley, the first pastor of the old North Parish, lie in this hallowed spot. It is marked by a plain large slab of slatestone six feet in height and two wide, and bears the following tribute to his reverend memory: "To perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Abner Bayley, who, like a shock of corn fully ripe, departed this life March 10, 1798, in ye 83d year of his age, and 58th of his ministry."

Resuming the account of the building of the meeting-house, and following along until the structure is fitted for use for public worship and parish meetings, viewing the work as of such importance to the demands of the infant township, we shall include it in the general mass of purely civil interests and acts. The frame being up, and roof put on, the task of finishing the exterior progressed slowly. The parish treasurer, Thomas Eaton, was instructed to receive "4492 feet of bords, which ye committee have provided as money for three pounds seven shillings pr thousand;" "voted to Henry Sanders for framing ye meeting-house and hewing timber that was wanting of ye frame, 33-5-0;" "to Richard dow, 1-2-6;" voted to daniel peaslee, 5-7-0;" "to Ebenezer ayer, 3-4-0;" "to John Ober, 2-9-0;" "to David Clark, 4-4-0;" "to thomas Eatton, 1-4-0;" "to peter merrill, 1-11-6;" "to Richard Kimball, 3-9-0;" "to Ephraim clark, 2-0-0."

In 1749 the meeting-house was still unfinished inside, having no "puse" built, and at a meeting the subject came up, when "it was pot to vot to see whether thay Lay out ye body of ye house, and it was voted down." Up to this time there had been an outlay of £419 19s. 6d. The little settlement is now on the eve of a new era in its history, and is about to be honored by incorporation as a town, giving increased importance and dignity to the aspiring community. It was conferred in compliance to a petition of the inhabitants presented to the royal governor and council of the province, praying that a township be granted it. The charter of the town bears date of May 11, 1750, the following being a copy, verbatim et literatim:

"Province of New Hampshire: George the Second by ye grace of god of great Brittain, France and Ireland King, Defender of ye faith &c.

"To all to Whome these presents Shall Come greeting. * * * Where as our Loyall Subjects, Inhabitants of a tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, Lying partly within that part of our Province of New Hampshire Called Haverhill Destrict, have humbly Petitioned and Requested to us that they may be Erected and Incorporated into a township & Infranchised with ye same powers and Privileges which other towns within our Sd province by Law have and Injoy, and it appearing to us to be conducive to ye general good of our Sd Province as well as of ye Sd Inhabitants in particular by maintaining good order and Encouraging the culture of ye land that ye same Should be done, Know ye Therefore, that we of our Espesial Grace, Certain knowledge, and for ye Encouragement and promoting ye good purposes and End afore Sd, and by and with ye advice of our Govinour and commander in Chief and of our Counsell for Sd Province of New Hampshire have Erected and ordained by these presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, do will and order that ye Inhabitants of ye tract of Land afore sd or that shall Inhabit and Improve thereon hereafter, Butted and bounded as follows, viz.:

"Begining att a stake by ye Cpts pond in ye Province line which is a bond of ye town of Plastow; thence north $22\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees west about 3 miles and a half Excluding ye whole of Theodore Atkinson Esqrs farm Situate lying and being on ye Sd Line to a blak oak tree near Joseph Palmers Land in Londonderry Bounds. then South 90 Degrees west by London Derry Bounds one mile and three quarters to a white oak. Standing in an angle of London Derry Line thence two hundred ninety-six Rods by London Derry Line to a stake Standing in Sd Line thence South 39 Degrs west Nine hundred and fifty two Rods to a Stake and Stones thence South 20 Degrees East one hundred and fifty two Rods to a pitch-pine Marked thence South 3 Degrs East Seven hundred and twenty Rods to a white oak in ye Province Line thence as ye Province Line Runs to ye Stak by ye Cpts pond first mentioned. And by these presents are Declared and ordained to be a town Corporate and are hereby Erected and Incorporated into a body politick and a corporation to have Continuance forever by ye name of Salem with all ye powers and authoritys Priviledges Immunities and Infranchise to them ye Sd Inhabitants and their Successors for Ever allways Reserving to us our Heirs and susors all white pine trees growing and being or that Shall hereafter grow and be on ye Sd tract of Land fit for ye Use of our Royall Navy, Reserving also the power of Dividing ye Sd town to us our heirs and successors when it shall appear Necessary and Convenient for ye Benefit of ye Inhabitants thereof. It is to be understood and it is accordingly hereby Declared that ye private property of ye Soile is in no manner of way to be Effected by this Charter and as ye several towns within our Sd Province of new hampshire are by ye Laws thereof Enabled and authorized to assemble and by ye Majority of votes to chuse all such officers as are mentioned in ye Sd Laws We do by these presents Nominate and appoint Capt Richard Kelly to call ye first Meating of ye Sd Inhabitants to be held within thirty Days from ye Date hereof Giveing Legal notice of ye time place and Decine (design) of holding Such meating after which the annual meating in Sd town Shall be held for ye choice of town officers &c for Ever on ye last wednesday in March Annually. In Testimony whereof we have Caused ye seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth Esqr—our govinour and Comander-in-Chief of our Sd Province the Eleventh day of May in ye yr of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and fifty and in ye twenty third yr of our Reign By his Excellency's Command, Benning Wentworth with ye advice of Counsel. THEODORE ATKINSON Secre

"Entered and Recorded in ye Book of Charters this 11th dy of May 1750

"P THEODORE ATKINSON Secre"

Though the town was now in the enjoyment of its newly-acquired privileges and grew apace, yet the great portion of the lands were still unsettled and unbroken, and deep forests and wastes stretched out from the borders of the villages, infested with prowling and ravenous wild animals which were a constant menace and injury to domestic stock, and not infrequently to the inhabitants. Wolves were numerous and audacious, and in 1751 the town "voted that any person belonging to the town of Salem who shall kill a wolf in said town shall have £10 old tenor, and for a young wolf £3 old tenor."

The depreciation of the currency embarrassed and confused the operation of law, the progress of industry, and the honest payment of the public and private debts. Appropriations, seemingly recklessly lavish, dwindled down

to mere pittance, with a possibility of still more insignificance before they could be applied. So great was the evil that public as well as private liabilities were met and discharged by substituting the necessities of life in lieu of money. It is recorded that the parish voted 400 bushels of corn to Mr. Bayley as his salary for one year, but probably on remonstrances by the reverend creditor, the vote was reconsidered, and £400 voted instead. About this time the minister desired a cushion upon the hard oaken bench in his pulpit, but the request was denied by vote of the town. In 1762 Rev. Mr. Bayley received arrearages of his salary, the receipt for which, written by him, is preserved with the records, and is as follows:

"SALEM, March 31, 1762.

"Received of the town of Salem in the Province of New Hampshire the whole of my Sallery in cash and wood from the beginning of the world to March 1, 1762. One Thousand Seven Hundred sixty and two. I say received in full by me

ABNER BAYLEY."

In 1766 a bitter and hostile spirit pervaded the community, the occasion of it being the attitude and demeanor of a sect residing or recently come among them, known as "Anabaptists," who, by their arrogance and fanatical claims, with an open avowal of their exemption from the burdens of citizenship, while they yet enjoyed its privileges, despising the magistrates, claiming to be actuated and moved by divine impulse, incurred the hatred and abhorrence of the zealots of the established religion. Their teachers, Munger, Stubner, Storck, etc., taught that among Christians who had the precepts of the gospel to direct, and the spirit of God to guide them, the office of magistracy was not only unnecessary but an unlawful encroachment upon their spiritual liberty; that the distinctions occasioned by birth, rank, or wealth should be abolished, and that as neither the laws of nature nor the precepts of the New Testament had prohibited polygamy, they should use the same liberty as the patriarchs did in this respect. This sect must not be confounded with the Baptists of the present day. The more fiery of their enemies demanded their ejection from the place, or legal measures to bring them to terms, but gentler methods prevailed. The lasting honor of the town in refraining from open acts of persecution was assured through the counter-action of the more tolerant and liberal of the inhabitants, who, impressed with the importance of the subject and foreseeing the results of bigoted and harsh measures, drew up a formal dissent to the impending suit against them. The following is a copy:

"SALEM, March 26, 1766.

"We the subscribers enter this our Dissent against the town of Salem Entering into a lawsuit with those people that are proffessed Anabaptists, Because we think it not reasonable to engage in a case where the Law is so plain to the contrary: We enter this our Dissent against ye Proseedings as witness our hands: Steven Wheeler, Evan Jones, Richard Dow, Jr., Nathaniel Dow, Benjamin Wheeler, Benjamin Rawlings, Richard Dow, William Wheeler, Amos Dow, Benoni Rowell, Benjamin Wheeler, Jr., Nathaniel Woodman, Israel Young, John Allen, John Clement, Jonathan Corlis, Jr., Richard Cresey, Oliver Dow, Jonathan Corlis (3), Samuel Ordway, James Webster, Jeremiah Dow, Isaiah Rowell, Jr., Richard Kimball, John Johnson, Jonathan Wheeler, Jr., Moody Morss."

The reference in this document to "the Law, etc.," doubtless referred to a stipulation made years before on the subjection of New Hampshire that the religious views of persons settling within the province should be countenanced.

During the year 1766 wolves were again so troublesome that a reward of \$10 was voted to any one in the town killing a wolf. The next matter momentous to the interests of the town, province, and the American colonies was the impending War of Independence. Salem, in common with other towns, was aroused to the urgent needs of the struggle. Town meetings were held, and the demands for men and means responded to with alacrity. The following are records of some of the events of the times:

"At the Desire of Some Inhabitants of this town, we have hereby Notified the Inhabitants of this town to meet at the Publick Meeting-House in Salem on tuesday the 25th day of April Instant at three of the Clock in the afternoon in order to Raise a Propper Number of men for the Defence of the Cuntry, and allso to make some provision for their Pay if Called for.

"JOHN HALL,

"JOHN KELLY, *Selectmen*.

"Dated April ye 22: 1775."

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of this town on the 25 day April 1775 then voted to Enlist 30 men for the Defence of the Cuntry if called for: voted six dollars per month for Each man when called for: voted the Select men be a Committee to Provide Provision for the Enlisted men when Called for."

Pursuant to a request from the chairman of the committee of the province of New Hampshire, the selectmen of Salem "notified the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town to meet at the public meeting-house on Monday, the 15th day of May Instant to choose a man to join the Congress at Exeter to consult the affairs of the Province," and at this meeting Caleb Duston was chosen.

"Province of New Hampshire, } To the Inhabitants and training Soldiers Be-
Rockingham ss. } longing to the town of Salem: Agreeably to
a Petition to us Exhibited Desireing us to Notifie Sd town as aforesd—These
are to Notifie & Desire Sd Inhabitants & Soldiers to meet together at the
Publick meeting house in Salem on tuesday the first day of August Next at
four of the Clock in After noon then and there to act on the following Per-
ticulars:—1ly to Chuse a moderator; 2ly to see if the town of Salem will
Chuse a Committee to advise with the Committees of the Neighboring towns
on Some Propper measures for Settling Militia as also to Chuse officers there
for if then thought Propper or to act on any measures then thought Proper
by sd Body Present. Dated Salem July 27: 1775.

JOHN HALL } *Select men*

JOHN KELLY } *of Salem.*"

At this meeting Mr. Thomas Douglass was chosen moderator. A committee was chosen to advise with the neighboring towns on proper measures for "settling the militia." Cornet Jonathan Tenny was chosen first committeeman, then Robert Young and Thomas Roberson, all for the "South Company," and Mr. Timothy Duston, Amos Dow, and Philip Clement for the "North Company." They also voted to choose officers for both companies. For the North Company they chose Mr. John Allen, captain; Mr.

Richard Dow, first lieutenant; Mr. Samuel Johnson, second lieutenant; and Daniel Gordon, ensign. For the South Company, Mr. Joshua Swan, captain; Mr. Thomas Roberson, first lieutenant; Mr. Abbott Pettingill, second lieutenant; and Oliver Kimball, ensign. "Robert Young, Jonathan Tenny, Thomas Douglass, and John Hall were chosen a committee for the alarm list of the South Company," and "Richard Dow, Benja Bixby, Henry Little, and William Hall for the North Company."

"SALEM April 13: 1781.

"We the subscribers whos Names are under written Do Acknowledge wee have Recvd of the Selectmen of Salem The Sum of Two Thousand Dollars and a Note for the Delivery of Sixteen Heffars (heifers) Each Which Sum We have Recvd as a Bounty from the Town of Salem for the performance of Three years Service to be done in the Continental Army for said Town.

Capt. Th Young	his Peter X Cross	his John X Howard
Wm Duty	mark.	mark.
Evan Jones	Moses Heath	Daniel Woodbury."

In 1777 the town voted one hundred dollars to each man of the town of Salem "that shall Enlist in the Continental Army." There were mustered to join the Continental regiments for six months seven men from Salem. Here ends the meager records of the Revolution in possession of the town. At the close of the Revolution Salem was one of the larger towns of the county, and had slowly and steadily gained in population despite the drain and untoward experiences of the war. The following gives the population of the town as returned in the census of 1786:

"State of New Hampshire

Rockingham. S.S. Agreeable to an order received from this Honorable House of Representatives for the purpose of taking the Number of Inhabitants, and we have Proceeded and find the White males to be five hundred thirty and one (531) White female five hundred fourty and four (544)=1075. Male slaves 3, female slaves 4.=7. Attest

"WM. THOM }
 "JAMES WEBSTER } *Selectmen*
 "RICHARD KIMBALL } *for*
 Salem."

Congregational Church.—Frequent allusion has been made to this church in giving the history of the old North Parish, as it was intimately connected with the affairs of the parish for several years. Its organization bears the date of January 16, 1740, and took place in the dwelling house of Rev. Abner Bayley. The frame of the first house of worship of this church was raised in 1738 and roofed over and enclosed the following year, and was first used for public worship in 1740. The building was 40x38 feet. Rev. Abner Bayley was its first pastor, who was ordained January 30, 1740, and continued as such for more than half a century. He died March 10, 1798, aged eighty-two years. His labors with the church were eminently successful, and he lived and died beloved and revered by all. In 1796, Rev. John Smith was invited by vote of the town to settle here in the work of the ministry. Here is the concluding portion of his letter of acceptance:

"P.S. Your proposals as I understand them are as follows—'Three hundred dollars settlement voted by the town—three hundred dollars subscribed by private gentlemen—three hundred dollars Salary annually so long as I continue to preach in Salem common sickness excepted—and fifteen cords of wood annually Brought to my door from the Parsonage (lot) or elsewhere and the use of the parsonage in sd town while I continue in the ministry.'—These are the Proposals upon which I accept of your invitation

"JOHN SMITH."

Mr. Smith was ordained and settled January 4, 1797. He was dismissed November 20, 1816. Rev. William Balch succeeded him, and was installed December 1, 1819, and dismissed August 6, 1835. He was followed by Rev. Jonas Fiske, who was ordained September 9, 1840, and dismissed March 8, 1843. Rev. William Hayward was next employed for a time, closing his labors June 6, 1847. Rev. Daniel H. Babcock commenced preaching here August 22, 1847, and continued till September 15, 1849. Rev. John Lawrence began preaching here November 1, 1849, and remained for a time. Rev. William Page preached his first sermon before the church December 5, 1852, and was installed pastor December 1, 1853, but on account of failing health he was dismissed November 30, 1858. Rev. John Lawrence was again called to minister to the church in May, 1859, and remained till May 11, 1862. Rev. Joseph Tarleton supplied the pulpit from May 8 to December 7, 1862. Rev. George W. Rogers began to supply the pulpit January 11, 1863, as acting pastor, remaining till the beginning of 1869. Rev. Matthew A. Gates commenced his labors as acting pastor December, 1869, and remained till the close of 1872. Rev. Samuel Bowker began his labors as acting pastor July 1, 1873, and closed December 31, 1879. Rev. George A. Perkins began his labors here as acting pastor May 30, 1880. Mr. Perkins was formerly a missionary at Constantinople.

The following succeeded Rev. Mr. Perkins: Rev. H. H. Colburn, acting pastor, 1883-90; Rev. Edward Blanchard, supply, 1890-92; Rev. G. P. Moore, acting pastor, 1892-93; Rev. J. S. Gove, 1893-94; Rev. I. P. Smith, acting pastor, 1895-96; Rev. Wm. S. Bowley, 1897-1902; Rev. H. A. Coolidge, 1903; Rev. Wm. Ganby, 1904-09; Rev. M. V. McAlister, 1909-11; Rev. Chas. S. Haynes, 1912-14; Rev. M. H. Babcock, 1914.

The house of worship was built in 1840, and the old "meeting-house," which had done good service for a century, reverted to the town and was altered, and used as the town-house. It had previously (1833) been removed from its original site a few rods easterly, and placed upon the schoolhouse common. There are a few reminiscences preserved of the ancient church. The principal door was towards the river, two other doors, one at each end, also affording passage to the interior. The dimensions of the building are thirty-eight by forty feet. Rough temporary seats of plank sufficed until individuals built pews for their families, gradually completing "ye body of ye house." The exterior was plain and simple, no steeple adorned it, the windows were small and placed high up from the floor, the largest and most ornate one being back of the pulpit. The pulpit was lofty, and in looking at the preacher it required a painful inclination of the head and neck if prolonged for some time. The pews were roomy and deep, and the seats in them all turned up against the back of the pew, while the congregation were standing in devout prayer. The instant the pastor uttered the "Amen,"—

click, click, click, was heard all over the house as the seats fell down in place for the weary worshippers.

No provision was made for warming the meeting-house; men, women, and children went to church in severe winter weather enduring the cold. Stoves and furnaces were unknown, and fireplaces were impracticable for large buildings. It was not till 1824 that a stove was put into the church. In 1890 the 150th anniversary was observed. The church building was thoroughly repaired and rededicated November 6, 1908.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—From the best sources of information on record it appears that Rev. George Pickering, presiding elder of Boston district of the New England conference, visited Salem in May, 1805, and preached in the house of Nathaniel Woodman. In the fall of the same year Rev. Daniel Webb assisted Mr. Pickering for several Sabbaths, and then Rev. Alfred Medcalf regularly supplied one-half of the time till the following conference.

In 1806 Salem was united with "Salisbury Circuit," which reached from Salisbury, Mass., to Salem, and included the intermediate towns. From this time till 1831 Salem was embraced in a circuit, and regularly supplied with preachers, as follows: 1806, Alfred Medcalf; 1807, Joseph A. Merrill; 1808, Wm. Stevens, A. Medcalf, Thos. Asbury; 1809, Asa Kent, Edw. Hyde, David Wentworth; 1810, Asa Kent, Benj. Sabin, John Jewett; 1811, John Williams, Orlando Hinds; 1812, Benj. F. Larrabee, O. Hinds; 1813, Leonard Frost, J. W. Hardy; 1814, L. Frost, Aaron Lummis; 1815, Ebenezer Blake, E. Marble; 1816, Philip Munger, John Briggs; 1817, Philip Munger; 1818, Bartholomew Otheman; 1819, O. Hinds; 1820, O. Hinds, J. P. Harvey; 1821, J. P. Harvey, D. Culver; 1822, D. Dorchester, Jas. Templeton; 1823, J. Randall, A. Buck; 1824, O. Hinds, A. Buck; 1825, J. Allen; 1826, H. Foster, Sereno Fiske; 1827, Lewis Bates; 1828, Lewis and Lemuel Harlow; 1829, L. Bennett; 1830, L. Bennett.

In 1831 the church in Salem had grown so that it was made a separate station, and the following ministers were sent and labored here: 1831-32, Samuel Norris; 1833, A. Brigham; 1834-35, Warren Wilbur.

In the year 1836 the parent church divided the offshoot, locating itself at North Salem, while the old society removed from the old meeting-house on Bluff Street to Salem village. They had just erected a new meeting-house in the village. The building vacated had served them twenty-one years. It was a plain wooden house, thirty-six feet square, and covered with a "hip roof." It stood at the foot of "Zion's Hill." The interior was neatly but cheaply finished. The pulpit was high; and in place of pews plank seats with a straight back were used, the men sitting on one side of the house and the women on the other. It accommodated about two hundred and fifty persons comfortably, yet many more used to crowd in on quarterly conference days, when the concourse was always so great that none but women could be seated, and the men stood outside at doors and windows, eager to hear the word of life. People from Sandown, Hampstead, Plaistow, and other towns attended these meetings. The old house was sold in 1840 to Col. John R. Wheeler.

Resuming the account of the original society we give a list of its pastors: 1836-37, Jacob Stevens; 1838, S. Cushing; 1839, O. G. Smith; 1840-41, Matthew Newhall; 1842-43, A. M. Osgood; 1844-45, J. L. Slason; 1846-47,

A. C. Manson; 1848-49, C. C. Burr; 1850-51, William D. Cass; 1852, William Hewes; 1853-54, G. W. T. Rogers; 1855, Justin Spalding; 1856-57, J. L. Trefren; 1858-59, Elihu Scott; 1860, G. W. H. Clark; 1861, Lewis Howard; 1862, W. H. Jones; 1863-64, Irad Taggart; 1865-66, O. H. Call; 1867-69, Theodore L. Flood; 1870-71, David W. Downs; 1872, Abram R. Lunt; 1873-74, Henry Dorr; 1875-77, A. C. Coult; 1878, N. P. Philbrook; 1879-81, Eben C. Berry; 1882-84, W. C. Bartlett; Mellen Howard, April, 1885-87; Arthur W. L. Nelson, April, 1887-89; Chas. H. Leet, April, 1899-90; John C. Langford, April, 1890-91; Ernest W. Eldridge, April, 1891-93; Herbert F. Quimby, April, 1893-95; Edgar Blake, May, 1895-99; Almon B. Rowell, April, 1899-1901; Edwin S. Collier, April, 1901-04; H. E. Allen, April, 1904-09; Wm. Magwood, April, 1909, to September, 1911; Frank P. Fletcher, October, 1911, to June, 1913; Earl C. Wright, July, 1913.

The North Salem Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1836 in that village. It was repaired during the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Holman. Valuation, \$2,200; seating capacity, 250.

Following is a list of pastors: 1836, Warren Wilbur; 1837-38, R. H. Spalding; 1839-40, Samuel Prescott; 1841-42, Warren Wilbur; 1843, J. S. J. Gridley; 1844-45, C. B. M. Woodward; 1846-47, Benjamin D. Brewster; 1848, James Adams; 1849-50, R. Tilton; 1851-52, Benjamin R. Hoyt; 1853-54, — Stewart; 1855-56, L. H. Gordon; 1857-59, Abraham Folsom; 1860, Samuel Beedle; 1861-62, William H. Thomas; 1863, J. W. Adams; 1864-65, J. B. Holman; 1866-68, Eleazer Smith; 1869-70, Joel A. Steele, A. Folsom, S. J. Robinson, William Stuart, George C. Powell, George H. Hastings, George W. Buzzell, J. F. Frye.

Pleasant Street Methodist Episcopal Church is situated at Salem Depot. The church edifice was erected in 1861, at a cost of \$3,500. It has a fine parsonage, valued at \$2,000.

Following is a list of the pastors: Luther T. Townsend, D. D., D. C. Babcock, John Currier, J. W. Guernsey, Nelson M. Bailey, Reuben Dearborn, J. H. Haynes, A. W. Bunker, C. M. Dinsmore, O. P. Wright, 1881-82; John D. Folsom, 1883-85; Elwin L. House, 1886-87; N. M. Leonard, 1888; L. Morgan Wood, 1889; Fred E. White, 1890-91; W. A. Mayo, 1892-93; Daniel Onstott, 1894-96; S. E. Quimby, 1897-1900; J. Roy Dinsmore, 1901; Fred W. Gamble, 1902; F. T. Kelley, 1905; Chas. R. Bair, 1906-07; Wm. Ramsden, 1908-09; D. C. Babcock, 1910-11; C. F. Armitage, 1912; Floyd G. Webb, 1913-14.

First Baptist Church.—This church is at Salem Depot, situated east of the railroad, and is a neat and commodious structure, and was built in 1869, and remodeled in 1875 at a total cost of \$4,000, seating 250 persons. Rev. P. Richardson, Rev. John McKinley, and Rev. Edward Mills served the interests of the society while it was a mission station of the First Baptist Church in Lawrence, Mass., from the year 1858 to 1865. Rev. C. H. Cole was recognized as pastor April 25, 1866, and served till July, 1867. Rev. E. A. Whittemore became pastor in May, 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. A. S. Stowell August 1, 1875, who remained until the fall of 1880. Rev. M. N. Reed, began his labors with the church July 30, 1881, and served till 1885, and was followed by Rev. Henry G. Gay, part of 1886, stated supply; Rev. Tilman B. Johnson, 1886-88, pastor; Rev. Wm. B. C. Merry, 1889-91, pastor; Rev. Chas. R. Bailey, 1892-93, pastor; Rev. Myron D. Fuller, 1893-

95, pastor; Rev. Joseph H. Fletcher, 1896-1902, pastor; Rev. Geo. T. Raymond, 1902, supply; Rev. John F. Blacklock, 1902-13, pastor; Rev. Geo. T. Baker, 1913-14, stated supply.

Military Record, 1861-65.—List of names of soldiers credited to the town of Salem in the war of the Rebellion, 1861-65. The town records are very meagre and faulty and uncertain. This list has been made from the best obtainable sources, and as far as it goes may be relied on as correct. Owing to the great difficulty in getting particulars of enlistment, service, etc., it is deemed best to confine the list to the names simply.

John W. Austin, William J. Bodwell, Charles Bodwell, Timothy Breen, David Bartlett, Benjamin W. Cluff, George Clark, Charles C. Foster, Issachar O. Foster, Hiram B. Foster, Benjamin D. Foster, James F. Fletcher, Jacob B. Hall, Joseph Hibbert, Isaiah M. Kelly, Moses D. Rowell, Edmund G. Kimball, Levi W. Simonds, Benjamin Wheeler, James T. Wallace, Sylvester O. Woodbury, George W. Taylor, Charles H. Thompson, Charles H. Kelly, John H. George, Jerome Kelly, Michael Haley, Ogilvia Connor, Wm. H. F. Chase, John B. Pattee, George M. Whidden, David Sloan, George L. Kelly, Edward B. Mosher, Henry W. Woodbury, Cyrus S. Dolloff, Wm. G. Cole, Charles W. Gould, Ido K. Morrison, Wm. E. Caren, John C. McArthur, John P. Bodwell, George C. Gordon, Oliver Lee, C. M. Hanson, S. B. Hazelton, Simon C. Kelly, Aaron Goodwin, Charles Newell, J. L. Prince, John Robinson, Wm. L. Stanton, Charles A. Adams, Barzilla Brown, navy; A. J. Buckingham, J. K. Sexton, Daniel Wilson, T. B. Middleton, George Sumner, Wm. McCabe, Thomas Brown, Edward Delihanty, George Watson, J. Cummings, Henry A. Chase, Aaron Hamblett, Walter B. Kelly, T. T. W. Clark, Charles Lundberg, S. A. Foster, George L. Jennings, George L. Hunt, K. S. Perry, John W. Adams, Charles E. Bailey, John H. Jennings, Warren E. Kimball, John Woodbury, 2d; Melvin Lowell, Frank W. Cluff, Edwin H. Kelly, James W. Smith, Isaac N. Cluff, James H. Foster, Wm. F. Mansfield, George H. Pattee, Benjamin F. Hall (capt.), Milton F. Austin, Charles H. Hall, Leverett C. Cluff, Benja. R. Wheeler (lieut.), Gilman E. Sleeper (lieut.-col.), Jeremiah D. Drew (col.), Orlow Austin, Charles O. Kelly, J. H. Langley, navy; Charles T. Maxwell, S. H. Wilson, Calvin Cookson, Edward M. Cooper, James Donly, Edward Drew, Henry T. Marsh, George Morton, John Thomas, John Williams, L. J. Abbott, John Brady, Charles Butler, A. M. Canfield, Thomas H. Holland, John Jameson, Antonio Leonardi, John McFarland, F. Roloff, Charles H. Smith, Benja. J. Springsteel, James R. Goodwin, Charles R. Manning, A. G. Buckman, George Howard, J. Whayland, Charles Shamboo, Wm. Sherry, Harry Kickins, Charles Gardner, Henry Farrell, J. McDonald, John Farry, Alex. McDonald, Charles Cooper.

Schools.—The earliest school kept in town was in the winter of 1744-45, and lasted two months. The schools were kept very irregularly from this time till 1800, probably not more than every other winter at best. In 1800 the town set off nine districts, and it was not long before as many schools were opened.

Rockingham Park.—The following is the latest information that could be obtained from the new management:

Rockingham Park, the million-dollar race course and country fair grounds with its club house, grand stand, exhibition buildings, stables and cattle sheds, will not be dismantled and cut up into house lots as generally believed for a

group of Massachusetts capitalists have purchased this famous resort and will provide ample backing to promote Rockingham fair and other sporting events. The new financial interests have turned over the management of Rockingham Park to Chester I. Campbell, who has so successfully staged the automobile, textile, motorboat and industrial shows in Mechanics Building, Boston.

The new company is to be known as the Rockingham Fair Company. It is incorporated under the laws of Maine for \$250,000. Frank M. Andrew, of Lawrence, is the president and treasurer of the company.

Rockingham Park was built about ten years ago by John W. Gates and a number of other wealthy New York turfmen who were interested in thoroughbred horses. When the doors opened for the first meeting more than a million dollars had been spent in the construction of the plant. The authorities stopped the betting and the track closed. Several years ago it was taken over by another company that inaugurated the Rockingham Fair. The park was recently bid in for \$100,000 by Frank M. Andrew for the capitalists that are now financing it.

The Salem Free Public Library was established with 600 volumes February 17, 1894, in a small room in the town house. In 1895, when the new school building was completed, the old schoolhouse building was repaired and the books removed there. Mrs. Hattie F. Abbott, the librarian, has 3,000 volumes in her care.

The lawyers are L. Wallace Hall and W. D. Pulver.

The physicians are V. N. Sikorsky, E. A. Wade and Lewis F. Soule.

The societies are: G. E. Sleeper Post, G. A. R.; Salem Grange, P. of H.; Spickett Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Washington Council; Junior Order American Mechanics; Granite Colony, U. O. P. F.; Enterprise Grange, P. of H.; Policy Lodge, N. E. O. P.

CHAPTER LI

SANDOWN

Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlements—Petition for Town Privileges—Incorporation of Town—Names of Early Settlers—Churches

This town lies southwest of the center of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Chester and Fremont, on the east by Danville, on the south by Hampstead, and on the west by Derry and Chester.

The surface of the town is uneven but generally fertile. The population is 380.

There are several ponds in the town, the largest of which is Philips, lying in the southern part. It is about three hundred and forty rods long and two hundred wide. Angle Pond in the southeast part, lying partly in the town and partly in Hampstead, is about two hundred rods in length and one hundred in width. The principal stream is Squamscot River.

Sandown was settled in about the year 1736, and among the pioneers were Moses Tucker, Israel and James Huse, James Graves, Thomas Wells. (See list below.)

Sandown was originally a part of Kingston, and was incorporated April 6, 1756. The first vote of the town of Kingston on this subject of which we have any record is under date of September 24, 1764, as follows:

Province of } At a Legall meeting of the Inhabitants & free holders of
New Hampshire } Kingstown held the Twenty-fourth of September 1746,
firstly Leiut John Sweat was Chosen Moderator for that meeting
2dly Voted that we do hereby as far as in us lyeth set off

Moses Tucker
John Straw
Jonathan Colbee
Daniel Hibard
Daniel Kid
Jacob Gurdey
David Straw
Reuben Clough
Israel Huse Jr
John Pressey
Benjamin Tucker
John Hogg &

Israel Huse
James Huse
James Graves
John Bond
Jacob Wells
Meshech Gurdey
John Straw Jr
William Straw
Phillips Wells
Jacob Tucker
Joseph Dow
Orlando Colby

Of Kingston abovesaid with a Certain Track of Land in said Town for a distinct Parish or precinct, bounded as followeth Vizt Beginning at the Beech Tree which is the Dividing boundary between Londonderry & Chester said Tree standing on the West Line of said Kingston and running Southerly on said Kingston said line as heretofore settled between said Londonderry &

said Kingston to the Island Pond (so called) Then running Easterly South Three miles then Northerly till a North & by West Course will Strike said Kingston Line (where it crosses the mill brook so called) as heretofore settled between sd Kingston & said Chester and from thence Viz. where said line crosses sd mill brook to run Southerly on said line to Beech tree first mentioned.

This is a true Copy taken out of Kingston Book of records

Attest Jedh Philbrick, town Clerk.

Among the first settlers were: Moses Tucker, James Huse, Israel Huse, James Graves, Thomas Wells, Israel Huse, Jr., William Straw, Daniell Kid, Orlando Colby, Paul Chase, Benjamin Tucker, Jacob Tucker, John Pressey, John Hoog, John Bond, Joseph Dow, Philip Wells, Daniel Heberd, Jonathan Colby, Rolen Clough, John Straw, Jacob Wells, Jacob Gordy, Mesheck Gordy, Daved Straw, John Straw, Jr.

A Congregational Church, embracing fifty-seven members, was formed in 1759. The following description of the old meeting-house was written many years ago:

The edifice is forty-four by fifty feet. The inside has a quaint appearance, with its tall pulpit, the top of which is eleven feet above the floor, and above which is the sounding-board seven and one-half feet square, and nineteen feet above the floor. Directly in front of the pulpit were the deacons' seats, made of two-inch plank, where the good fathers sat and shouted their fervent "amens." There are sixteen pews in the center of the house, and twenty-one wall pews, the former being six and one-half feet square, and the latter half a foot shorter. The sunlight comes through seven-by-nine glass, twenty-eight lights to each window. There are three ten-paneled double doors, and wrought-iron hand-made nails were used in building the structure, both outside and inside. Six marble columns support the gallery, in which are twenty pews, six feet square, and in front of which are four seats made of three-inch plank. The panels in front of the gallery are twenty inches wide by four feet long. The frame is all of white oak; the braces in the frame are three by ten inches; the beams are ten by twelve inches; the rafters are eight by ten inches, doubled, one foot apart, with a post between, and the corner posts are twenty-eight feet high and twelve inches square.

November 28, 1859, Rev. Josiah Cotton, a descendant of the renowned John Cotton of Boston, was settled in the gospel ministry, and continued his labors until his death, May 27, 1780. Rev. James Colloins, born in Lebanon, Conn., followed him in the ministerial work; was settled December 27, 1780, and dismissed April 30, 1788. Rev. John Webber was settled here March 24, 1795, and dismissed September 15, 1800.

The Methodist Church.—In 1795 Rev. John Webber was pastor of the Congregational Church, and about this time Methodism made its appearance. The first Methodist sermon was preached at the home of widow Abigail Fitts by Elder George Pickering. In 1800 it was voted that the Methodists could preach in the meeting-house week days, but dissensions arose between the two denominations and Mr. Webber was dismissed. At this time Rev. Jacob Cram came to preach for the Congregationalists. He would not consent to divide the time with the Methodists, so they held their meetings in barns, farmhouses and school house No. 2 until the present church was built and dedicated in October, 1835. Among those who in the early days preached

for the Methodists were Rev. John Brodhead, who was once a member of Congress; Jesse Lee, who was chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington, and two who lived in town, Dr. Abram French and William French. At this time Sandown was considered one of the best appointments in the New Hampshire conference. After a number of years the Methodist Society growing smaller, the Congregationalists had the use of their church half of the time. About 1870 the Methodists thought they could support a pastor all the time, so the Congregationalists had preaching at the old meeting-house for a while, now, only occasionally do they have preaching; but all unite with the Methodists in supporting and sustaining preaching in the town. Among the pastors for the last thirty-five years have been: Revs. Charles H. Smith, William Love, A. F. Bailey, William Thompson, W. J. Atkinson, John N. Bradford, J. H. Knott, Louis N. Fogg, Edwin Young, and A. B. McAllister, under whose able pastorate the church was entirely renovated at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars. It was rededicated on December 9, 1909. An organ was presented by Mrs. E. E. Lake of Hampstead. Rev. C. J. Mekelson came in the spring of 1910, staying one year. The present pastor is Rev. John D. Leach, who at the last conference was returned for the fourth year. A flourishing Aid Society, of which Mrs. J. U. Lovering is the efficient president. Mrs. Nellie S. Sanborn is the superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Sandown Public Library was established with state aid in 1893. It contains 857 volumes. A. S. Sanborn is the librarian.

The societies are: King Philip's Lodge, K. of P.; Sandown Grange and O. U. A. M.

CHAPTER LII

SEABROOK

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlements—Indian Depredations—Prominent Citizens—Churches—Civil History—Incorporation—Military Record—Public Library.

The town of Seabrook lies in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Hampton Falls, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by Salisbury, Mass., and on the west by South Hampton and Kensington. The early history of this town will be found principally in the history of Hampton, of which Seabrook originally formed a part. The early record history, revolutionary, names of early settlers, etc., are incorporated in the history of the mother town. Seabrook is an ocean town, and has extensive plains of salt marsh. The soil is light and very productive. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of shoes. The latter industry is extensively carried on. The population in 1910 was 1,425.

The first settlement of the town dates back to 1638, and among the pioneers were Christopher Hussey, Joseph Dow and Thomas Philbrick. The early settlers of this town suffered greatly from the depredations of the Indians. For a long period the people were in a constant state of alarm, and many of the prominent citizens were inhumanly massacred. Among those killed were Thomas Lancaster, Jonathan Green, Nicholas Bond, a child named Brown, and the Widow Mussey. The latter was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and distinguished as a public speaker. The Indians finally disappeared from their ocean hunting grounds, and peace settled over the struggling pioneers.

Among the prominent men who have resided within this town Meshech Weare stands pre-eminent. He was the first chief magistrate of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Nathaniel Weare, was an agent to prosecute the complaints against the royal governor, Edward Cranfield, and spent some time in England. His son Nathaniel, father of Meshech, was also a prominent citizen. Both resided within the limits of the present town of Seabrook. Edward Gove, a resident of the town, was a member of the Assembly which Cranfield dissolved. He distinguished himself by opposition to the Cranfield government, and was arrested and convicted of high treason, sent to England, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. At the expiration of three years he was pardoned and returned to Seabrook.

The order for his pardon reads as follows:

"James R. Where as Edward Gove was neare three years since apprehended, tryed and condemned for High Treason in our Colony of New England, in America, and in June 1683 was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, we have thought fit to signify our will and pleasure to you, that

you cause him, the said Edward Gove, to be inserted in the next general Pardon that shall come out for the poor convicts of Newgate, without any condition of transportation, he giving such security for his good behavior as you think requisite. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Windsor the 14th day of September 1685, in the first year of our reign. By his Maj. his command, Sunderland."

Civil History.—Seabrook was granted to Jonathan Weare and others in 1768.

The first minister of the town was Rev. Samuel Parley, ordained in 1765, and removed in 1775. Rev. Elias Hull settled in 1779, and died in 1822.

In regard to the meeting-house erected by the Presbyterians in 1763, the statement that its timbers came from six different towns is not improbable, for the parish of Hampton originally included more towns than that, and it was the custom at that time to contribute materials instead of money; and during its history of one hundred and nineteen years it has been occupied by almost as many religious organizations,—first, by the Presbyterians in 1764; second, by the Congregationalists in 1799; third, by the Baptists in 1828; fourth, by the Congregationalists in 1835; and finally by the Baptists again in 1859.

Baptist Church.—The house of worship in Seabrook was erected in 1763, at which date the Baptist Church in Newton was the only one of that order in the State of New Hampshire.

Rev. Elias Hull, a Congregationalist, was installed as pastor in 1799, and continued in that relation until 1817. Seabrook was then a part of Hampton Falls, and prominent among those in attendance at this meeting were Dudley Dodge and Betsey Fifield, his wife. Mrs. Dodge at least was converted under Mr. Hull's preaching, and both united with his church, July 18, 1800. First, Mrs. Dodge became a Baptist, and then her husband was baptized in 1816. Their change of views was followed by a change in the order of the church, for we find that Elder Hull preached his farewell sermon on April 6, 1817, and Elder True, a Baptist, preached in the same place on the 27th of that month. And from this time on the Baptists appeared to have held this ground, with occasional preaching by Elders True, Howe, Rand, Chesswell, Fernald, Adams, and Grant, the latter of whom in 1821 divided his labors for one year between Seabrook and East Salisbury. It is recorded that about this time Messrs. Danforth, Prescott, and Towle repeatedly occupied the pulpit as preachers.

October 28, 1828, "The Baptist Church in Seabrook and Hampton Falls" was constituted with a membership of fourteen, of whom Hannah Dow, Ruth Brown, Lydia Brown, and Anna Knowles resided in Seabrook. This infant church immediately invited as their pastor Rev. T. P. Ropes, one of their constituent members, and on the 2d of December the church was publicly recognized by a council called for the purpose, "and preparations made for the installation of Mr. Ropes in the old meeting-house at Seabrook."

In 1832 we find the second pastor of the church, Rev. Oliver Barron, preaching part of the time in the old schoolhouse at Hampton Falls. But the old meeting-house appears to have been the headquarters of the church until the completion of the academy building at Hampton Falls, in September, 1834. For the history of the Baptist interest in Seabrook from this date until June, 1859, the reader is referred to the historical sketch of the

Baptist Church in Hampton Falls. The year 1859 was an eventful one for the Baptist interests in both these places, for in Hampton Falls the Baptist meeting-house was repaired and improved at an expense of \$2,000, and at Seabrook the old meeting-house was put in order at an expense of \$3,562, \$950 of which was paid by the town towards fitting the first story for use as a town house. The old house when new is described as "rough and uncouth, with unplanned seats." "These were the pews of sheep-pen form, enough to break people's backs, and the seats raised during prayer time to fall with an ominous clatter at its close, with the broad galleries running around three sides of the house. Then the eery-like pulpit, with its flight of stairs on one side only, and its high sounding-board suspended above, with the deacons' seat literally under the droppings of the sanctuary, it being a square pew under the pulpit, the front of which projected over it, * * * it having become deserted even as a place for the children to play in before it was repaired." Concerning the repairs we again quote from the published discourse of Rev. Mr. Beaman: "The old pulpit and pews vanished to give place to the modern ones. On the outside it was clap-boarded, shingled, and the doors and windows put in good condition; also the end of the house was now turned towards the road instead of the side as previously, and twelve feet were added to the front end, while the whole was surmounted by a spire."

The renovated house was dedicated March 17, 1859, with a discourse by Rev. William Lamson of Portsmouth. Text, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place wherein thou standest is holy ground." June 28, 1859, twenty-three members were dismissed from the Seabrook and Hampton Falls church to form the Seabrook Baptist Church, and in the following September the church was publicly recognized by a council of pastors and delegates from neighboring churches. Rev. C. H. Pearson, one of the twenty-five constituent members (supplied as pastor the pulpit), from July, 1859, to March, 1860. Rev. Mr. Abbott (supplied as pastor the pulpit) from March to August, 1860. Rev. Charles H. Corey, the second pastor, came in August, 1861; was ordained September 17th, and resigned December 1, 1863. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Lyford, Rev. H. H. Beaman, Rev. Geo. Ober. Rev. C. H. Parker is the present pastor.

Congregationalism in Hampton Falls and Seabrook.—Seabrook was for fifty-seven years a part of Hampton Falls, and the leading members of the Seabrook and Hampton Falls church have always been residents of Hampton Falls.

The history of Congregationalism in Hampton Falls and Seabrook is a deeply interesting one, connected as it is with the birth and infancy of the towns themselves. As a church parish the territory of these two towns was first set off from Hampton, the ancient mother of towns. And under the name and authority of "the new parish in Hampton," "the church meeting in the Hampton Falls parish," and other similar designations, all town business was transacted for many years. Hampton Falls had no other act of incorporation besides a permission from the General Court in 1718, "to call a public-parish meeting annually to choose selectmen and such other officers as may be convenient to manage their parish affairs, etc. And the charter of Seabrook, in 1768, was entitled "An Act for erecting and incorporating a new Parish in the Southerly part of Hampton Falls." This was a practical

union of church and state. But useful as this union may have been at that time it appears to have been a peaceful one, only when ability and piety united to fill the pastoral office. Such a happy combination of qualities appears in the case of several of the early pastors of Hampton Falls.

On the 9th of December, 1711, several members of the Congregational Church in Hampton were dismissed for the purpose of being organized into a new church in the south part of the town, now Hampton Falls. Some pioneer work had already been done in that section.

While the early town or parish records of Hampton Falls afford but scanty materials for a church history, and the records have been destroyed by fire, there has fortunately been preserved a small volume of church records kept by Messrs. Cotton and Whipple, the first two pastors of the church. This volume is about four inches by six in size, strongly bound in calf and boards, and composed of about two hundred pages of coarse, unruled paper. It seems to contain most of the church records during these two pastorates, embracing a period of about forty-five years. Seaborn (born at sea) Cotton and John Cotton, pastors at Hampton, were son and grandson of Rev. John Cotton, in compliment to whom the town of Boston was named, Boston, in England, being his birthplace. Theophilus Cotton, the first pastor of Hampton Falls, has been considered by some as the son of Seaborn, but he was probably a cousin, being descended from another branch of the ministerial Cotton family which settled in Plymouth, Mass.

Title page number one is inscribed:

—Theophilus Cotton's—

Jan: 1712

The Chh Records off Hampton falls

Beging January 2d 1712

By Theophilus Cotton

Pastor of that chh.

On the next page, "4," occurs this entry under date of 10th of May, 1726, three months before Mr. Cotton's death:

"I Then took col. weare along with me to the house off John Cass & before him and the mother off John casses wife, Dealt with her for with Drawing from our communion, and for embracing the principles off the Quaquers who proving obstinate I did thereupon as Pastor of yt chh. In the name of Xt (Christ) Reject her, and Renounce her as one belonging to our communion and the good Lord have mercy on her And all hers Amen."

"Theophilus Cotton was ordained Pastor of the chh. of Hampton falls. The 2d Jan:1712: The Revd. Mr. Rogers of Portsmouth giving him the charge And the Revd. Mr. Cushing of Salisbury giving him THE RIGHT HAND of fellowship."

In 1726, the last year of Mr. Cotton's pastorate and about three weeks before his death, which occurred August 16th, he again visited the Shoals, perhaps for his health partly, and baptized seventeen children. On the second page of the back fly-leaf of the little volume we find this record, apparently in the hand of his successor, Mr. Whipple:

"Hampton, August 16, 1726. Died the Revd Mr Theophilus Cotton, Pastor of the Second church of Hampton after a faithful Discharge of that office for nigh 15 years & was Decently Buried the 18th following att the charge of the Parish."

This act indicates the love and respect of his parish; and not the necessity of his own case. The remains of this faithful minister of the gospel lie in the old parish burying lot, a part of the lower parsonage lot, nearly in front of the entrance, under a stone slab supported by brick-work. The following is the inscription cut in a slate tablet imbedded in the slab, which is of coarse freestone. The tablet has been badly cracked by the formation of ice beneath it:

"HERE LYES Ye BODY OF Ye REVd. Mr. THEOPHILUS COTTON, Ye FIRST MINISr OF Ye CHURCH AT HAMPTON FALLS, WHO, AFTER HE HAD SERVED GOD FAITHFULLY IN HIS GENERATION, DECEASED AUGUST Ye 16th 1726 IN Ye 45th YEAR OF HIS AGE.

" 'Blessed are the dead that dye in the Lord.' "

At a parish-meeting held six days after his death the selectmen were directed to settle with Mrs. Cotton; she was voted the free use of the parsonage during the summer; the selectmen were instructed to negotiate with her for the entertainment of supplies for the pulpit; and they were to "asses Every men of Estate in ye parish Excepting Quakers in order to pay the Charges of our Reverend Mr. Cotton's funeral." At a meeting November 1st it was voted to call Mr. Whipple at a salary of "one hundred and forty pounds money Annually," he finding himself in firewood and everything else. Deacons Nathaniel Weare, grandfather of Meshack, Benjamin Sanburn, and Nathaniel Bachilder were named as the committee to treat with him. Rev. Joseph Whipple was ordained January 4, 1826-7.

In October, 1734, it was

"Voted that if the people on the west part of this parish—now Kensington—hire a minister for four months this winter Ensuing the charg thereof Shall be addid into our Reverend mr Whippel Rate in order to be paid by the whole parish."

And at the next annual March meeting the selectmen were authorized and instructed to raise money to pay Mr. Gilman for this service. The depreciation of the currency was the chief disturbing cause during the ministry of Mr. Whipple, the subject appearing at most every annual meeting, commencing with 1732, when twenty pounds additional was voted to him for the ensuing year.

"And whereas the vallue of Provision is gratly Risin & the wood on the Parsonag is allmost gon," it was voted at the annual meeting in 1738 to give him £30, on condition of his signing a receipt in full. Said receipt appears on record February 29, 1739.

In 1740 the term "badness of our money" is used, and in 1743 the annual allowance was increased to £40, and this was continued until 1747, when provision was made for the annual appointment of a committee to adjust the salary under oath, making it equal to what it was at the time of his settlement, December 24, 1756. The selectmen called a meeting as follows:

"Whereas it has Pleased God in his Providence to visit our Revd Pastor Mr Joseph whipple with sickness so as he has been for some time past taken off from his Publick Labours In the ministry among us and there doeth not yet appear any prospect that he will be able for some time to Preach among us—Therefore to se if the Parish will agree to hire some suitable person for to Preach among us till such a time as Mr Whipple, shall be able to Preach again," &c.

Mr. Whipple's death occurred February 17, 1757, at the age of fifty-seven, just after entering on the thirty-first year of his pastorate, and at that date a meeting was called for the next day, when a committee consisting of Deacon Jona Fifield, Capt. Richard Nason, and Col. Mesheck Weare, were chosen to take charge of his burial at an expense not exceeding £400. At a meeting, March 15th, Colonel Weare and two others were chosen a committee to secure preaching for two or three Sabbaths. And it was voted that Mrs. Whipple should have the use of one-half of the parsonage-house for one year, also half of the garden, the fruit of thirty apple-trees, the use of half the barn, the pasturing of a cow at the upper parsonage, the improvement of the whole lower parsonage for pasturing a horse and cutting hay for a horse and cow, and also the full produce of an acre of rye sowed at the upper parsonage. At a meeting, May 3d, a committee was chosen to present to Mr. Josiah Bailey a unanimous call to settle with them as the successor of Mr. Whipple. And at a meeting, May 23d, he was offered a salary of fifty pounds sterling and a part of the parsonage lands. Declining to accept this offer, on the 23d of June the other lands were included, with the provision that he should keep in repair at his own expense the buildings and fences. This offer he accepted in the following form:

"To the Inhabitants of the Parish in Hampton falls, Gentlemen—I have calmly weighed & deliberated upon the last vote you passed for my encouragement to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry over you in this place. And under a solemn sense of the great importance of this work and with humble dependence upon the Grace & good Providence of God, I hereby declare my acceptance of your invitation and offer to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry, not doubting your readiness not only cheerfully and faithfully to make good your purposes for my outward comfort but upon every occasion to testify the same good will for me as unforeseen Providence may give occasion and above all a constant remembrance of me at the throne of grace that I may be faithful and successful in my office among you who am Your affectionate friend and humble servant for Christ's sake.

"JOSIAH BAYLEY.

"Hampton Falls June 30th 1757."

The above is the first instance in the records where Falls is written with a capital F. And Levi Lane, a man of excellent ability and education, continued until 1861 to write it with a small f in the records of one of the religious societies.

Mr. Bayley died on the 12th of September, after an illness of more than seven months. He was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1734, graduated at Harvard 1752, was ordained October 19, 1757, and died at the early age of twenty-eight, having been settled less than five years. On the day of his decease, a meeting of the parish or town was legally called for the next day, to make arrangements for his burial at the expense of the parish, and at that meeting the selectmen were instructed to proceed in the matter at an expense not exceeding £350 old tenor. Side by side in the old parish burying-ground lie the remains of the three first pastors of Hampton Falls.

All natives of the same state, two of them from adjoining towns, all graduates of Harvard, laboring in the same field, they together rest in the company of many whose spiritual welfare they sought by precept and example. A dark slate head-stone marks the resting-place of Mr. Whipple, inscribed as follows:

"Here lies the Body of the Revd
Mr. JOSEPH WHIPPLE,
Who having wisely and faithfully
Discharged the Pastoral office,
In the second Church in Hampton,
Deceased Feby. 17th, 1757,
In the 56th Year of his age,
And 32d of his Ministry, highly
Esteemed and beloved in Life,
And in Death much Lamented."

The lettering remains clear-cut, while that on the soft, light-colored head-stone of Mr. Bayley has begun to be obliterated. The latter is inscribed as follows:

"Here are Interred the Remains of the
REVD. Mr. JOSIAH BAYLEY,
Third Pastor of the Church
In Hampton Falls,
Who after He had
Wisely and Faithfully
Discharged the Duties of his office for the Space
Of 5 Years Was Received
Into the Joy Of his LORD,
SEPT. 12, 1782. Ætats 28."

Both head-stones are ornamented (?) with the figure of a cherub, according to the fashion of that period.

We now come to the record of efforts made to secure a successor to Mr. Bayley in the pastoral office. At a parish-meeting on the 2d of November a committee of five, Deacon Jonathan Fifield, chairman, were instructed in behalf of the parish to extend a call to Mr. Paine Wingate.

"At a Leagul meeting of the Free holders of Hampton falls parish held the thirty-first day of october 1763, 1ly, Voted that Col. Mesheck weare be moderator for said meeting. 2dly, Voted to renew the call to mr Pain Wingate to settle in the work of the ministry in this parish. 3dly Voted that for an allowance to mr Pain Wingate for his salary and support During his Continuance in the work of the ministry in this Parish in case he shall settle in that work here. Then be paid him the sum of sixty-five pounds sterling money of great Britton or Equivelent thereto in the Curraincy of this Province yearly and Each year During his Continuance in said work, also that he have the use and Improvement of the parsonage House Barn orchard and gardens and about five acres of Land near mescheck weares Fouse commonly called the Lower parsonage the Buildings and fences to be kept in Repair by the Parish or if it will be more agreeable to mester Wingate to have the Improvement of the whole personage lands and buildings Belonging to this Parish the fences and Buildings to be kept in Repair by the Parish as afore-said then he to have for his salary in money only the sum of fifty-five pounds sterling or Equivalent thereto in the Currency of this province to be paid him yearly and he to determine at his first settlement which he will take that the parish may be at a certainty."

Mr. Wingate's answer: "To the Church and Congregation at Hampton

falls—Hond and Beloved Inasmuch as thro the permission of divine Providence your attempts to resettle in order of the gospel have once and again been disappointed and your disposition towards my settling with you seems at present so far as I can learn in general not to be alienated or divided by our former parting and the Trials you have since made but rather increased contrary to my expectations. I may I think look upon your Renewed Call as a Call of divine providence notwithstanding the uneasiness of some whose dissatisfaction I cannot account a sufficient discouragement to my settling with you but hope thro' the interposition of divine goodness will soon be removed—I therefore now accept of your invitation and purpose by the will of God to devote myself to his service in the work of the ministry among you and being sensible of my own Imperfections and humbly depending on the help and grace of God I ask your prayers continually for me and wishing grace mercy and peace may be multiplied unto you I Remain ready to serve you in the gospel of our common lord.

“PAIN WINGATE JUNR.

“Hampton falls Nov. 7th 1763.”

Under date of December 14th Mr. Wingate chose to take the whole parsonage with a cash salary of fifty-five pounds sterling.

From another source it is learned that in 1763 a Presbyterian meeting-house was built in the south part of the town, now Seabrook. No allusion to the matter appears on the parish records until 1765.

“Providence of New hampse: these are to Notify the freeholders and Inhabitants of the Parish of Hampton falls in said province who are by law qualified for to vote to meet at this meeting-house on Monday, the Second day of Septr next, at one of the Clock in the afternoon for the following purpose, viz.: Whereas a Number of persons in said parish have Lately professed themselves of the Presbyterian perswasion, and have applied to some ministers at Londonderry, whome they Call the Boston Presbytre, desiering to be under their care, Representing that they apprehend themselves able and are freely willing to maintain a minister of the orthodox faith, and that is united with said ministers in the Presbyterian government, and have made some objections to paying towards the support of the settled minister in said parish, and altho' there is no just reason that the above-mentioned persons shuld in any Respect be Excused except that it may Probably be most for the peace of said parish that the above-mentioned persons and their Estates should be set off to act in all Respects as a Distinct Society or parish by themselves Except paying there proportion of the province tax until a new proportion thereof. Therefore to see if the parish will vote to set off the above-mentioned persons and there estates to be Incorporated if they think proper to apply for it to act in all respects by themselves as a Distinct society or parish Except paying there proportion of the Province tax until a New proportion thereof, and to pay all other charges as usual untill they shall be set off as above mentioned, the line of said New Parish to be fixed by a comtte of the general Court with Liberty for such of the above-mentioned persons as shall not fall within said New Parish to fall off with there Estates and Belong there to and for any who shall fall within said New Parish who are not of the Presbyterian Perswasion to fall off with there Estates, and belong to the old Parish, and for any who are of the



WEEKS HOUSE, NEAR GREENLAND VILLAGE
BUILT 1638



WEEKS PUBLIC LIBRARY, GREENLAND, N. H.



BROWN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SEABROOK, N. H.



WEARE'S MILL, SEABROOK, N. H.



MAPLE RIDGE FARM, SEABROOK, N. H.



BIRTHPLACE OF GOV. MESHECH WEARE, SEABROOK,
N. H. BUILT 1705; BURNED AUGUST 6, 1913

Presbyterian perswasion who have or shall have lands within said New Parish to poll off said Lands to belong to the parish of Hampton Falls.

"Hampton Falls, August 22, 1765.

Meshack Weare,
Richard Nason,
Nathan Tilton,
Samuel Collins,

Selectmen of Hampton Falls.

"At a Leagul meeting of the freeholders and Inhabitants of the parish of Hampton falls held the Second day of Sepr 1765 Coll Meshack Weare chosen moderator for said meeting.

"Voted that the people Called presbyterians in this parish be sett off as a Distinct Parish by themselves according to the foregoing Notification for the aforesaid meeting."—(Not signed.)

The following notification bears the same date as the other:

"Province of New hampse: Pursuant to a Request to the selectmen in hampton falls by thirty Inhabitants there in Desiring them to Call a parish meeting—1st to see if the Parish will Exempt the Presbyterian Society in Hampton falls from all Charges that may hereafter arise by the support of the Congregation minister or ministers in Hampton falls. 2ly to see if the parish will sett off to the presbyterian society a proportionable of the parsonage and priviledges which belong to the Inhabitants of Hampton falls."

Then follows the legal notification of a meeting for August 22d, signed by the same selectmen. The following is the record of the second meeting, held the same day:

"At a Leagel meeting, etc., Col. Meshack Weare chosen moderator for said meeting. The first article in the notification was put to vote, and it was voted in the negative; and also the second article in the notification, and that was voted in the negative."

Signed by the parish clerk.

They next appeal to the General Assembly,—

"representing themselves aggrieved at the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Pain Wingate as a minister in said Hampton Falls, that the religious sentiments and doctrines preached by the said Mr. Wingate are different from theirs and disagreeable to them."

Therefore they pray to be set off as a separate parish and exempted from taxation for ministerial support in the other parish. As the immediate result of this action a parish-meeting was held the 30th of December, at which Col. Meshack Weare, then—and most always at this period—moderator, was chosen chairman of a committee of six to appear at the General Court in behalf of the parish—

"to make a True Representation of the proceedings of the parish and to endeavor that the Petition may be Dismissed or that the petitioners may be set off in all Respects to act as a Distinct Parish by themselves."

In this last clause is found the first intimation of the town or parish of Seabrook. As to the result of the first petition of the Presbyterians the records are silent; but it appears that in the final disposition of the matter the petitioners got more than they wished, while in the division of territory which followed Hampton Falls obtained the lion's share, in the opinion of some of the present residents of Seabrook.

In 1767 they again petitioned the General Assembly "to be set off as

a Distinct parish for ministerial affairs only;" and on the 23d of November, Colonel Weare was again chosen chairman of a committee to appear and answer the petition, and "Represent the Inconveniences that would attend the prayer thereof being granted."

At a meeting held the 25th of April, 1768, it was voted that the selectmen "be a com. to wait on the com. appointed by the General Court to Divide the parish of Hampton falls to inform said com. * * * and to represent to said com. what may appear necessary," etc.

These records are copied from the first volume of the records of Hampton Falls, but the charter of the new South Parish does not appear on record until eleven years later. It may be found on the 123d page of the second volume, inscribed in beautiful penmanship. The following is the heading:

Seabrook Charter
Anno Regni Regis Georgii tertii mgnæ
Brittaniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ
octavo

"An Act for erecting and incorporating a new Parish in the Southerly part of Hampton falls in this Province." "Whereas a considerable number of the Inhabitants of the Southerly and Westerly part of Hampton falls have petitioned the General Assembly to be set off from the old and erected into a new Parish, which has not been opposed; &c."

This act of incorporation was signed by John Wentworth, June 3, 1768.

The ministry of Mr. Wingate, so peculiar in its inception, was fraught with changes in parish affairs. The dissatisfaction of some at the time of his settlement appears to have led to the final division of the parish. And the setting off of the new parish disturbed the equilibrium of the balance, and led to other important changes.

On the 19th of December it was voted that a new meeting-house, 40 by 55 feet in dimensions, be built on the vacant lot near Jeremiah Lane's; that John Tilton, Abner Sanburn, and William Prescott, selectmen, with Elisha Prescott, Samuel Prescott, and Jonathan Cram, be the building committee, and that this committee sell the pews to the highest bidder. Under the changed situation of the parish the meeting-house was at one end, and the majority of the parishioners towards the other end of the parish. And the result was that at a meeting called for the purpose October 20th it was voted that a new meeting-house be built near the center of the inhabitants of the parish. And the selectmen and two others, most of whom resided in the upper part, were chosen a committee to fix the location. To this action dissent was then and there made for three reasons: first, it ought not to be removed during Mr. Wingate's ministry; second, on account of the expense of land and new buildings, while by the terms of the deed the old ones could not be put to other use; third, because such hasty action has the most direct tendency to make confusion and lead into such difficulties as will probably ruin the parish.

The following is the last half of a request addressed to Mr. Wingate, signed by sixty-one legal voters, and dated December 4, 1769:

"And we, the subscribers, * * * your Parishioners being Desirous that the said meeting-house may be Solemnly Dedicated to the Public worship of God, and that the Duties of your Sacred Function may be by you

performed there Do hereby signify to you our hearty Desire and Sincere Request that you will Come to the said house and Perform the Same. In doing which we Trust and hope you will Honour God, acquit yourself Worthily, in your Sacred Office, and Do Great good to your Parishioners."

To which Mr. Wingate replies, December 28th, taking the ground that he had no power to change the place of worship; that the petitions of others could not convey to him that power; and that even the next, under date of May 10, 1771, is recorded the delivery of the new house to the parish by the building committee. The next document which contributes to the history of these events is dated August 30, 1770, signed by Nathaniel Healey and fifty-seven others, and states that whereas Mr. Wingate refuses "to Perform the Duties of his ministerial Function at Said new meeting-house," "agreeable to the Vote of Said Parish and the advice of Neighboring ministers," and they are obliged to hire preaching in the new house at their own expense, they "Do hereby Protest against all and Every Tax & assessment for the salary or support of the said Mr. Wingate."

The following document closes the controversy between Mr. Wingate and the party of the new meeting-house. It appears that the new meeting-house party outvoted the old, but were out-generated by Mr. Wingate:

Mr. Wingate's Resignation. A Legal Document.

"Hampton falls Dec 4th 1771.

"To the Parish of Hampton falls. Gent and attested copy of the votes passed at your Parish meeting on the Twenty-fifth of November last has been laid before me & I have observed in them the steps taken by you in order for my Dismission from the ministry in this place and a final settlement Between us—and since from your proceedings I find no encouragement to expect peace and Quietness with you in the ministry and hoping that thro' the overruling providence of God it may be most for the interests of Religion in your unhappy circumstances & for my own Comfort and usefulness I Do now agreeable to the decrees of the late Council ask a Dismission from my ministry among you to take place at the time & after the manner specified as follows (viz) That I shall receive Fifty pounds Lawfull money of the Parish to be immediately paid or sufficiently secured to me with interest until paid and shall still continue a settled minister of this Parish by virtue of the agreement made at my Settlement in this Place and shall Enjoy all ministerial Rights and privileges as heretofore except those I shall Resign by a mutual agreement Between me & the Parish—that I shall be exempt from all taxes in the Parish & shall Retain the free quiet & faith possession Enjoyment & improvement of all the parsonages Buildings & Lands now in my possession the Repairs to be kept good by the Parish, all the aforesaid right Priveledges & Enjoyments as a Settled minister of the Parish to Continue secure to me for the space of four years from next March & no Longer: that I shall be wholly released from performing any ministerial Service in or for the Parish except what I shall voluntarily consent to after the usual term of the present year & shall have Liberty to resign my ministerial Relation whenever I shall see fit short of the four years and Remove out of the Parish and in that case the Parish warranting to make Good the improvement of the Parsonages Buildings and Lands as above During the aforesaid term of four years the above sum of money to be paid & all the aforesaid priveledges and improvements to be continued to me as an equitable & humble compen-

sation for the secular inconvenience of my Removal and I Do not only ask a Dismission to take place at the time & after the manner specifed But I Do hereby Give to the Parish a full acquittance from that part of their contract which is to pay to me fifty-five pounds sterling annually as a salary and I Do hereby Likewise promise & hold myself obliged in the sum of two hundred pounds Lawfull money to be well & truly paid to the Parish in case of forfeiture that I will not improve my ministerial Right and Priviledges by continuing a Settled minister of the Parish any way to involve them in the Least Charge as their Settled minister except in the Respects above mentioned or for the hindrance of a quiet & peaceable Settlement of another minister speedily—and that I will quit my ministerial Relation & Resign all the Parsonages & other privelidges as a Settled minister of this Parish at the time & after the manner specified above all which is upon condition & firm Dependence that the vote above Receited shall be truly & fully complied with on the part of the Parish—given under my hand and seal this fourth Day of December in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and Seventy-one & in the twelfth year of the reign of king George the third of Great Britton &c

“Signed Sealed & Delivered

“in Presence of us

Paine Wingate

“Stephen Chase

“Joshua Chase

“attested pr Benjamin Tilton Parish Clerk”

On the next page are copies of three receipts given by Mr. Wingate for notes received of the selectmen. It is with a sense of relief that we come to the close of this controversy, which has been so fully narrated for the special benefit of those people in Hampton Falls who expatiate on the good old times when there was but one church in the place, and the Congregational lion, the Unitarian lamb, the Presbyterian ox, and the Baptist walrus lay down lovingly together in Monument Square. Distance ever lends enchantment to our views. Rev. Paine Wingate, fourth pastor of the Hampton Falls Parish Church, was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1739; graduated at Harvard in 1759; was ordained December 14, 1763, and “resigned March 18, 1776.” “After his dismission he turned his attention to civil affairs, was honored with office, and was for many years one of the judges of New Hampshire. Died in Stratham, N. H., March 7, 1838, aged ninety-nine years.”

Mr. Wingate lived with his one wife more than seventy years, and the births of two children are recorded. When after his dismission he was a candidate for the State Senate and for Congress, he received a full vote in Hampton Falls. At a meeting December 11th it was voted not to hire any one to preach on probation, but it was voted to extend a call to Reverend Dr. Samuel Langdon to settle at a salary of £50 lawful money annually, or £42 and eight cords of good merchantable firewood.

“Three and sixpence of said money to be as good as one Bushel of Indian Corn; four Pence Equal to One Pound of Pork; Two Pence half Penny Equal to One Pound of Good Beef.”

And the buildings and outside fences of the parsonage were to be kept in repair, “as has been usual in times past,” the lands to be free of taxes.

Samuel Langdon's letter of acceptance was dated January 7, 1771. He

was born in Boston, Mass., in 1723; graduated at Harvard in 1740; opened a school in Portsmouth soon after; was settled as pastor at Portsmouth from 1746 to 1774, after acting as associate pastor for one or two years; president of Harvard from 1774 to 1780; installed pastor at Hampton Falls January 18, 1781, and died November 29, 1797, aged seventy-five, having been settled sixteen years.

We copy from F. B. Sanborn's interesting pamphlet entitled "President Langdon, a Biographical Tribute, 1904," the epitaph on the tombstone at Hampton Falls:

"Here lie the remains of REV. D SAMUEL LANGDON, late pastor of Hamptonfalls; & for several years President of Cambridge University. His extensive knowledge, hospitality, Catholicism, Patriotism and Piety obtained & preserved the esteem, respect, admiration & love of the people of his charge & of his very numerous Acquaintances in this and the neighboring states, thro' a life of great usefulness to Mankind which ended Nov. 29th 1797, Aged 75."

March 12, 1798, it was voted to hire Mr. Abbott five Sabbaths on probation, and at the expiration of that time a call was extended to him to settle as pastor. The terms offered him were the parsonage, as usual, ten cords of pine and hemlock wood delivered at his door, \$200, and his choice between six cords of good merchantable hard wood and \$25. May 7th, a month later, this offer was increased to "300 silver dollars," and his lengthy letter of acceptance, on record, is dated June 2, 1798.

Rev. Jacob Abbott was the only one of the six parish pastors born in New Hampshire, the rest all being natives of Massachusetts. All were graduates of Harvard, for that was then the only college in the country. Mr. Abbott was born at Wilton, N. H., in 1768, graduated in 1792, was ordained August 15, 1798, and resigned April 1, 1826, after a settlement of twenty-eight years. Mr. Abbott was drowned on Sabbath day, November 2, 1834, at Windham, N. H., aged sixty-six. He preached on the day of his death, and was returning from meeting in a boat across a pond in company with two of his own sons, a neighbor, and his son. Two of the young men escaped by swimming, Ebenezer Abbott clung to the boat and was saved, while the two elder men were drowned.

April 30, 1827, twenty-nine persons had legally organized themselves under the name of the "First Congregational Society in Hampton falls," which title is retained today by the organization known only to those outside as the Unitarian Church or Society. Of the twenty-nine constituent members of this society only two survive, Robert S. and True M. Prescott. The final division was evidently the result of the "half-way covenant," for preaching against which Jonathan Edwards, of immortal fame as a theologian, was driven from his life settlement at Northampton, Mass., and reduced to poverty by the sacrifice of his real estate in that place. A similar experience has been the lot of every earnest radical reformer since the world began.

On the 30th day of March, 1832, the selectmen sold the parsonage, land, buildings, and wood, and on the 8th of October the assessors of the Congregational Society receipted for \$1,154.91, that being the proportion due said society. And at the annual meeting of this society April 4, 1836,—

"It was put to vote to see if the Society would give those persons who contemplated forming themselves into a new Society to be called the Hamp-

ton falls and Seabrook Congregational Society their proportion of the fund. Passed in the negative, six voting in favor, eight against."

But on second sober thought this decision was reversed, and at the next annual meeting, in 1837, it was

"Voted that the funds of the first Congregational society in Hampton falls be divided into two parts according to polls and retable estate of the year A. D. 1836 provided the disaffected part of said society, with such other members of said society as may join with them, shall form a separate society, and withabove form this society, producing a certificate from the Clerk of their society that they are actual members thereof."

The common fund at this time amounted to \$1,500, of which the new society received \$450. May 13, 1837, the following names are recorded as having withdrawn: Thayer S. Sanborn, Reuben Bachelder, Emery Bachelder, Moses Bachelder, Samuel Bachelder, Jonathan Cram, Jr., Luke Averill, Joshua Pike, Jonathan Cram, Stephen Green, Robert S. Prescott, Josiah Bachelder, Sherburn W. Rand, Caleb Tilton, Rebecca F. Cram, and Polly Dow, of whom Deacons Emery Bachelder and Robert S. Prescott are the only survivors. Leaving to another the task of sketching the further history of those who remained, the writer will follow those who went out.

1834. While the Reverend Mr. Jerrett was preaching in Hampton Falls a meeting was held September 18, 1834, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the expediency of uniting the towns of Hampton Falls, Seabrook, and Kensington into one Evangelical Congregational Society." This meeting was adjourned from time to time, and as a final result of the deliberations had at these meetings "the Evangelical Congregational Society at Seabrook and Hampton Falls" was formed and a meeting-house erected. This stands near the line which separates the two towns. 1835. The people of Hampton Falls united with the people of Seabrook to support the gospel. They attended meeting together at the old meeting-house in Seabrook. The Rev. Jonathan Ward preached for them during the summer. The Rev. David Sunderland was employed during the next season. He preached part of the time in the old meeting-house and part of the time in the new house. 1836. The Rev. D. Sunderland was preaching in the place when the new house was dedicated. He preached in it for several months. During the remainder of the year and a part of the next the desk was supplied by occasional preachers, principally from the theological institution at Andover. 1837, February. On the first Sabbath in February, 1837, Deacon Timothy Abbott, a native of Andover, Mass., preached for the first time in the place. He graduated at Amherst College in 1833, completed his theological studies at Andover, September, 1836, and was licensed by the Andover Association. After preaching a few months he received the following communication:

"REV. S. T. ABBOTT:

"SIR,—I am requested to inform you that the Seabrook and Hampton Falls Evangelical Congregational Society, at a meeting on the 24th of June inst., voted that the sum of five hundred dollars for one year be given you as a salary, and request you to settle as pastor of said society. They also request you to return an answer in writing as soon as the 1st day of July next, at which time this meeting stands adjourned.

"JACOB NOYES, *Clerk of said Society.*

"SEABROOK, June 27, 1837."

Mr. Abbott accepted July 1st and was ordained on the 12th, at which time twenty-two persons dismissed from the Hampton Falls Church, together with Widow Mehitabel Eaton, formerly of the old church in Seabrook, were organized into a church styled "The First Evangelical Congregational Church of Seabrook and Hampton Falls."

1855, March 28th, after an injunction was served on Mr. Abbott he preached in his own house until a few weeks before his death, which occurred March 28, 1855. It cannot be denied that he labored faithfully for the welfare of his church and community. He stood stiffly upon his ecclesiastical rights, desiring to remain where he had built himself a house and spent seventeen years of his life; while, on the other hand, the leading men of the church probably considered that they should be permitted to say who should minister to them. Under a more flexible system there might have been less friction.

The next minister was Rev. H. A. Lounsbury. He resigned in 1857. He was followed by Rev. Frank Haley in 1876 to 1881 and he by Rev. Joseph Boardman, who commenced September 4, 1881. The successors of Mr. Boardman were: Rev. Andrew J. Small, Rev. Wm. H. Woodwell, and John W. Savage, the present pastor.

The Congregational Church in South Seabrook was organized July 9, 1867, with seventeen constituent members, fourteen of whom united on profession of faith. This new church was the result of a series of meetings held in the district schoolhouse, under the leadership of Mr. William A. Rand, beginning January 27, 1867. In 1868 a house of worship was erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars, outside aid being received from fifty or more churches in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. A native of Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. Rand, at the time mentioned was studying with his brother, Rev. Edward A. Rand, pastor of the Congregational Church in Amesbury, Mass. After graduating from the Portsmouth High School, he learned the drug business with the late William R. Preston, of Portsmouth; at the age of twenty went to war as corporal of Company K, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and while in service in Louisiana was converted as the result of meetings held in camp. After he was mustered out in 1863 he was employed for two years in the wholesale drug business in Boston; then a year in a retail store in Biddeford, Me., after which he left business to commence his studies for the ministry. Mr. Rand was licensed to preach by the Essex North Association at its annual meeting August, 1867, with the church in Ipswich, Mass. Continuing to labor in South Seabrook, he deferred the completion of his studies until 1872, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and while pursuing his course there continued to supply the infant church with the aid of his fellow-students. Graduating from Andover in July, 1875, he was immediately ordained and settled as pastor of this church, and has since continued to labor with them. Mr. Rand's work in this locality has been a unique one, for which few other men would have been so well adapted. There was need that law, order, temperance, and education should be presented as prominent features of the gospel, and this work Mr. Rand has done with marked success. Like all other good men engaged in a good work, he and his work have had their traducers. But, unmoved by these things, he has labored on, interested in both the spiritual and material welfare of the community in which he has

been providentially located. Through his efforts a post-office was established in that locality several years since, and in January, 1882, he received the appointment of postmaster, and was commissioned a justice of the peace. In South Seabrook Mr. Rand appears to have found his life-work at an early age, and to be content to labor on, making an indelible impression on the character of a whole community.

The Methodist Denomination in Seabrook.—According to the most reliable information now to be obtained, the first Methodist preaching in this town was by preachers from the East Salisbury Church about the year 1820 at the South Village. About that date "Uncle" Robert Dow and Thomas Fowler, two earnest Methodists in that locality, fitted up a house for a church, and services were held there by Reverends Mr. Aspinwall, Amos Worthen Prescott, and, some say, "Reformation John Adams."

A class was soon formed there with Robert Dow as leader, and weekly sessions were held alternately at his residence and that of Thomas Fowler. Mr. Dow lived on the place nearly opposite the Congregational Church. And near the year 1835 religious services were occasionally held in the Boyd school-house, on the Walton road, by Father Broadhead, a Methodist preacher.

As the result of this preliminary work the present church building was erected in 1836, in that part of the town known as Smith's Village, at the junction of the Newburyport and Amesbury roads.

And the class at the South Village then united with their Methodist brethren at Smith's Village in the formation of a Methodist Episcopal Church organized in due form. Rev. E. D. Trickey was the first preacher appointed by the Conference to the charge of this church.

The present church edifice was built in 1836, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. In 1862 this house was enlarged and improved at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. These improvements were made under the supervision of the following committee: Jeremiah Smith, Moses Eaton, Jonathan G. Chase, True Morrill, and Jonathan Walton. In 1854 a parsonage was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars, located on the Amesbury road, a short distance from the church.

The following is the list of preachers appointed to this charge by the Conference: E. D. Trickey, Warren Wilbur, James M. Young, Jacob Boyce, Rufus Tilton, Caleb Duston, L. D. Blodgett, Joseph Palmer (supply), J. W. Huntley, J. C. Emerson, F. O. Barrows, Samuel Beede, D. W. Barber, A. C. Dutton, George W. T. Rogers, C. H. Smith, C. R. Homan, O. H. Call, Freeman Rider, H. B. Copp, J. L. Flood, T. H. Mason, William H. Hays, Hugh Montgomery, W. C. Bartlett, Lorenzo Draper, W. C. Yanson, E. C. Berry, Joseph P. Frye, George Wesley Buzzell. Rev. William Wilkins is the present minister.

SEABROOK

The Friends.—Among the religious organizations in the different parishes or towns set off from the early settled Town of Hampton, none date so far back as the Society of Friends in Seabrook. This society was organized in 1701, ten years before the first colony from the Hampton Congregational Church established itself in Hampton Falls. And the earliest records of Hampton Falls, which then included Seabrook, commencing with 1718, show

that the legal position of the Friends was at that time well defined, for in the warrants for the parish-meetings occurs this clause, "Quakers excepted." The period of their bitter persecution had then passed, and we will not here recall it. One of their speakers, a Mrs. Hussey, shared the fate of other inhabitants of Seabrook in a murderous attack by their savage foes.

Their house of worship was erected in 1765, two years after the old Presbyterian house.

This society has had no local speakers since the decease of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gove. Mrs. Gove was a very gifted speaker, and her departure in 1873 was commemorated by the poet Whittier in tender and touching lines. While these good old people commanded the respect of all, their mantle appears to have fallen on none. Their first house of worship was erected in 1703.

The Advent Church, Seabrook, was organized in 1868, with about forty members, and a church edifice erected in the following year.

Dearborn Academy was founded in 1854, by Edward Dearborn, an eminent physician and distinguished citizen of Seabrook. He endowed it with \$15,000.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

George S. Barnes, chaplain, Second Regiment; enlisted April 17, 1863; resigned April 25, 1863. William Locke, Company K, Second Regiment; enlisted June 8, 1861; discharged June 31, 1864. John Anderson, Company A, Second Regiment; enlisted October 7, 1864; discharged December 19, 1865. John Clark, Company C, Second Regiment; enlisted October 12, 1864; discharged December 19, 1865. Albert Dusham, Company C, Second Regiment; enlisted October 8, 1864; discharged December 19, 1865. Israel Partington, Company F, Second Regiment; enlisted October 1, 1864; promoted to corporal; discharged December 19, 1865. Bernard Cosgrove, Company C, Second Regiment; enlisted October 15, 1864; discharged May 27, 1865. Joseph Wright, Company I, Second Regiment; enlisted October 5, 1864. Albert Webb, Company I, Second Regiment; enlisted October 7, 1864; promoted to corporal; discharged December 19, 1865. Joseph P. Blaisdell, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; promoted to corporal; killed May 15, 1864. Julius C. Currier, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; discharged October 18, 1861. Alfred N. Dow, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; discharged June 22, 1862. Lowell M. Dow, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged August 23, 1864. Charles W. Eaton, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished. James P. Fowler, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; discharged November 19, 1862. George W. Gibson, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; died January, 1865. William Knowles, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; promoted to corporal; absent on furlough; no discharge furnished. John W. Perkins, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; died April 23, 1865. Joseph Wilson, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted August 23, 1861; killed July 10, 1863. Robert Eaton, Company D, Third Regiment; enlisted January 2, 1864; discharged May 26,

1865. Samuel George, Company B, Fourth Regiment; enlisted September 18, 1861. Henry Cook, Company H, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 10, 1863; discharged December 15, 1863. Peter Melliott, Company I, Fifth Regiment; enlisted August 12, 1863; died August 29, 1864. Thomas H. Dearborn, sergeant, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant September 13, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant July 1, 1863; promoted to captain, Company A, Sixth Regiment, December 24, 1863; discharged November 27, 1864. David A. Titcomb, first lieutenant, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 30, 1861; promoted to captain, Company K, April 18, 1862; resigned December 22, 1862. David S. Tilton, corporal, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged January 22, 1864. Jacob E. Brown, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged November 27, 1864. Robert F. Collins, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged May 23, 1865. Levi Collins, Jr., Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; died March 5, 1862. John M. Dow, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged January 9, 1863. Melvin Dow, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; killed August 29, 1862. William A. Eaton, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; killed September 30, 1864. Abel Eaton, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged July 17, 1865. Samuel Eaton (3d), Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged, date unknown. Sewell B. Fowler, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged November 27, 1864. James R. Fowler, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; died February 27, 1862. Elias Felch, Jr., Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1864. John H. Hardy, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; promoted to corporal and sergeant; discharged July 17, 1865. Moses B. Knowles, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; promoted to corporal and sergeant; discharged July 17, 1865. Elijah Knox, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged May 3, 1863. Francis Rowe, Company C, Sixth Regiment; enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged January 26, 1863. Charles L. Brown, Company A, Sixth Regiment; enlisted August 10, 1863; discharged July 17, 1865. James Quinn, Sixth Regiment; enlisted January 5, 1864. Charles Selkinghaus, Company K, Sixth Regiment; enlisted January 5, 1864. Edward A. Gove, Company H, Sixth Regiment; enlisted February 6, 1865; discharged May 6, 1865. Albert Schmidt, Eighth Regiment; enlisted August 12, 1863; not officially accounted for. William Rowe, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment; enlisted September 20, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged May 29, 1865. George N. Janvrin, sergeant, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1863; discharged July 8, 1865. John W. Locke, corporal, Company D, Fourth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1863; promoted to sergeant; discharged July 8, 1866. Charles W. Noyes, corporal, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1863; missing and supposed killed September 19, 1864. Walter N. Butler, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1863; discharged September 17, 1865. Francis Beckman, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1863; promoted

to corporal and sergeant; discharged July 8, 1865. Webster Brown, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1863; discharged July 8, 1865. Aaron E. Boyd, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 3, 1862; killed September 19, 1864. Lewis Boyd, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Sumner Beal, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged May 2, 1864. Daniel Boyd, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865. Nathaniel Chase, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 26, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Stephen W. Chase, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; killed September 19, 1864. Simeon L. Dow, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 2, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Alfred B. Dow, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 2, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Robert C. Eaton, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Morrill S. Eastman, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 10, 1862; discharged July 27, 1863. James F. Foster, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; absent, sick, supposed discharged. Albert H. Gove, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. John S. Janvrin, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged June 28, 1865. Joseph P. Jones, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862. Joshua Janvrin, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged June 28, 1865. Charles B. Kimball, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 10, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Bernard McCormick, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 10, 1862; discharged February 5, 1863. Frank T. Moffit, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 10, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. John E. Randall, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; died August 30, 1864. George W. Swett, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged June 11, 1865. Charles Stott, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 6, 1862; discharged October 16, 1862. James A. Wright, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Edwin Walton, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 11, 1862; died October 30, 1864. George T. Souther, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted January 2, 1864; killed September 19, 1864. William H. Randall, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865. Abner L. Eaton, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted January 18, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865. William T. Janvrin, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted March 15, 1864; died April 15, 1865. Daniel S. Davis, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 6, 1862; discharged July 30, 1863. Charles Hastings, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 3, 1862; promoted to hospital steward March 1, 1865. James Martin, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted August 5, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865. William T. Osgood, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted December 30, 1863; discharged June 27, 1865. John B. Tuttle, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865. Charles Brown, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted December 30, 1863. George Brown, Company I, Fourteenth

Regiment; enlisted December 30, 1863; discharged July 8, 1865. Jeremiah F. Boyd, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865. John Englebrick, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted August 5, 1864; absent, sick, supposed discharged. Hial F. Eaton, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted February 2, 1865; died June 7, 1865. Charles R. Gove, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted December 30, 1863; discharged July 8, 1865. William H. Sanborn, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted December 30, 1863; died February 3, 1864. John N. Brown, second lieutenant, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted October 9, 1862; resigned March 9, 1863. Lemuel M. Richardson, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted September 23, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. Newell F. Dow, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted December 30, 1863; died March 18, 1864. Charles H. Clark, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted August 3, 1864; died October 15, 1864. Eucher Boisvert, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 31, 1862. Robert Final, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 31, 1862; transferred headquarters troops July 24, 1863. Charles Grosette, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 31, 1862. Hugh McGuire, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 31, 1862; transferred to headquarters troops July 24, 1863. Paul Mignot, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 31, 1862. Theophel Paradis, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted October 31, 1862. Frank Jones, Company H, Fifteenth Regiment; enlisted November 8, 1862. John Loudon, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. Charles F. Laurence, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. Charles Pratt, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. James Barton, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. William J. Gardiner, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. Felix Stone, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. Kendall W. Cofren, Company H, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 26, 1862; died July 30, 1863. Moses Quarter, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 26, 1862; not officially accounted for. George Ava, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. George Brown, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted November 25, 1862; not officially accounted for. George C. Spaulding, Company B, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 26, 1862. Gaton C. Ross, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 29, 1862; not officially accounted for. George J. Busher, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 29, 1862; discharged October 9, 1863. Benjamin F. Foster, Seventeenth Regiment; enlisted December 18, 1862; not officially accounted for. Reuben W. Price, Company M, H. A.; enlisted October 13, 1864; promoted to assistant surgeon October 12, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. William Jones, U. S. C. T.; enlisted October 8, 1864; date of discharge unknown. James Bean, U. S. C. T.; enlisted October 7, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Thomas Ladson, U. S. C. T.; enlisted October 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Abraham Dow, V. R. C.; enlisted August 23, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John Francis, V. R. C.; enlisted August 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Samuel Eaton, V. R. C.; enlisted January 13, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Nicholas Gaynon, V. R. C.; enlisted January 6, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Alvin A. Gove, V. R. C.; enlisted January 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Stephen F. Knowles, navy; enlisted February 6, 1862; date of discharge unknown. George W. Randall, navy; enlisted December 19, 1862; date of discharge unknown. George Rowe, navy, enlisted December 19, 1862; date of discharge unknown. John R. Beckman, navy; enlisted December 19, 1862; date of discharge unknown. Edward Austin, enlisted September 14, 1862; date of discharge unknown. Charles Phillips, enlisted September 19, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Almon Eaton, enlisted September 9, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Michael Corbett, enlisted September 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Joseph E. Wilder, enlisted September 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Charles Welsh, enlisted September 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Joseph Byard, enlisted September 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown. William Segarson, enlisted September 1, 1863; date of discharge unknown. James McNeil, enlisted September 8, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Abraham Ross, enlisted November 8, 1862; date of discharge unknown. William Henry, enlisted September 14, 1863; date of discharge unknown. George Blake, enlisted September 14, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Charles Hinds, enlisted September 7, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Antrus Lopez, enlisted September 9, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Jacob Roker, enlisted September 7, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Daniel Kating, enlisted September 8, 1863; date of discharge unknown. George Dunn, enlisted September 14, 1863; date of discharge unknown. Peter Shields, enlisted October 11, 1864; date of discharge unknown. George Taylor, enlisted October 8, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Robert McKinley, enlisted October 9, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John C. Clark, enlisted October 12, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John D. Brandt, enlisted October 17, 1864; date of discharge unknown. John Brown, enlisted October 7, 1864; date of discharge unknown. William Ramsey, enlisted October 1, 1864; date of discharge unknown. P. M. Caventor, enlisted October 11, 1862; date of discharge unknown. James P. Whitefield, enlisted August 12, 1864; date of discharge unknown. Daniel McEllery, enlisted August 10, 1864; date of discharge unknown. William Murphy, enlisted August 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Brown Memorial Library, Seabrook.—In November, 1890, Mrs. C. P. Jackson, assisted by several other women of Seabrook, inaugurated a public reading room at her residence, and gave the use of her library. Brown Memorial Library is the outgrowth of that movement. A society composed wholly of women, known as the Reading Room Circle, was formed and seventy-five volumes were collected, when Mr. Sewall Brown of Salem, Mass., a native of Seabrook, generously donated 175 volumes and \$100 towards a building fund. In January, 1892, Mr. Brown suddenly died, and his cousin, Mr. David Pingree of Salem, wishing to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, proposed to erect a suitable building, which was accordingly built and gratefully accepted. The building was formally dedicated September 12, 1893, as the Brown Memorial Library, and passed into the possession of the Brown Library Association. Mr. Pingree has given a total of about sixteen hundred and twenty-five volumes, which have been card-catalogued by an expert. In January, 1896, Mr. Pingree and his two sisters gave \$1,570 as a permanent fund, the same being their mother's share in the estate of Augustus S. Brown.

Other donations of books have been received, and the library now contains 2,116 volumes, exclusive of Government and state reports. The library is free and has received no aid from state or town.

F. D. W. Colcord and G. R. Fellows are the physicians.

The societies are: John A. Logan Post, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps; Gov. Weare Council, U. O. A. M.; Passaconaway Council, Junior O. U. A. M.; Good Will Grange; Alfred N. Dow Camp, S. of V.

CHAPTER LIII

SOUTH HAMPTON

Geographical—Topographical—Incorporation of the Town—The Charter—Documentary History—The Churches—The Association Test—Military Record—Public Library.

South Hampton lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by East Kingston and Kensington; on the east by Seabrook; on the south by Massachusetts; and on the west by Newton. The population in 1910 was 279.

The surface of the town is rolling and the soil fertile. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. It is the fourth town in the county to bear the name of Hampton.

Incorporation of the Town.—Prior to 1741 the boundary line of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was what is called the Shapley line, the present northern boundary of South Hampton being the state line, hence the town was wholly a part of Amesbury and Salisbury, extending from the Atlantic on the east to the Town of Kingston on the northwest; thence south two and a quarter miles to the Mitchel line, so called, embracing the present Town of South Hampton, nearly two-thirds of the area of Seabrook, and the easterly portion of the Town of Newton. The town was chartered May 25, 1742, by Benning Wentworth, governor of the Province of New Hampshire in the reign of George II. The first meeting was authorized to be warned and called by Joseph Jewell, John Flanders, and Henry Currier on June 7, 1742.

The following is a copy of the charter:

Province of New Hampshire, George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting—

(L. S.) Know yee, That we at the Humble Suit and Petition of Sundry of our Leidge Subjects Inhabiting a Tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire in New England as hereinafter described, Butted & Bounded, Bordering on the Northern boundary Curve Line of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, to be incorporated into a District Parrish, have for divers good causes & considerations us moving, Granted & confirm'd to the said Inhabitants & their successors. And by these Presents of our Special Grace, certain knowledge & meer Motion for the well ordering & Regulating the affairs of the said Parrish Do Grant & confirm unto the Said Inhabitants & their Successors to be a Town or Parrish Incorporate by the name of South-Hampton within the bounds following, viz Beginning at the Atlantick Sea or Ocean on the East, at the distance of three miles North

of the mouth of the River Merrimack, & from thence to run Northerly to the bounds of that part of the Town of Hampton called Hampton Falls, & thence Westerly pursuing the Bounds of the Said Parrish of Hampton Falls to the Parrishes of Kensinton & Kingstown as has been reputed to have been heretofore agreed upon between the said Towns & Salsbury & Amsbury & Kingstown, till it meets a White Pine Stump in a Line commonly called Shapleys line, & from P. White Pine Stump due South two miles & one Quarter of a mile till it meets a Stake in Mitchells Line that Stands in a hollow or vale, at the North end of a Road & on the Easterly Side of the Said Road that leads from Amsbury across the Childrens Land (so called) Said Stake Stands three miles & a half South Seventy Seven degrees & half West from the Southwest corner of the New Meeting House in Said Parrish, Including all the inhabitants & their Estates from the Said three Miles North of the River Merrimac begining at the Atlantic Sea or Western Ocean on the East, & running Northerly from Mitchels Line (as determined by his Majtie in Council) to the bounds of Hampton Falls Parrish & then Westerly on the Bounds of Kensington & Kingston aforesaid until it meets with the Said White Pine Stump in Shapleys line So called, & from Said Stump due South two miles and one Quarter of a mile to the Stake aforesaid in Said Mitchels Line neare the Childrens land (Excepting the Lands Estates & Poles of Jacob French, John True, Jonathan Hoit, Joseph Tucker, Joseph Page, Samuel Eaton, Ephraim Eaton, Richard Smith, Joseph Todd, Thomas Selly, David Fowler, Tristram Collins, Samuel Fowler, Samuel Watson, Jeremiah Wheeler, Benjamin Hoit, James Jackman, Elihu Dow, John Eaton, Noah Dow, Benjamin Collins, Bildad Dow, Judah Dow, Benony Selly, Samuel Selly, John Eaton, Jr., * * * who are hereby annexed to the Parrish of Hampton Falls & in all Respects incorporated into the Parrish of Hampton Falls, for their well ordering & being Regulated for Parrish affairs,) To have and To hold all the Priveledges & Imunities of a Town Corporate & to be ruled & Governed in all Respects for the Said Town affairs, by the laws of the Province of Newhampshire as other Towns are. The first Town Meeting Shall be called by Joseph Jewell, John Flanders, & Henry Currier, the Seventh day of June, Next by Notification in Writing by them Signed & affixed to the Meeting House Dore Seven day's at least before the holding of Such Meeting & afterwards the Town Meetings Shall be called at Such times as the affairs of Said Town may Require in Such Manner as the Laws of the Province of Newhampshire hath prescribed for Towns. And We do further by these Presents for us our Heirs & Successors, Grant, Establish and Ordaine, That yearly once in a Year & forever hereafter namely the first Monday in March Yearely there shall be held and kept by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Said Town a Town Meeting at their Publick Meeting Place in Said Town, & there by a Majority of the Freeholders & Inhabitants presents Legally Qualified to Vote, to make Choice of all Town Officers for the Ensuing Years, and to transact any other affairs of the Town as other Towns & Parishes, according to the Laws of the Said Province do * * * In Testimony whereof we have caused the Public Seale of our Said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Benning Wentworth Esq., Governour and Commander in Chief in and over our Said Province of

Newhampshire the twenty-fifth day of May in the fifteenth yeare of our
Reign, Annoqr Dom, 1742. B. WENTWORTH.

Province of }
New Hampse } November 24th, 1742.

By his Excelencys Comand
With the advice of the Council
THEODORE ATKINSON Secy

We omit a petition of sundry persons to be set off in 1742 and a long memorial of inhabitants of South Hampton relating to the settlement of a minister as they are printed in full in the state records. The following refers to the settlement:

At a meeting of ye Inhabitants of ye town of South Hampton, Jan'yry ye 15th 1742-43, Joseph French was chosen Moderator. At ye same meeting it was put to vote wheither the Town would chuse the Rev. Mr. Odlin and the Rev. Mr. Gookin and their messengers to be assistant in Council with ye other Ministers for gathering a Church and carry on ye ordination among us, and ye vote was past in the affirmative.

A true copy.

Attest, Reuben Dimond, Town Clerk.

We voted that we would pay back again all their part of ye extraordinary charges that should arise to them by finishing ye Meeting house, setteling a minister and building for him when they should be thought capable to maintain ye Gospel of Christ among them: but then there was a condition annex to that vote: it was provided that they did not molest or hinder us in our speedy setteling a Gospel minister among us; but now they have opposed us from place to place, and from time to time they have entered their contrary desents once and agen against our Regular proceedings in an orderly way to settle a Gospel minister among us, and then put us to a great deal of trouble and to an extraordinary charge in calling in that Grand Council which set at ye time appointed, and the Rev. Mr. Caleb Chusing was moderator, and our Desenting brethren appeared in Council and objected against some of ye Council; and ye moderator ask them who they were and they said Mr. Joseph Parsons, Mr. Samuel Parsons, and Mr. Fogg; the Moderator ask them what they had against them men; they sd they wear akend; and ye Moderator ask them what they had against ye man that was to be ordained as to his life and conversation or his Doctrin, and they eledge nothing; but they said ye Province line would be moved and then they should lose the money that they had expended with us, and they had not a convenient way: The Moderator told them as to ye removing ye line that could be no bar as to setteling ye minister, for if ye lines should be moved then we must petition ye Massachusetts Court for a Parrish, and as to a way, their law provides how they should get high ways; so notwithstanding all ye objections and allegations they could make the Rev. Council did not see but ye way was clear to settel a minister among us.

All these molestations, interruptions and oppositions we have met with from our Desenting brethren since we offerd them that vote; yet now they would skreen themselves under that vote, that we are willing they should go off when they have never fullfild ye conditions of ye vote in any one article; for if our Desenting brethren had agreed with us, we should have had none occasion to have been at so much trouble and of such an extraordinary charge

in sending from town to town and from one Parish to another about ye country to call in that Grand Council, for two or three of ye neighbouring ministers would have done our business in ye morning before ye ordination.

South Hampton

March ye 29, 1745.

Daniel Brown	John Ordway	Joseph French
Nathaniel Morrill	Reuben Dimond	Samuel French
Daniel Carter	Joseph Chandler	Henry Currier
Abner Morrill	Samuel Straw	Daniel French
Henry French	Ephraim Carter	Joseph Morrill
Joseph Jewit?	Nathan Gould	Richard Fitts
Joseph Gould	Samuel Barnard	Moses Richason
Josiah Flanders	Elezer French	Ezekiel Hoyt
Joseph Jones	Joshua Clow	Ephraim Carter
Samuel Morrill	Jonathan Jewet	Orlando Weed?
Ephraim Brown	Jonathan Flanders	Paul Morrill
Elijah Rowell		

The Congregational Church.—Previous to 1742 the people at Loggin Plain (South Hampton Hill) worshiped with the Second Church in Salisbury, now known as the Rocky Hill Church. Rev. Joseph Parsons was the pastor. The meeting-house was then located about one mile north of the present church. A movement was made as early as 1735 to have the meeting-house moved to some other location, but it was not voted till 1784, when it was removed to the present location.

The Rocky Hill Church was gathered November 17, 1718, and Rev. Joseph Parsons was called to the pastorate. He was pastor for twenty years.

The church received 300 members during his pastorate. In August, 1742, Rev. Samuel Webster, D. D., accepted the call of the church, and died in 1796, in the fifty-fifth year of his ministry. Upwards of three hundred people joined the church during his ministry, fifty-three on January 4, 1756, and seventy-nine during that year. Rev. Andrew Beatie was pastor from June 28, 1797, to March 16, 1801. His successor was Rev. William Balch, who was pastor from 1802 to 1816. From 1816 to 1830 there was no settled pastor. At that time Rev. Benjamin Sawyer was called to the pastorate, and continued in charge of the church until his death in March, 1871.

In November, 1735, the Town of Salisbury voted that they would not hire a minister to preach a third of the time above Powow Hill, at Loggin Plain, although land for the support of the minister had been set off in this division. In December, 1738, the town of Salisbury voted that the meeting-house should not be moved to Stillson Allen's, nor anything be allowed for the support of preaching to those inhabitants living above Powow Hill.

Upon the death of Rev. Joseph Parsons, in 1739, Henry French and sixty-six others at Loggin Plain, above Powow Hill, remonstrated against the settlement of another pastor of the West Church in Salisbury, unless the meeting-house was moved to better accommodate them. March 10, 1740, ten persons are named in the records as excused from paying minister rates in Salisbury, if it would better accommodate them to attend and support the meeting at the East Parish of Kingston.

The parsonage land of Salisbury, in what is now South Hampton, at that time was divided into six divisions.

At a legal meeting held December 27, 1742, it was voted to give Rev. William Parsons a call "to settle in the work of the gospel ministry among us," and a committee was chosen to carry the town's offer to him and to receive his answer on January 3, 1743. It was voted that we build a convenient house and barn for the use of Reverend Mr. Parsons. His salary was "the income of the South Parsonage, with privilege to cut wood for fire on North Parsonage, and forty-five pounds in bills of credit on either province, at silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce."

The church was organized February 22, 1743, with Rev. William Parsons, Thomas Merrill, and twelve others. One month later, on Lord's day, March 20, 1743, thirty-nine were admitted by letter from the Rocky Hill Church and three new members. From this date to the resignation of Mr. Parsons, in 1762, sixty-one were admitted to the church by letter and 114 new members. Reverend Mr. Parsons' pastorate closed October 6, 1762. For nearly twenty years he had been laboring with the people, and the records show that he had baptized 344 children and solemnized 155 marriages. It was during his ministry that the great revival in New England was enjoyed. He was a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College class of 1735, and died in 1797, aged eighty-two years. After his dismissal at South Hampton he removed to Gilmanton, N. H., where he continued preaching, and also engaged in teaching.

He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Noyes in 1763, who remained until December 8, 1800. During the ministry of Mr. Noyes sixty-one were added to the church by letter, 114 on profession; 189 children were baptized, and 310 marriages solemnized. Rev. Nathaniel Noyes was born in Newbury, Mass., August 12, 1735, graduated at Yale College in 1759, studied theology with President Davis, was pastor at South Hampton nearly forty years, and died at Newburyport in 1810, aged seventy-five years.

For several years after Mr. Noyes' pastorate at South Hampton closed the Congregationalists held meetings in the town a portion of the time; Rev. Elias Hull, of Seabrook, Reverend Mr. Hoitt, of Ipswich, and Rev. Benjamin Sawyer frequently preached.

The Baptist Church.—The first Baptist sermon delivered in this town was in 1774, by Dr. Samuel Shepherd. He was born at East Salisbury, Mass., in 1739, converted in early life, and united with the Congregational Church July 4, 1756. He was baptized and taken into the Baptist Church in June, 1770, and immediately began preaching. He was ordained at Stratham, September 25, 1771. Elder Shepherd commenced his work in this town in 1774. Here in 1780 was organized the Branch Church. Until 1787 the meetings of the Branch Church were all, or nearly all, held in this town, and from 1787 to 1793 the Sunday services were held all the time at South Hampton, and two-thirds of the time at Salisbury. No reference is made on the Brentwood Church records till 1790 of meetings in Salisbury. In 1793, and forward probably till 1801, the Sunday services were held one-half the time at South Hampton, and one-half at Salisbury; after 1801 at Salisbury all the time, at what was known as the "Shoestring Meeting-House," and the Baptists of this town had the use of the old meeting-house from 1801 to 1833, when the Baptist meeting-house was built, an average of one-third

part of the time, Elder True supplying the Baptists here most of the time. Thus there have been more or less each year Baptist meetings held in this town on the Sabbath from 1774 to the present date.

The Baptist Church of South Hampton was organized September 29, 1830, with the following members: Thomas Flanders, Samuel Flanders, Priscilla Flanders, Elizabeth Flanders, Elizabeth Dow, Lydia Jewell, Sarah Barnard, Sarah Barnard (2d), Hannah Sawyer, and Betsey Flanders. The first deacon of the church was Thomas Flanders.

The old meeting-house was occupied when it could be obtained, but other denominations had a right to occupy it a portion of the time, and when it was not to be secured the commodious dwelling-house of Moses Tuxbury was freely offered, and was occupied by this church.

In the summer of 1832 the frame of the building for the new church was raised and the corner-stone laid. October, 1832, the church was formally admitted to the association by letter and delegate.

January 16, 1833, the house of worship was dedicated. The sermon upon that occasion was by Rev. Elijah Foster, of Salisbury. The enterprise of building the meeting-house was accomplished by six brethren—Moses Tuxbury, Thomas Flanders, Samuel Flanders, Joseph Stockman, Benjamin Currier, and Charles Jewell.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Jabez True, Samuel C. Gilbert, Otis Wing, Samuel Cook, George Ashby, Samuel Ladd, Palmer C. Hines, John K. Chase, Samuel Ladd, C. H. Pierson, E. A. Edwards, S. E. Brown, Erastus Willard, Joel Wheeler, S. S. White, E. A. Edwards, J. E. Brown, James W. Searll, Frank W. Tolman, E. L. Scott.

The following are the successors of Rev. E. L. Scott: Revs. S. P. Everett, 1882-85; W. K. Davey, 1885-91; E. S. Cotton, 1892-1901; E. M. Willard, 1901-02; J. E. Dame, 1902-05; H. Y. Vinal, 1905-08; A. Mason, 1908-10; R. A. Burrows, 1910-13; H. E. Levoy, 1913.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—August 14, 1830, the first Free-Will Baptist Church in South Hampton was organized with seven members,—James Woodman, Eunice Woodman, Ezra Flanders, William Carr, Mary Carr, and Dorothy Goodwin. The first meeting was held in the house of James Woodman. The second meeting of the church was held at Brother Reuben Flanders'; Elder Asa Merrill preached. The first monthly church meeting was held at Levi B. Pierce's, October 16th. December 16th, Ezra Flanders and Levi B. Pierce were chosen deacons, and James Woodman clerk. June 14, 1831, Brother Asa Merrill preached at the house of Brother Moses Tuxbury. Elder Bean, Elder Knowles, and Elder James Merrill frequently preached at this time. The first record of the breaking of bread was on November 20, 1831, at the house of Reuben Flanders. On May 15, 1833, the church united with the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, afterwards was dismissed from that, and united with the Rockingham Quarterly Meeting October 7, 1835. On July 7, 1833, their meeting was held at the old meeting-house, and on April 6, 1834, at the schoolhouse, District No. 2, and later the same year at the town house June 22d. Elder Samuel Emmons Brown preached at the town house; nearly all the meetings of the church were held at the town house at that time. Brother Charles Stevens, Elder John Kimball, and Elder D. H. Lord were among the preachers who supplied the pulpit at this time.

In 1837 we find the church record dated Salisbury for the first time. In

1838 meetings were frequently held at Allan's Corner schoolhouse. July 4, 1840, Pelatiah Hanscom was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and became the first regular pastor of the church.

A general rule was established that at church meetings each member present should make a verbal statement of God's dealing with him for the month past, and those who did not attend were required to send a written excuse.

In 1841 the services were nearly all held at the town house and the schoolhouse in District No. 2.

March 20, 1841, Elder Hanscom became the subject of church discipline, and the records say that he has had repeated personal entreaties, and he has also been kindly admonished by two or three, and we hope the trial will be settled without entering into church labor. May 2, 1842, the following certificate appears:

"This certifies that Brother Pelatiah Hanscom expresses to us, the undersigned, that he has no trial with the First Free-Will Baptist Church of Christ, in this town, from which he is dismissed this day.

"CHARLES W. HOIT.

"JAMES WOODMAN.

"AZOR G. WOODMAN."

The Rockingham quarterly conference was held in the town house May 24, 1842. The church meetings this year and afterwards were frequently held at Dorothy Woodman's at Amesbury, and at Allen's Corner schoolhouse, Salisbury. In 1844 services were held at the Amesbury Academy, Elder Asa Merrill frequently preaching. In 1845 the meetings were held at Allen's Corner and the Mills village, with an occasional sermon at South Hampton. In 1847 the church is spoken of as being in a lukewarm state. In 1848, Elder Benjamin H. McMurphy became the second pastor of this church. In 1848 and 1849 the meetings were nearly all held at Allen's Corner schoolhouse and Amesbury Academy.

September 26, 1849, the Free-Will Baptist meeting-house was dedicated. It was situated near the residence of Mr. James Quimby in Salisbury.

During the nineteen years' history of this church forty-eight persons were admitted to its membership. The church was continued at Amesbury, it being considered advisable to change its location to that thriving and prosperous town.

Other Religious History.—The population of South Hampton in 1775 was 498; in 1790, 448; in 1855, 472; and in 1880 it is 383. The income of the parsonage from 1800 to 1833 averaged between seventy and eighty dollars, and the town usually raised a sum not exceeding \$150 a year for preaching. This, together with the interest on the north parsonage money, \$263.33, was expended by a committee, consisting of two or more persons with the selectmen, and was divided among the different religious denominations proportionately to their tax. In 1810 the Congregationalists had about three-tenths of the income, the Methodists two-tenths, and the Universalists one-tenth. In 1820 the Methodists had about one-fourth, the Congregationalists one-fifth, the Universalists a little less than one-third. In 1830 Unitarians had one-twelfth, the Methodists one-ninth, the Congregationalists one-seventh, and the Universalists one-third. From 1825 to 1830 the Universalists employed as preachers Rev. Messrs. Case, Farnsworth, King, Adams.

and others; the Congregationalists, Rev. Messrs. Barrett, Sawyer, Cook, Milton, Grovenor, Babbitt, Walsh, and others; the Methodists, Rev. Messrs. Brooks, Peasley, Bulfinch, and others; the Unitarians, Rev. Mr. Turner; the Christians, Rev. Elijah Shaw; the Baptists, Rev. Jabez True, Rev. James Barnaby, Rev. Benjamin Harris, and others; the Free-Will Baptists, Miss Nancy Towle and Rev. Messrs. Boothby, Ambrose, Marsh, and others.

In 1830 the subject of selling the parsonage began to be agitated. Already the barn had been sold for a small sum, and two acres of land leased for 900 years. In 1832 the present town house was located. The next year the standing wood was sold, the site for the Barnard schoolhouse granted and that of the Baptist Church, and in 1834 the burying ground was laid out, and the remainder of the property sold in 1842. The amount put to interest for religious purposes was \$2,585.97. The income of this money in 1834 and 1835 was divided among the following societies: Deists, Naturalists, Second Universalists, Congregationalists, Quakers, Unitarians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Free Baptists, Methodists, Philanthropists, Free Thinkers, and Universalists.

The Second Universalist Society was simply an accommodation for some who had little or no religious belief, to secure a part of the income of the parsonage fund. The regular Universalist society was at this time at the height of its prosperity. It is probable that when Rev. George Richards was settled in Portsmouth, from 1793 to 1809, the seeds of that faith were sown in this town, and when, later, Hosea Ballou was settled in the same place, his biographer says, "He did not hesitate sometimes to leave the dear people of his charge and journey to other places. He went into other parts of New Hampshire, and sometimes extended his visits in Massachusetts." Among the Universalist ministers who visited the town was Rev. Sebastian Streeter, and a society was formed as early as 1815, with Joseph Jones as clerk. The prominent citizens who embraced Universalism were Benjamin Barnard, founder of the Barnard school, Col. Abel Brown, Nathan Brown, Richard White, and Jacob Jewell. In 1828, at a meeting of the Rockingham Universalist Association, held at Kingston, Mrs. Richard White was the only lady present. In 1830 the Universalist society at South Hampton was reported in a flourishing condition; the old society had been reorganized, and Benjamin Clifford was clerk. The Rockingham Association met in this town for the first time in 1832. Among the speakers present we can name Rev. Messrs. Farnsworth, Thomas King, Hosea Ballou, Thomas Whittemore, and Sebastian Streeter. In 1838 the Rockingham Association again met in this town. Revs. Messrs. Sebastian Streeter, Daniel Smith, and Thomas Whittemore preached. Of this meeting Mr. Whittemore said, "We know that if we described this meeting as we viewed it and *felt* it, we should be regarded as too enthusiastic; nevertheless, we must say that taken altogether it was one of the most precious meetings we ever attended. The conference and praise meetings were peculiarly interesting; all the addresses were marked by sound wisdom and deep evangelical feeling." In 1851, the Rockingham Association again met at South Hampton. Sermons were delivered by Rev. William Bell, Rev. S. S. Fletcher, Rev. N. Goldsmith, Rev. T. J. Greenwood, and Rev. L. B. Mason. Rev. Samuel Ladd, of the Baptist Church, was an attentive listener. In 1856 a new impetus was given to the Universalist society through the activities of the Ladies' Sewing Circle.

Rev. A. J. Paterson and Rev. G. V. Maxham came to this town under the direction of the United States convention, and regular meetings were established at the town house. Messrs. B. F. Eaton and J. J. Woodman read sermons, with occasional preaching in the summer months by Rev. Messrs. Greenwood, Patterson, Spaulding, Chambre, and others. A Sunday school was organized with J. W. Eaton as superintendent, and a library of more than two hundred volumes secured.

The summer of 1859 closed these lay services. The Rockingham Association met in this town in 1864. The preachers were Rev. Messrs. William Bell, S. S. Fletcher, A. St. John Chambre, and T. J. Borden. While at Portsmouth, Rev. Mr. Patterson was much interested in the people of this town. A large number of the inhabitants still hold the doctrines of the Universalist Church. No services have been held here for several years.

There were quite a number of Methodists in the town between 1810 and 1835, and Rev. John Brodhead frequently preached here. He was stationed at different times in nearly all the surrounding towns of the county. He was a very prominent man, chaplain to the Legislature, member of the State Senate, and for four years member of Congress. In whatever situation Mr. Brodhead was placed, he considered it his chief honor to be a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. He spent twenty-eight years of his ministerial life in this immediate vicinity, and died at Newmarket, April 7, 1838. He had a commanding personal appearance and eyes beaming with intelligence and benevolence.

Another prominent Methodist divine who preached in this town was Rev. Marton Ruter; he was stationed at Salisbury in 1815. He was born at Charlton, Worcester County, Mass., and was thirty years old when he preached here. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him five years later. His preaching was adapted at once to please, to instruct, and to awaken.

Rev. Elias Smith, a member of the Christian Church, and the father of Matthew Hale Smith, occasionally preached here.

The distribution of the parsonage money, which occurred in 1842, was a blow to all denominations except the Baptist. Our fathers set apart certain property for the maintenance of religious worship, and we cannot but regard the disposal of the property and the distribution of the proceeds among the inhabitants of the town was a great wrong.

As we review the religious history of 140 years, can we discern any progress? Has light come to the people?

There has at least one great problem been settled,—the question of *religious toleration*.

The germ of all the trouble in regard to religious liberty is found in that compact made in the Mayflower before the pilgrim fathers had stepped upon the rock in Plymouth harbor. The question was raised, How shall the ministers of the new country be supported? It was ordered that houses be built for them at the public charge, and their salaries were established. Those people who had fled from persecution themselves did not fully comprehend the principles of religious liberty or possess its spirit. In this compact of the pilgrims was the union of church and state, and immediately following this was a law for the suppression of anti-church and state sects, and banishment from the colony was the penalty for not sustaining this unjust law.

People were compelled in those days to pay for churches they never entered, for teaching they never heard, and clerical services they did not desire. The Quaker, the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Universalist was taxed for the support of a religion he did not believe.

Barstow, in his "History of New Hampshire," says, "That all ministers not of the standing order were viewed as thieves and robbers, as wolves in sheep's clothing, who had gained a dishonest entrance into the fold, and whom it was the duty of the standing order to drive out."

The law of 1791 recognized only one religious sect, and the agitation for its repeal shook New Hampshire from seaboard to mountain.

When the toleration bill was pending, in 1819, Mr. Hubbard said, "Pass this bill, and the temples now consecrated to the worship of the Saviour of the world will soon be deserted and forsaken."

Ichabod Bartlett, a young and talented lawyer of Portsmouth, espoused the cause of toleration, and finally the bill became a law, and all religious denominations in the state were possessed of equal rights and privileges.

The Association Test was signed by eighty-five, and four did not sign.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

Henry Wilson, Company K, Second Regiment, enlisted November 30, 1863, transferred to United States Navy April 29, 1864; James Wilson, Company K, Second Regiment, enlisted December 2, 1863; John Smith, Company K, Second Regiment, enlisted December 2, 1863; George Baker, Company I, Second Regiment, enlisted December 2, 1863; Ammi Farr, corporal Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted November 27, 1861, promoted to second lieutenant Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, discharged April 16, 1863; Otis S. Currier, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted November 27, 1861, absent, sick, July 17, 1865, no discharge furnished; John G. Colcord, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted November 27, 1861, promoted to corporal, discharged May 27, 1865; Joseph F. Deleware, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted November 27, 1861, died September 16, 1864; Newell F. Hill, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted November 27, 1861, discharged July 17, 1865; Stephen M. Towle, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted November 27, 1861, died November 27, 1863; Amos S. Osgood, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, discharged June 4, 1865; Edwin S. Osgood, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, promoted to corporal, discharged June 4, 1865; Charles Blumney, Company K, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 17, 1862, discharged May 31, 1863; George L. Eaton, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, discharged January 14, 1863; Evander A. Goodrich, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, discharged September 3, 1865; Estwick E. Morrill, Company A, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 17, 1862, absent, sick, July 17, 1865, no discharge furnished; George H. P. Rowell, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, died September 20, 1863; Cyrus W. Tenney, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, promoted to corporal, discharged June 4, 1865; Phineas P. Whitehouse, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862, promoted to corporal, absent, sick, no discharge furnished; John H. Hardy, Company C, Sixth Regiment, enlisted November 27, 1861, promoted to corporal and sergeant,

discharged July 17, 1865; Edwin Bragg, Company D, Sixth Regiment, enlisted August 17, 1864, discharged July 1, 1865; Thomas Bell, Company B, Sixth Regiment, enlisted September 3, 1862; Oliver H. F. Delaware, Company B, Eighth Regiment, enlisted December 20, 1861, discharged July 5, 1862; George H. Flint, Company B, Eighth Regiment, enlisted December 20, 1861, died February 24, 1863; James Frederick, Company C, Ninth Regiment, enlisted August 25, 1864; Edward J. Stevens, Company B, Ninth Regiment, enlisted December 1, 1863; Michael Summers, Company I, Eleventh Regiment, enlisted September 2, 1862, discharged June 4, 1865; George R. Huse, Company I, Eleventh Regiment, enlisted September 2, 1862, discharged June 4, 1865; Lewis Little, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, enlisted September 24, 1862; Daniel S. Davis, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, enlisted October 6, 1862, discharged July 27, 1863; John Rourke, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, enlisted August 6, 1864, discharged July 8, 1865; Abel K. Fowler, Company H, Eighteenth Regiment, enlisted February 9, 1865, discharged July 29, 1865; Israel S. Merrill, Company H, First Cavalry, enlisted February 21, 1865, discharged July 15, 1865; George Brewer, corporal Company K, Heavy Artillery, enlisted September 17, 1864, discharged June 15, 1865; William F. Dame, Company K, Heavy Artillery, enlisted September 17, 1864, discharged June 15, 1865; George H. Lang, Company K, Heavy Artillery, enlisted September 17, 1864, discharged June 15, 1865; Thomas G. Wentworth, Company K, Heavy Artillery, enlisted September 17, 1864, discharged June 15, 1865; Samuel Campton, United States C. T., enlisted August 5, 1864, date of discharge unknown; John Jones, United States C. T., enlisted August 5, 1864, date of discharge unknown; John O. P. Clifford, navy, enlisted August, 1862, date of discharge unknown; Benjamin S. Gordon, enlisted 1863, date of discharge unknown; William Delaney, enlisted August 17, 1864, date of discharge unknown.

The South Hampton Public Library was established on December, 1892, with state aid. There are at present 1,716 books on the shelves, exclusive of the state records. Israel S. Merrill is the librarian.

G. W. Palmer is master of Fidelity Grange, P. of H.

A pamphlet has been issued by Fred B. French of South Hampton dated February, 1914, entitled "South Hampton Never a Part of Hampton." The pamphlet is illustrated with maps showing without doubt that Belknap and other historians were in error in their statements that South Hampton was formerly a part of Hampton.

CHAPTER LIV

STRATHAM

*Geographical—Charter—History of Churches—Military Records—Wiggin
Public Library*

The town of Stratham is located in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Great Bay and Greenland, on the east by Greenland and North Hampton, on the south by North Hampton and Exeter, and on the west by Exeter and South Newmarket.

The population in 1910 was 602.

The surface of Stratham is rolling, and the soil very fertile and productive.

A petition signed by fifty inhabitants of Squamscot patent to the governor and council, in which they set forth that they are in number upwards of sixty families, and live very remote from any public meeting-house for the worship of God, and meet with great difficulties to get to the nearest meeting-house in the winter time (which is Exeter), that they have never been joined to any town, and that their children had no advantages for education, etc., was presented December 3, 1709, praying that a charter for a town might be granted them with the following bounds: Beginning at a rock called Brandy Rock (so called to this day), near Sandy Point, and to run up the river to the mouth of a creek called Wheelwright's Creek, and to run at each end into the woods upon a southeast line three miles. The petitioners also represented that they had the capacity and were willing and ready to maintain a minister and schoolmaster.

It appears by the records that there was a remonstrance to this petition, signed by nineteen men living within the bounds of Squamscot, in which they desire that the petition will not be granted. As for the petitioners, they say, most of them are poor people, and several of them, according to the best of our knowledge, instead of defraying any town charge, are likely to be a town charge themselves. Signed your earnest desirers.

In one of our early record books I find the following in relation to the charter of the town: Ordered and appointed that Squamscot patent land be a township by the name of Stratham, and that there be a meeting-house built for the public worship of God with all convenient speed, and that it stand on the king's great road leading from Greenland to Exeter, within half a mile of the midway between the two southeast lines of said towns, and that a learned and orthodox minister be obtained to preach in the same by the 14th day of March next.

Signed by George Vaughan, lieutenant-governor.

March 20, 1716.

The following interesting old documents are not only of general interest, as illustrative of the early times, but also furnish us with a list of early inhabitants:

PETITION FOR A TOWNSHIP

To the Honourable the Left Governour, Councill and Representatives conven'd in Generall Assembly:

We the subscribers hereof inhabiting in and about Swamscott, not lying in any Township and living att a considerable Distance from the publike worship of God, not haveing the benefitt of instructing our youth, besides many other great inconveniences which we labour under, Being now by the Providence of God att peace in our severall Dwellings and being no less than thirty five familys all well disposed to maintaine the publike ministry and defraying of all other necessary charges to the best of our abilities, and hoping that within a little time we shall increase to a far more considerable number, Doe most humbly pray that your Honours would please to settle and confirm us the severall Inhabitants extending from Wheelwright's Creek downwards to Sandy Point as a distinct Township of ourselves, empowering all such officers among us as your Honours in your great wisdome and prudence shall judge most meet: We crave leave to subscribe your Honours most humble and most obedient servants.

Andrew Wiggin, senr	William Moores Senr	James Rundlet
Isaac Cole	William Moore, junr	Charles Rundlet
Simon Wiggin	Oen Renels, his mark C	Saml Leavett, sen
Andrew Wiggin, jun.	George Vasay	Saml Leavitt, jun
Thomas Vesey	Richard Downes?	Edm Gramon X mark
Bradstreet Wiggin	Thomas ———?	Stephen England
William French	Jonathan Norris	Edward Masry Z mark
Nathaniel Wright	Mark Stacey	Thomas Spild, sen X
Jonathan Wiggin	Richard Morgan Sen. R.	mark
Thomas Read	mark	Richard Mongen, O mark
Tho. Wiggin		

A SUBSEQUENT PETITION FOR A TOWNSHIP

To the Honble Geo: Vaughan, Esq. Lt. Govr & Commander in Chief of his Majesties Province of N. Hampr & to his Majesties Council of ye Prov: aforesaid:

The Petition of his Majties good subjects sundry the Inhabitants of ye town of Exeter: Most humbly *shewith*:—

The great hardships & Inconveniences which we (yr Honrs Petitioners) are made the subjects of by a late order from the Honble Board:—(viz.)—yt all ye Inhabitants of Exeter to ye eastwd of west creek line should be joyned to ye Parish of Greenland, in answer to a petition presented by Mr. Josh: Weeks subscribed by sundry the inhabitants of the town of Exeter aforesd, praying to be added to ye sd Parish of Greenland, for that we ye subscribers who are on ye east side of sd line never had any knowledge of sd Petition till after 'twas p'sented & then not seasonably enough to counter Petition before ye ordr

May it Please yr Honrs:

We have once & again Petitioned to be made a township: yt is, ye Inhabitants of Swampscutt Patent wrof we are some and Intend one address more to yr Honrs on the same head, tho' were that nothing at all we cannot but

represent to yor Honrs the gt hardship we labour under on acct of ye ord^r aforesd inasmuch as there is a majr numbr yt never knew of sd Petition (that are joynd to ye Parish of Greenland by ye ord^r made upon it) than those that signed it. Whereupon we cannot but humbly pray for a Counter Ord^r to the Order aforesd at least for so long a time as till both p'titions may have a hearing wth will be a plain means to a final determination of the matter. However all is submitted to yor Honrs by yor Honrs most obedt servts

ANDREW WIGGIN
THOMAS WIGGIN
JONATHAN WIGGIN
WILLM FRENCH.

Jany 4th 1715-16.

PETITION TO BE SET OFF A TOWNSHIP

To his Honour George Vahan Esqr Lieut Governour and commander in cheif in & over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England, & to his Majesties honoured Counsell for sd Province:

We the Inhabitance of Quamescuk patent, humbly *sheweth*:—The very bad circumstances we lay under by reason of our great distance from the publick Worship of God and haveing no benifitt of any School, notwithstanding we have ever paid our proportion to the School of Exeter, and are now by the Providence of God increased to shuch a number as we hope we are able of ourselves to maintain a Minister & a school & other town charges as shall nessesarily fall upon us, with our proportion of publick assessments: Therefore we your petitioners does humbly pray that your Honours would pleas to set us of from all other Towns and Parishes and grant us a Township by ourselves & bound us as followeth: viz. Beginning at Sandey Point bounding upon Exeter river untill it comes into Wheelwrights Creeks mouth & from thence upon a southeast line three miles into the land; from sd Sandey point to run three miles into ye land upon a southeast line with an head line according to ye sd Patent, which will be greatly to the joy & satisfaction of your petitioners whose names are under written.

We your Petitioners does further humbly beg leave to inform yours honors of our ill conveniences, being laid some times to one town & some times to another & all wayes a great distance from the Publick worship of God; with submission we would pray your honors to consider which is most reason—Whether those men which lay near Greenland should joyn with us your petitioners, or all we avall to them: We submitt to your honors pleasure.

Dated this tenth day of January Inst. 171⁵/₁₆

Simon Wiggin	Stephen England	Benjamin Palmer
Andrew Wiggin	John Haniford	Moses Rallins
Thomas Vezey	William Powell	Aaron Rallins
William French	Owen Runals, senior	James Robison
Jonathan Wigen	Owen Runalls, juner	Samll Green
Moses Leavitt juner	James Palmer	Edward Fifield
Richard Calley	Edward Maservy	Thomas Rallins

David Robison	John Searll	Jonathan Clark
Joseph Rallins	James Keniston	Nathaniel Folsom
Arthur Benitt	Richard Crockett	Richard Morgan
Joseph Hoitt	John Satchell	Nathaniel Stevens
John Mead	John Sinkler	John Robarts
Matthew Tomson	Joseph Mason	James Dorety
William Moore	Samuel Piper	Daniel Leavitt
George Veasey	Gillies Brier	Abraham Stockbridge
Thomas Wiggins senr	Thomas Toms	John Jones
Thomas Wiggins, junr	John Pett	Widow Leavitt
John Wiggins	Thomas Brier	Israel Smith
Daniel Moody	William Scamon	Benja Leavitt.
John Mason	Satchell Rundlett	

The first town meeting in Stratham was held April 10, 1716. Capt. Andrew Wiggin was chosen moderator; David Robinson, town clerk. A committee of five was appointed to build a meeting-house. The committee consisted of Capt. Andrew Wiggin, George Veasey, Nathaniel Ladd, Joseph Rollins, and William Scammon. It was voted that the house be forty-eight feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and twenty feet stud. At a subsequent meeting it was voted to raise the meeting-house on land of Daniel Leavitt. (This was near the site of the present Congregational Church.) At a legal meeting held August 15, 1716, William Moore was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly, January 2, 1717. Andrew Wiggin was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly. It appears by the record that he served as representative until 1744 (and David Robinson as town clerk forty-seven years, or until 1763). At the same meeting it was voted that Capt. Andrew Wiggin and Thomas Rollins shall entreat with a minister to preach three or four Sabbaths in the year by way of contribution.

March 25, 1717, it was voted that Mr. Rust shall preach in the town, if he be willing, for a quarter or half a year.

April 24, 1717, a committee appointed for the purpose, report an agreement with the Rev. Henry Rust to come and settle among them as a minister of the gospel. The first year to give him sixty pounds, second year, seventy pounds; third year, eighty pounds; one-third to be paid in corn, pork, and beef, the other two-thirds in money, and one hundred pounds in money, to be paid in four years toward building him a house.

The Rev. Henry Rust, upon the consideration of the terms was engaged to settle.

March 25, 1718, voted that the Rev. Mr. Rust shall be ordained as soon as convenient, and the providing for the ordination be done by contribution, and that Capt. Andrew Wiggin's house shall be the place for the people to carry on and provide for the ordination. It was voted that Capt. Andrew Wiggin shall have liberty to set in whatever seat he pleaseth.

It is stated in Bouton's provincial papers that Mr. Rust died in 1740; this is a mistake; he died in March 20, 1749. At a town meeting that year it was voted that the reverend ministers, who were his bearers, should each preach one-half day in the meeting-house. At the same meeting it was voted to pay his son Henry, who was the executor, £163, old tenor, as soon as possible, he to give acquittance unto said town from all demands of his father's salary from this day.

At a meeting held October 4, 1716, it was voted, "That every man In the town Shall Bare his one charge toards the Raising of the said meeting-house." There were nine individuals who "entred thare decents" against this vote. The meeting-house was built in 1718. The pews being "built with winscot worke and all of a kind." Each man was obliged to build his own pew, keep it in repair, to maintain all the glass against it, and he must build, too, on the spot assigned him. The 1718 meeting-house was replaced by a new building in 1768, and that in turn by the present one in 1837.

The town voted, "that when the cometei have seatid the meeting house every person that is Seatid shall Set in those Seats or pay five shillings Pir day for every day they set out of there Seates in a disorderly manner to ad-vaince themselves higher in the meeting house."

The officers chosen annually were a moderator, clerk, constable, five selectmen, two assessors, a committee of three to call the selectmen to account, tithingmen, surveyors of highways and fences. It was voted at this meeting that James Palmer's barn be a sufficient pound for the year ensuing. At the annual meeting in 1727, George Veasey, Jonathan Wiggin, and Moses Leavitt were appointed a committee to sell the common land and buy a bell for the meeting-house. In 1730, Andrew Wiggin and Richard Calley were appointed a committee to strengthen the steeple for the safety of the ringing of the bell at the charge of the town. At the same meeting it was voted that there be a committee chosen to appoint a place or places for a schoolhouse or houses in town. At the annual meeting, 1733, voted that there shall be a schoolhouse built by the mouth of the lane by Mr. Jonathan Chase's, by the way that leadeth to Jonathan Clark's, and another the south side of Joshua Hill's house.

At a meeting, in 1733, a committee was chosen to take down the bell, which is broke, and send it to London to be new cast.

"To the Inhabitants qualified to vote in Stratham, Greeting: Inasmuch as there is much uneasiness among the people of this town under the Rev. Mr. Rust's ministry, that they are obliged to go to other towns on Sabbath days to hear the word of God preached to them more agreeable to the wonderful outpouring of God's Spirit of late, and Mr. Rust has been applied to, to call a Church meeting, to but a Church meeting can't be obtained. These are therefore in his Majesty's name to notify you to meet at the meeting-house on Friday, the 30th day of September, at 2 O'clk p. m., to know the mind of the town in respect to the ministry, and to choose a committee to agree with some person qualified for the ministry, and that is a friend to and a subject to the wonderful outpouring of God's Spirit at this day to preach to the people in the meeting-house one half each Sabbath day for as long a time as shall then be agreed on. This by the request of a number of Freeholders in this town. Given under hands at Stratham, Sept. 21, 1746.

"BENJAMIN NORRIS,

"NOAH BARKER,

"JOSEPH MERRILL,

"THEOPHILUS RUNDLETT.

"Selectmen of Stratham."

Rev. Joseph Adams, the second minister of the town, it seems by the record, had preached for two or three years, more or less, in town previous to the death of Mr. Rust, for it was voted in town meeting in 1746 that

Rev. Joseph Adams be invited to settle as a minister of the gospel in Stratham. Rev. Joseph Adams died in Stratham, February 24, 1785, aged sixty-six, having served as minister for the town thirty-eight years,—ordained March 20, 1747.

During Mr. Adams' ministry a difficulty occurred respecting the singing in church. The singers wished to break up the old habit of "lining," as it was called—the deacon reading one line at a time for the choir to sing. It was settled by a compromise. The town voted that the deacon should "line" half the time. They had the bass-viol in those days, and the deacon said they had "got a fiddle into the church as big as a hogs-trough."

November 10, 1785, a petition, signed by 101 legal voters, was presented to the selectmen for a town meeting, to see if the town would vote to give Rev. James Miltimore a call to settle as a minister of the gospel in this town. Meeting held November 28, 1785, Hon. Paine Wingate, moderator. Voted to give Mr. Miltimore a call, chose a committee of thirteen to present the call to Mr. Miltimore, and to take into consideration what support he should have.

The committee reported that he have ninety pounds lawful money annually as a salary, have the use of the parsonage land and a house at the expense of the town. The report was accepted.

Mr. Miltimore's letter of acceptance, addressed to the inhabitants of the town of Stratham, was read in town meeting, January 2, 1786.

He was ordained February 1, 1786.

Rev. James Miltimore was dismissed from the ministry in Stratham, at his request, by vote of the town October 5, 1807.

List of Pastors.—Henry Rust, Joseph Adams, James Miltimore (graduated at Dartmouth College, 1774), Jacob Cummings (Dartmouth College, 1819), 1824 to 1834; William J. Newman, 1836-49 (Joseph R. Whittemore, one and one-half years stated supply); John M. Steele, sixth pastor, installed November 30, 1853. He was succeeded by Edward C. Miles, Levi Goodrich, Albert B. Peabody, Geo. W. Savory, Geo. A. Foss, Henry E. Green and Geo. E. Lake.

1791. Voted to have the bell belonging to the town cast over, and that all those of the Baptist Society and the people called Quakers, who object to the vote, may give in their names to the selectmen before the assessment is made and be excused from any tax on account of casting over said bell. It was voted at the annual meeting in 1795 that every man may wear his hat if he pleases.

At the annual meeting in 1799 it was voted to build four new school-houses; voted to purchase the stuff this year and build them next year. At the annual meeting in 1803 it was voted to raise \$300 for schools, and that each district may hire a schoolmistress two months, and pay her out of the said \$300.

In 1778 Maj. Benjamin Barker and Maj. Mark Wiggin were chosen delegates to attend the first state convention at Concord, to be holden June 10, 1778.

At the annual meeting in 1786, a committee consisting of N. Rollins, Andrew Wiggin, Jr., and Stephen Piper, was chosen to sell the upper parsonage lot (so called) and apply the money towards the purchase of Capt. Jonathan Wiggins' house and lot for the use of the Rev. James Miltimore.

At the annual meeting in 1809, Nathan Wiggin, Phinehas Merrill, Esq., and George Wingate were chosen a committee to inspect the schools. This was the first board of superintending school committee in town.

In 1829 it was voted to instruct the selectmen to purchase a farm for the use of the poor in town.

In 1837 the town meeting-house was taken down, the Congregational Society built a new church the same year, and prepared a room in the basement for the purpose of holding town meetings. From 1717 to 1837 the warrants for town meetings called the voters to meet at the town's meeting-house.

A petition signed by twenty-four legal voters was presented to the selectmen to lay out a cemetery. In accordance with this vote a lot was selected near the Baptist Church, on land of Andrew Wiggin, Esq., at a cost of \$300.

At the annual meeting in 1877 it was voted to build a town house, and that the sum of \$3,500 be raised for that purpose. Josiah B. Wiggin, Freeman H. Burleigh, James W. Rollins, and Otis B. French were appointed a committee to locate said house, and report at an adjourned meeting. At the adjourned meeting the committee reported in favor of a lot offered by George Wingate, near the postoffice. The report was accepted and adopted. Freeman H. Burleigh, James W. Rollins, and Charles W. Jones were appointed a building committee.

At the annual meeting in 1878 it was voted to sell the town farm, accordingly it was sold to E. J. Folsom for the sum of \$3,500 by John N. Thompson, chairman of selectmen.

Baptist Ministers.—The following is a list of the Baptist ministers from the organization of the church: Samuel Shepherd, Samuel Cook, Samuel L. Gilbert, J. H. Learned, Thomas Archibald, John M. Wedgwood, Benjamin Knight, Charles Newhall, William H. Dalrymple, Jacob Tuck, M. B. Laning, Noah Hooper, Henry Stetson, H. N. Wiggin, I. W. Coombs, Frederick W. Klein, F. J. Franklyn, Wm. H. Thorne, Thomas S. Sparks, Henry Y. Vinal.

The first Baptist church was erected June, 1771. The present church was erected in 1840.

Christian Ministers.—The following is a list of the ministers of the Christian Church from its organization in 1812: Noah Piper, Frank K. Stratton, James L. Pierce, William B. Cottle, John W. Tilton, Henry C. Plaisted, George W. Thompson, George E. Merrill, A. H. Martin, Harriet Freeman, J. H. Mugridge, 1889-90, 1894-97, 1903-13; E. K. Amazeen, 1890-1902; Arthur Varley, 1892-94; J. A. Bealright, 1897-99; Geo. H. Kent, 1899-1902; D. C. Crafts, 1902-03.

The Christian Church building was erected in 1840.

The Free-Will Baptist Society ceased to exist and its church building was torn down about 1895.

All the churches in Stratham are now cooperating as the "Federated Churches," holding services in different churches alternately. P. S. Sailor is pastor.

MILITARY RECORD

Revolution.—On April 19, 1775, the British attacked Concord, Mass. One day later, April 20, with no means of communication more rapid than horsemen, the news of the march of the British troops, and that they and

the patriots were fighting, had reached Stratham, the people had been notified, had assembled in town meeting, had ordered a company of twenty-five men to reinforce their brethren in Massachusetts, had fixed the rate of their compensation—eight dollars a month—the town to furnish powder, ball, flints, and provision, and a committee of three, Stephen Piper, Benjamin Barker, and Captain Pottle, were charged with the duty of seeing that those twenty-five men were provided with supplies during the expedition. There are charges in the town books that year for such unaccustomed items as guns, flints, lead, biscuits, pork, etc., bought for the soldiers. A supply of blankets was secured from domestic stocks, and the men hurried away to Massachusetts. In all the history of that uprising, no town acted more promptly, systematically, and intelligently than ours. In most cases men went forward on their own responsibility with little or no arrangement for sustenance. Stratham men marched under the official authority of their town, paid and maintained by it.

Stratham furnished one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, eight lieutenants, two ensigns, and as far as our record shows, 153 privates,—a total of 171 officers and men. The following is a partial list of soldiers from Stratham who died in service during the Revolutionary war: William French, Josiah Piper, William Brasbridge, John Tilton, Thomas Wiggin, Joseph Jewett, John Taylor, Robert Kimball, John Goss, John Foss, Joseph Thurston, Joseph Burleigh, Levi Chapman, Coher Wiggin, Nichols Mason.

War of the Rebellion.—Names of soldiers from Stratham who served in the war of the Rebellion: Horace J. Willey, Levi W. Colbath, Josiah N. Jones, J. Osborne Jones, George H. Rundlett, John H. Chase, Charles H. Chase, Howard M. Chase, John L. Chase, John Murphy, John H. Whidden, Bennet Leighton, Cassius C. French, George W. French, Charles W. French, Daniel J. Wiggin, Alonso Wentworth, William Wentworth, Jeremiah H. Jones, Frank L. Rundlett, George Dearborn, John W. Bride, George Smith, George Chapman, Jacob Wentworth, Lawrence B. Otis, Charles Midwood, John W. Chase, Levi Chase, Alvin S. Wiggin, Henry F. Brown, William M. Upton, Charles H. Plaisted, William H. Hawkins, Oliver S. Pearson, John L. Sinclair, Robert Innis, John W. Mason, Thomas H. Brown, George F. Smith, John Sanborn, Alexander Moore, George B. Wiggin, Jonas Pearson, William Rodman, Charles A. Lord, Samuel B. T. Goodrich, Samuel M. Pearson, Howard M. Rundlett, Robert Miles, Charles H. Robinson, Thomas Barker, William H. Huntress, Rufus L. Jones, James M. Bowley, Walter S. Weeks, William H. Yeaton, Ezra Bartlett, George W. Bowley.

Phineas Merrill, Esq., was perhaps in his day one of the most useful and eminent men that this town has produced, born in 1767. He was representative several years, and for many years town clerk and one of the selectmen. Widely known as a civil engineer, his surveys of land are pronounced by modern surveyors as very accurate. He taught all the schools in town for a good many years, was the author of a series of arithmetics, published a map of the town in 1793; also about 1800 a map of Exeter and a map of the state. A very accomplished penman, specimens of his work with the pen compare favorably with the best we see now. He died in the prime of life, 1815.

We have had other distinguished men, such as Paine Wingate, Dr. Josiah

Bartlett, and the Hon. Judge Daniel Clark, who have been members of Congress.

Dr. Josiah Bartlett, Jr.—Probably no man ever lived in Stratham who was more popular and generally respected than he. His fine personal appearance, with his cheerful social qualities, made him a universal favorite. His practice was extensive not only in this but surrounding towns. He was for many years one of the main pillars of the Congregational Church. His untimely death in the midst of his usefulness by drowning on his return from a medical convention in New York, by the giving way of a bridge in May, 1853, was not only a calamity to his family, but to this whole community.

The Stratham Public Library is the outgrowth of a subscription library organization called the Literary and Social Union, started in 1876. Their library books came into the possession of the town in 1891. That year it received aid from the state and occupied a room in the town hall with over two thousand volumes in 1906. Previous to the subscription library, there were several library associations; the first one was organized December 10, 1793. Apparently there was then or had been recently another library in town, as they called theirs "The Stratham New Library," afterward they called it "The Stratham Union Library," until its close in 1822. A similar association was formed January 1, 1863, under the name of the "Stratham Athenaeum."

The Wiggin Library building was erected in 1912 by Mrs. Emma B. Wiggin, in accordance with the wishes of the late George A. Wiggin. Marion Wiggin is the librarian. There are 2,623 volumes on the shelves.

Edward Tuck purchased and gave to the town Stratham Park in 1906. The tablet on the summit of the hill was designed and made by Lester W. Lane of Stratham.

The societies are the Winnecutt Grange, Bunker Hill Council and Junior O. U. A. M.

CHAPTER LV

WINDHAM

Geographical—Civil History—Military—Churches—Public Library

Windham is bounded on the north by Londonderry and Derry, on the east by Salem, on the south by Salem and Pelham, on the west by Hudson, Beaver River, or Londonderry. It is thirty-five miles northwest of Boston, Mass., thirty-three southwest of Concord, N. H., ten miles east of Nashua, twelve miles west of Haverhill, Mass., fifteen miles southeast of Manchester, and ten miles northwest of Lawrence, Mass.

The population in 1910 was 651. The acreage of the town is 15,754 acres.

Gaentake or Beaver River is the principal stream, which flows out of Tsienneto (Shometo) or Beaver Lake, in Derry, and flows through Windham in nearly a southerly direction, and empties into the Merrimac River at Lowell, Mass. There are six lakes, called ponds, namely,—Spruce Pond, Hittititty, Mitchell's, Golden's, Cobbett's, and Policy.

Cobbett's Pond is two miles in length, is the second in size, and covers 1,000 acres. It lies in a basin, is beautiful for situation, and from its shores in places rise well-cultivated farms or wooded hills. Policy Pond lies partly in Salem, is the largest in area, and extends over ten hundred and seventeen acres. This is also a lovely sheet of water, and is much frequented by pleasure parties from the cities.

Causes for the Settlement.—Windham from 1719 to 1742 was a parish of Londonderry, a part and parcel of that historic town. Consequently the early history of the two towns is indissolubly connected. It will be impossible to speak of the first settlements here and the characters of the settlers without speaking of the causes which induced the emigration and settlement of our Scottish ancestors in the wilderness, and of their political and religious influences which aided so powerfully in the development and formation of their minds and characters, giving those characteristics which contributed to the success of the new settlement, to the high honor which has ever been accorded to it, to the remarkable intelligence of its people, and the great influence which has gone out from it during these succeeding generations. The causes were of a politico-religious nature, closely connected with the times in which they lived.

During the reign of King James I, of England, a large portion of the six northern counties of Ireland fell to the king, being the sequestered estates of his rebellious Irish subjects.

To hold in check the wild and turbulent spirits of his Irish subjects he induced a large emigration of his Scotch countrymen to the Province of Ulster, Ireland. This was in the year 1612. In 1613 the first Presbyterian Church ever established in Ireland was established by these Scotch emigrants at

Ballycorry, County of Antrim. The Scotch emigrants were stern Presbyterians; the native Irish were ignorant Roman Catholics. They were different in blood and in religion. The Scotch settled on the lands from which the Irish had been expelled, and in consequence of this fact, the unlikeness of the races in manners and customs, and of the distinctness in race and religion; a bitter feud existed between them. Marriages were not contracted by representatives of the different nationalities.

In 1641 the Catholics massacred over forty thousand Protestants. But a change soon occurred in the government; royalty fell, the protectorate was established, a man was placed at the helm who was both able and willing to protect the Protestants from their enemies.

In 1649 the strong arm of Cromwell bore an avenging sword, punished the Catholics, and brought peace to the country.

On the accession, in 1660, of Charles II to the throne of England, his brother James (afterwards James II) was appointed viceroy of Scotland. He was a bigoted Catholic, and the Scotch Presbyterians were the legitimate objects of his hate. The fires of persecution were rekindled; the sword was again unsheathed and bathed in the "blood of thousands of slaughtered saints."

In consequence of this persecution thousands of the Scotch fled to Ireland and joined their Protestant countrymen there, and among them were many of the fathers and the mothers of the first settlers of Windham and Londonderry.

In 1688-89 occurred the memorable siege of Londonderry, Ireland. Many Scotchmen from Scotland rallied to aid the Scotchmen of Ireland, then residents of that city. The heroic nature of the defense, celebrated in history, is hardly surpassed in the annals of any people. Many of those who were young at the time of the siege were the sturdy men who came in 1719 and afterward, and helped to found this settlement. They sought in the new world a large degree of religious and political liberty than the old world afforded. They came in manhood's strength, prepared the rude habitations, broke the ground, scattered the grain which the rich and virgin soil would bring forth into abundant harvests. Then the old people came—men who were stalwart and strong during the defense of the city—and shared with them the joys as well as the perils of the new life in the wilderness. Many letters came direct from the "bonnie blue hills" of Scotland.

Such was the nationality and such the education derived in the school of trouble, war, and adversity of the early settlers, and the characteristics thus developed enabled them to triumph over all obstacles in the hard life in the wilderness. From the fact that the early residents were called Scotch-Irish, on account of a prior abode in Ireland, many have supposed that it denoted a mixture of Scotch and Irish descent, but such is not the fact. The blood of Scotia and Erin did not flow commingled in the veins of the first emigrants. "They were of Scottish lineage, pure and simple," and the terms Scotch-English or Scotch-Irish, so far as they imply a different than Scotch origin, are a perversion of truth and false to history.

First Settlements.—The first settlements in Windham were made near Cemetery Hill as early as 1720, and in the locality called Stone Dam. At the latter place, near Batten's mills, in Pelham, David Grigg and Alexander McCoy, each of Scottish blood, the former of Londonderry, Ireland, the

latter from the Highlands of Scotland, settled, according to an old record, in 1721. The place was then an unbroken wilderness—no trails or paths through the forest save as they made them by spotting trees. John Waddell, on the highest point of land near Cemetery Hill, was an early pioneer, and built the first house in town. In 1723, "Daddy" John Dinsmoor, the emigrant, located on the line between Windham and Londonderry, at what is now known as the Hopkins' farm. He had been an Indian captive, but was released, and came to Londonderry. His father was a native of Crehenmead, Scotland, and he himself was the ancestor of the two governors of that name, of Robert Dinsmoor, the "Rustic Bard," and all the Dinsmoors of Windham. About 1730, Samuel Morison, son of James and grandson of John Morison, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, located in the range. He was the ancestor of the Morisons of the town and of the writer. Thomas Morison, his cousin, settled about the same time near him. He afterwards settled in Peterborough.

In 1733, Henry Campbell, born in Londonderry, Ireland, son of Daniel, of Scotland, settled in the west part of the town, and where his descendants "live unto this day." About this same time Alexander Simpson and Adam Templeton struck for settlement here.

John Cochran, also of Scotch blood, came in 1730, and upon his farm, which he hewed from the wilderness, his descendants have since lived. Alexander Park and John Armstrong appeared soon after.

These are some of the pioneer fathers: William and Robert Thompson, Joseph Waugh, Thomas Quigley, Alexander and James Dunlap, John Kyle, John Morrow, Hugh Graham, John and James Vance, Samuel and William McAdams, James Gilmore, Andrew Armour, John Hopkins, Daniel Clyde, William Thorn, John Stuart, Francis Langlie, Hugh Brown, Samuel Kinkead, Alexander Ritchie, William Jamison, Nathaniel Hemphill, James Caldwell, and others, who were here in early times, and not a single descendant of any one of whom bearing their names live in town today.

The First Settlers.—Immediately after the first settlement had been made in Londonderry, near what is now Derry East Meeting-house, individuals went out to work in summer upon the more distant glebes and returned to the more populous settlement in the winter. Many of the young men would thus live several years, laboring to provide a home for their future companions. Then they went or sometimes sent to Ireland for the brave lass who had consented to cross the wide ocean, braving the dangers of the deep and the perils of the wilderness to meet her stern lord in the forest home. Land was cheap, and John Hopkins bought a large tract for a web of linen cloth. Neighbors were far apart, oftentimes as much as three miles, and it was said "we were obliged to go three miles to borrow a needle, not being able to buy one."

Then there were no grist-mills nearer than Haverhill or Andover, Mass.; so the grain was carried upon poles which trailed from the horse's back. They broke their corn into meal by two revolving stones, being a land mill called a cairn. They lived mainly on what could be raised in the ground. They possessed but little wealth, for their lot was cast in a wintry land like their fatherland, Scotland, with a rocky soil.

Amid the trials of their lot their character stands out in bold relief. They were not illiterate people. They had received a fair education, many of them in Scotland or Ireland.

They were stern, uncompromising Presbyterians, and held to their form of worship with great tenacity. They loved intelligence, liberty, and religion. No sacrifices were too great for liberty, no sufferings too severe for their religion, no hardships too extreme to win a home for themselves and their posterity where liberty and true religion, twin sisters, might dwell together, and the domestic virtues might undisturbed shine forth with peculiar brightness.

Petitions and Act of Incorporation.—Up to this period the residents of the territory now known as Windham and nearly a third of Salem had been included in the Town of Londonderry. They labored under great difficulties. They were seven miles from either church of Londonderry. In order to remedy these disadvantages, and to secure a more perfect union among themselves, forty-seven freeholders, in 1747, petitioned for the erection of a new parish to Gov. Benning Wentworth and the Legislature. The act of incorporating the Town of Windham was passed and assented to by the governor February 12, 1742. The bounds of the town were as follows: "Beginning at the dwelling-house of one John Hopkins of said Londonderry, yeoman, and from thence running on a due west course to Beaver Brook so called, then beginning again at the said house at the place where it began before (so as to have ye said house to ye Northward) and from thence to run on a due east course till it comes to ye easterly line of said Londonderry, thence to run as said line runs till it comes to the southerly boundary of said Londonderry, thence to run to the westward as the said boundary runs till it comes to the said brook, and thence to run as the said brook runs until it comes to the place on the said brook where the said west line runs across said brook." There were excepted out of these limits the polls and estates of John Archibald, James Clark, James Morse, John Hopkins, and John Cochran, and their respective families. This exception was a fruitful cause of disorder and litigation for many years, till at last they were legislated into Windham, where they have since remained. By the provisions of the charter Robert Dinsmoor, Joseph Waugh, and Robert Thompson were authorized to call a meeting of the inhabitants March 8, 1742.

The sun which rose on the morning of February 12, 1742, ushered in a new and brighter day to the people. That day Windham became a town with a legal name, clothed with individuality, possessing the same rights, enjoying the same privileges, and subject to the same burdens and responsibilities of other towns in the province. Henceforth the people of this little republic in their congress, where every man was a member, and could and would be heard, were to manage their domestic affairs in their own time, in their own way, and for their own good.

First Town-Meeting was holden at 10 o'clock March 8, 1742. As Robert Dinsmoor's name stands first on the list of committee, he probably called the meeting to order and presided till Lieut. Samuel Morison was elected moderator. He presided in the first meeting, and in twenty-nine subsequent legal gatherings of the freeholders. First officers chosen were Robert Dinsmoor, Joseph Waugh, Robert Thomson, Samuel Morison, William Gregg, selectmen; William Thom, town clerk; Thomas Morison and John Dinsmoor were chosen inspectors of dears.

It was "voted that the selectman is to provide two staves, one for the Constable, and one for the taything man, and a town book."

In this simple, plain, direct way, Windham commenced her career as a municipality. The officers worked without pay.

In March, 1744, commenced the French and Indian war, which lasted till October, 1748. This town escaped the ravages of the merciless foe, but she shared in the general alarm, and her sons aided in defending other towns in the state from the enemy, and William Campbell, William Gregg, Jr., N. L. Smiley, and William Smiley were scouting as soldiers of Windham in the Merrimac Valley in July, 1745, and other of our soldiers did good service in the war.

The year 1752 was one of trouble. There was contention in their annual meeting, one party seceded and held another meeting, and two boards of officers were elected. The proceedings of each meeting were declared illegal by the Legislature. A new meeting was ordered, the vanquished became the victors, and so ended the dual government of the town.

This year Windham was dismembered, and about one-third of its territory was annexed to Salem.

Windham was so much weakened by this dismemberment that it could no longer support its pastor, Rev. William Johnston, who was dismissed.

The Last French and Indian War.—The treaty of peace signed between England and France October, 1748, was of short duration.

In 1754 hostilities commenced anew. It was the conflict of differing civilizations, and did not cease till French-Catholic supremacy was overthrown in Canada, that province conquered and placed under the domination of the British government. As an integral part of the British empire this town was called upon for sacrifice, to contribute her share for the prosecution of the war, so her sons left the delights of the home and fireside for the sufferings of the march, the duties and privations of the camp, and the perils of the battle-field. Among her soldiers were Samuel Thompson, William Thompson, Hugh Dunlap, Daniel Clyde, and many others too numerous to mention here.

In August, 1757, the French and Indians captured Fort William Henry on the north shore of Lake George, in New York, and 3,000 troops surrendered, when an infamous massacre of prisoners took place. In a New Hampshire regiment of 200 men, eighty were killed. Windham soldiers were there. Among them was Thomas Dunlap, who was pursued by a savage, who caught him by his queue, and was on the point of braining him with his tomahawk, when Dunlap sprang away, tearing out a large part of the hair from his head, escaped, reached the fort, and was protected by the French.

Some fifty-five different men from this, or the same men at different times, served in the course of the "seven years' war." This was a heavy burden on the young settlement, and we can look back with pride upon this military page of our local history, which shines so brightly with self-sacrifice, heroism, and patriotism. The conflict drew to a close, and Great Britain was victorious. The struggle between the two rival powers of Europe for supremacy in America had ceased, and great was the rejoicing of the English colonists.

The world advances, is educated, and brought to a higher plane through conflict, suffering, sacrifice, and blood. This conflict had aroused the martial spirit of our people, developed their manhood, strengthened their determina-

tion and resolution, and fitted them for the greater conflict, the grander struggle of the Revolution, which was so rapidly approaching.

1770, Windham helps colonize Belfast, Me.

In 1770, a year or two previous, and for several years succeeding, citizens of Windham settled in Belfast. Among the actual settlers were John Davidson, Deacon John Tufts, and, later, Lieut. James and John Gilman, sons of Col. James Gilman. Owners and proprietors were Alexander Stuart, Robert McIlvaine. At a later date John Cochran, Joseph Ladd, and A. W. Park became residents.

The crisis was now on them! The waves of that long contest, the French and Indian war, had hardly lulled themselves to rest before the ominous mutterings of another tempest were distinctly heard. The breezes of the Atlantic brought to American ears the approaching danger. This war was to prove the mettle of our people, to show the stern grit of our citizens.

Our men were soldiers by their mode of life in the new settlement. They had seen great exposure in the previous wars. They weighed the issues of the coming contest in the intellectual balances of their minds, and were prepared to meet the danger which their conclusion involved. They knew their strength, and were not afraid to use it. They were true in peace and quiet, they were steady and true in the tempest and storm.

A company of minute-men was formed, and when the swift courier brought the news of the Lexington alarm, Capt. Joseph Clyde left his field hurriedly, rallied his company, and was gone. The good housewives cooked provisions, loaded them upon the backs of horses, and sent them after the soldiers.

The following men enlisted immediately after the Lexington alarm, April 23, 1775: James Caldwell, Samuel Caldwell, John Caldwell, Nathaniel Burrows.

May 25, 1775, Lieut. John Dinsmoor was sent a delegate to the County Congress.

Committee of Safety, 1775, were George Davidson, Peter Merrill, Robert Hemphill, Samuel Morison, Joseph Smith, John Dinsmoor, James Gilman, Nehemiah Hadley, and William Campbell.

June 17, 1775, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, the cannonading being distinctly heard in Windham. Her sons mingled in the deadly fray, and some had sealed their devotion to American liberty by their death. Tradition says five were slain, but the name of only John Collins has come down to us. John Simpson lost a part of his hand, and received a pension.

These men were in the Continental service July 8, 1775: William Duty, Charles Amiss, Mark Duty, Alexander Brown, John Jameson, Abram Planet, Jacob Nordy, Moses Morys, Jonathan Thompson, John Kinkead, William McIlvain.

The legislation of the town was patriotic. It was always in favor of the patriots. Their quotas of men and money were usually promptly furnished. When a few citizens wished to be excused from the soldier rates, the town always voted not to excuse them.

Ninety-four signed the association test, which was virtually a declaration of independence and three refused or neglected to sign.

During the whole war our men shared in the joys of the army's triumphs, or in the sadness of its defeats. Fourteen men, at least, from Windham

were in the battle of Bennington, as follows: in Stark's brigade, Col. Mons Nichol's regiment, Capt. Daniel Runnell's (or Reynolds') company, who enlisted July 20, 1777, were John Campbell, Samuel Campbell, John Stuart, John Kinkead, John Jameson, Jesse Davidson, James Wilson, Thomas Karr, history of that town.)

In Capt. Jesse Wilson's company, same regiment, were Ensign David Gregg (afterwards lieutenant), Samuel Morison, sergeant (grandfather of the writer), Ephraim Kyle, corporal, Alexander Morrow, David Campbell, John Kinkead, John Jameson, John Davidson, James Wilson, Thomas Karr, William Bolton.

Casualties.—David Gregg had his thumb shot off. Samuel Morison suffered severely from sunstroke. James Wilson was taken prisoner by a British soldier, and he in turn took his captor captive. John Kinkead was killed. His sad fate and other incidents of the battle have been put in verse by the "Rustic Bard."

The success at Bennington was the harbinger of a brighter day. The auspicious morning was at hand when England would be compelled to accord justice to America. The gallant sons of the old Granite State now rallied to join the northern army as men flock to a feast. The British commander was effectually "bottled up," and on the 17th of October, 1777, Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates. Windham men helped to swell the ranks of the patriot army, and participated in those battles, and shared in the glories of the victory. Among them, who enlisted September 29th and discharged October 28th, were Col. Isaac Cochran, Sergt. James Davidson, Sergt. Eliphallet Ladd, Robert Dinsmoor ("Rustic Bard"), Fifer William McCoy, John Campbell, Alexander Gregg, John Cochran, John Armor, Alexander Simpson, John Dinsmoor, Daniel McIlvaine, John Williams (Corp. Daniel McIlvaine was incorrectly credited to Londonderry in Parker's history of that town). In Capt. Joseph Finley's company at Saratoga, which marched from Londonderry, enlisted October 1, discharged November 4, 1777, were Adam Dunlap, John McCoy, David Quentin, and William McKeen. These four Windham soldiers are incorrectly credited to Londonderry in Parker's history of that town.

War History, 1812-15 and 1861-65.—When the War of the Revolution was over the best of feeling did not exist between England and her late colonies. In 1795 war between the nations was averted by an unpopular treaty. There was an itching on the part of the Government and a portion of the people to reduce the arrogance of Great Britain, who was mistress of the seas. War at length broke out. It was extremely unpopular in Windham, and denounced in unmeasured terms as a wicked, causeless war, and a useless sacrifice of blood and treasure. It is said that only four men in the town voted in favor of the war, and the conditions of the treaty of peace between the nations justified the views of our people. Though bitterly opposed to the war, the following persons were enlisted or drafted for the service, the most, if not all, being stationed at Portsmouth: Benjamin Blanchard, William Balch, Robert P. Dinsmoor, Samuel Dinsmoor, Thomas Nesmith, Samuel Davidson, Richard Dow, David Campbell, Alexander Gordon, John B. Hilands, Moses Sargent, Phillip K. Wilds, Rufus Patterson, Stephen E. Blaisdell, Samuel Rowell, Amos Dow, Thomas Moore, David Durrer, Phineas Danforth, James Simpson, Samuel Marshall, Aaron Senter, Solomon Corliss,

John Webster, William Simpson, John Nesmith (served in a Massachusetts regiment), Woodbridge Cottle. When the treaty of peace was signed, December 24, 1814, and ratified by the President, February 17, 1815, there was great rejoicing by all parties. The news of peace was brought from Harbor Hill, Mass., to Windham by Samuel Armor, Esq., who rode up to the houses of people shouting, "Peace, peace, peace!" and with only a word of explanation he reined his horse into the highway and was gone to carry joy to other households.

So far as this town is concerned, peace reigned for many years. The war with Mexico did not affect us, and not a soldier is known to have gone from the town. But a storm was brewing which would shake to their center the foundations of our national Government. The slaveholders' rebellion was at hand, and the hour would call for sacrifice on the part of our people. Sumter was attacked April 19, 1861. The North sprang to arms. The following list is very nearly correct of the men furnished by the town:

Walter Burnham, Asa Bean, Seth N. Huntley, William Wyman, Moses Wyman, James G. Batchelder, Jesse Crowell, Theodore Clark, Joseph R. Everett, Albion K. Goodwin, Horatio Gleason, John Calvin Hill, Samuel Haseltine, John G. Johnson, Lemuel Marden, Moses Myrick, Louis McConnihe, Lewis Ripley, James G. Stone, Caleb G. Wiley, Moses Wyman.

William Anderson, John G. Bradford, Asa Bean, George W. Colburn, Henry W. Chellis, Horace W. Hunt, Seth N. Huntley, John W. Hall, David B. Fessenden, Micajah B. Kimball, William N. McConnihe, Reuben A. Phillips, James S. Stephens.

Carl Albert, Joseph G. Ayers, James Baker, James Brown, C. H. Batchelder, George W. Durant, Severe L. Duplissis, Albert Fletcher, Charles E. Hanscom, George A. Jackson, Joseph F. Mugot, Elixis Marcotte, Truworthy Norris, Ephraim Plimpton, Wentworth S. Cowan, Thomas Crook, Patrick Hannan, Bernard McCam, Oliver Burns, James Murphy, Russell W. Powell, Jacques Dreux, James Brown, Charles Cole, Frederick Otis, James C. Crowell, Charles Fegan, George W. Carr, Whiting R. Richardson, Gilman Jaquitt, James Jones (colored), Harry Hancock. Seven citizens were drafted and sent substitutes. Eleven citizens voluntarily sent substitutes to the war.

The Scotch settlers of Windham were of a stern and rugged type, and clung to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church with an obstinacy hard to surpass. Nor is this surprising when we consider the circumstances of their lives and stock to which they belonged. They were the descendants of the Covenanters. Their fathers had resisted the onslaughts of the Roman Catholic and the English Established Church. They hated Popery, and had but little more regard for the English Church. They had struggled on through the troubled years, bearing aloft the ensign of their faith—to them the only true faith—and their banner the only true standard of the cross.

The story of the past was familiar to our first settlers. It was engraved upon "the red-leaved tablets" of their hearts, and that they should cling with great tenacity to the faith and form of worship of their fathers is not surprising.

The religious side of their characters was strongly developed. They were the followers of John Knox, and exhibited much of the stern, honest, plain, uncompromising spirit of that reformer.

This town has been decidedly orthodox from the beginning. Many

families attended meeting at what is now East Derry. After attending to their morning duties the whole family, even women and children, would walk eight or nine miles to meeting, listen to two long sermons, and then return to their homes, not reaching them till after dark. So they prized the sanctuary, and appreciated and loved dearly the faith in which they trusted. The first religious meetings were holden in barns during the warm season for eleven years, when, in 1753, the first meeting-house was built on the high ground southeast of Cobbett's Pond. Following the custom of the dear old fatherland, the burying-ground stood beside the kirk.

Rev. William Johnson received a call, July 12, 1742, to settle here, but was not installed till 1747. His salary was 200 pounds and the use of the parsonage, besides 300 pounds as a settlement. He ordained as ruling elders Nathaniel Hemphill, Samuel Kinkead, and John Kyle. By the dismemberment of Windham, in 1752, whereby about one-fourth of our territory with its people were annexed to Salem, the society was so weakened that it could not support the minister, and he was dismissed in July, 1752, having been with this people ten years.

Rev. John Kinkead was installed October, 1760, with a salary of £1300, old tenor, or about two hundred and sixteen dollars, six pounds making one dollar. He was dismissed in April, 1765.

Rev. Simon Williams was ordained in December, 1766, with a salary of about two hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, with a settlement of \$200 and the use of the parsonage. He was pastor here for twenty-seven years, dying November 10, 1793. He did a noble work, and his influence lives after him. He established a private academy, which was an important tributary of Dartmouth College.

A new church was at the center of the town in 1798. Rev. Samuel Norris was ordained over the church October 9, 1805, and continued as pastor till he was dismissed on account of failing health, in 1826.

Rev. Calvin Cutter was installed over the church in April, 1828, and died February 19, 1844. He had previously been settled in Lebanon, N. H., was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819, at Andover Theological Seminary, 1823. During his ministry the church was built (1834), and the old house used as the town-house. The latter has at different times been occupied for preaching some three months a year by the Methodists and Unitarians.

In 1845, November 5th, Lorin Thayer was ordained over the church, with a salary of \$500. Like the most of his predecessors, he continued with his people till death. For over twenty years he continued their pastor, and the disease which terminated in his death, September 19, 1869, was the cause of the dissolution of his pastoral relation with his people, April 25, 1866.

He died at the age of fifty-four years, and he is buried among us, as are three of his predecessors. He was thrice married, his last wife being Elizabeth C. Farley, who became closely identified with the society and interest of the people. She survived her husband till March 4, 1878. His ministry was an eminently successful one, and the memory of him and his wife are tenderly cherished by many. January 20, 1868, Joseph Lauman received a call to settle, and he was installed June 2, 1868. A parsonage was built in 1868 at an expense of over three thousand dollars. Mr. Lauman's pastorate continued till his resignation. He was dismissed February 6, 1872.

Rev. Charles Packard was installed April 29, 1873, at a salary of \$800 and the use of the parsonage. The church was thoroughly remodeled in 1874, and rededicated December 29, 1874. The outlay was \$2,600.

Mr. Packard was born at Backfield, Me., October 14, 1818, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1842, at Bangor Seminary in 1845. As a pastor he was faithful, as a friend he was true, as a citizen he was always upon the right side, and always had the best interests of the people in view.

He performed his pastoral duties till January 29, 1881, when the disease which had been upon him culminated in entire prostration, and he died February 20, 1881, and is buried in Farmington, Me.

Rev. Joseph Smith Cogswell was born in Boscawen, N. H., October 29, 1836, and was installed over the church December 21, 1881. He was followed by Reverend Mr. Westervelt from 1892-96; Rev. Jas. P. Harper in 1898; Rev. Albert Watson, 1899-1910; Reverend Mr. Funk acting pastor in 1912; Rev. Frederick McNeill in 1913; and the Rev. A. L. Dunton the present pastor.

Previous to 1800 some of our people were shareholders in a library in Salem, and the books were much read. The first book controlled by the town was in 1800. This was the commencement of the first public or social library, which was incorporated June 7, 1806. It had a constitution, by-laws, and a board of officers annually elected. In 1825 the number of volumes exceeded two hundred—and valuable works.

A social library was founded in 1851, numbering over one hundred copies, and was destroyed by fire April 7, 1856.

Nesmith Library in Windham.—In 1781 Col. Thomas Nesmith of Lowell bequeathed \$3,000 to found and perpetuate a free public library in his native town. It was opened in the town hall on June 24, 1871, with 741 volumes and increased in 1872 to 1,600. In 1898 George W. Armstrong of Brookline, Mass., a native of Windham presented the town with a building for the library. The Armstrong Memorial Building, as it is called, was dedicated January 4, 1899. Bessie Emerson, the librarian, has charge of the 4,000 volumes in the building.

The name of the grange is the Windham Grange, P. of H.

Our Schools.—The early residents possessed considerable education, having acquired it in Scotland or in the Scotch settlements in the north of Ireland before their removal here. In accordance with the laws of the province and their own elevated views, provision was immediately made after the settlement for the education of the young. Four common schools were supported in Londonderry in 1727, of which Windsor was then a part. Of the earlier schools in town we have no record: the preceding years have borne away all specific knowledge of them. The first school of which we have a positive account was in 1766, and James Aiken was the teacher. He taught a singing-school evenings, and a day-school for the children. Nicholas Sauce, a discharged British soldier, in 1760, of the French and Indian war, afterwards taught for a long time. He was a cruel teacher, as was the custom of those days, yet his scholars owed him a great debt of gratitude for the instruction received from him.

Master McKeen was the next teacher in order, and taught about the year 1776. He was a man of fine acquirements and ripe scholarship, but his mind was not upon his calling, and if he chanced to see a squirrel by the roadside he would catch that squirrel if it took "all summer."

The schoolhouses were but rude affairs at the best, and often unfit for school purposes, oftentimes the school in summer would be kept in shops or barns. The schoolhouses were wholly discarded in winter and the schools taught in private houses. Family schools were much in vogue, the elder child teaching the younger ones. In one family there were eighteen children who were thus taught.

Williams' Academy.—This academy was the most potent influence ever exerted in town for the higher education of our youth. It was taught by Rev. Simon Williams, commencing about 1768, and terminating a short time previous to his death, in 1793. His scholarship was of the highest order, and he was a celebrated teacher while in town and previous to his coming here. Among those whom he fitted for college were Joseph McKeen, first president of Bowdoin College; Rev. Samuel Taggart, the distinguished clergyman and Congressman, of Coleraine, Mass.; Silas Bolton, M. C., of Salem; and Dr. John Park, editor and physician; Rev. John Goffe; John Dinsmoor; Silas Dinsmoor, the noted Indian agent; and the elder Governor Samuel Dinsmoor.

In the fourth class (1773), graduated at Dartmouth College, nearly one-half were fitted for college by Mr. Williams. The school often numbered forty to fifty scholars.

Authors, Books, and Pamphlets.—Rev. Simon Williams wrote previous to 1793 an introduction to the American edition, and published Thomas Blackwell's book on "Genuine Revealed Religion."

He also published a small book by the presbytery.

Rev. Samuel Harris printed in 1816 a sermon on the death of Miss Mary Colby, of Chester; in 1820 the "Memoir of Miss Mary Campbell," of Windham; in 1827-28 two editions of "Questions on Christian Experience and Character;" also his farewell sermon about 1826.

Rev. Loren Thayer wrote a sketch of the Windham Church for the "New Hampshire Church."

Deacon Robert Dinsmoor (the "Rustic Bard") printed a volume of his poems, 264 pages, 1828.

Leonard A. Morrison compiled in 1881, and placed in the Nesmith Library, the Thanksgiving Sermon of Rev. Calvin Cutter, 1835; Sermon by Rev. Loren Thayer on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, May, 1865; Centennial Sermon of Rev. Charles Packard, 1876; and a complete set of printed reports of Windham. In 1880 he published 1,100 copies, 470 pages, of his "History of the Morison, or Morrison, Family." In 1882 he re-wrote and condensed this work for "The Highlander," a magazine printed at Inverness, Scotland. He published (1882) his complete "History of Windham," 1719-1882.

Early Settlers and Later Residents.—David Gregg was one of the earliest settlers. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, being the son of John Gregg, born 1655, in that place, and the grandson of Capt. David Gregg, who was in Argylshire, Scotland, and was a captain in army of Cromwell in 1655, and assisted in the conquest of the rebellious subjects in Ireland, was a tanner, and received a deed of land in Ireland from Cromwell.

David Gregg, of Windham, came to Watertown, Mass., in 1712, staying nine years, then came to Windham in 1721, settling in the west part of the town. There were then few if any white inhabitants within ten miles of him, and the woods abounded with game of all sorts. He hewed his farm from

the wilderness, and after the activities of life were over he found a quiet spot in which to sleep in the old cemetery on the plain. He was the ancestor of the Greggs of Windham.

John Cochran came to Londonderry in the autumn of 1720, and permanently located in East Windham in 1730, and is the ancestor of the family of that name. He was of unadulterated Scotch blood, the son of John and Elizabeth (Arwin) Cochran, of Londonderry, Ireland, born there, 1704, and his father shared in the defense of that memorable city against the Catholics in 1688-89. When young Cochran came to Windham (then Londonderry) the country was almost unbroken wilderness, and he displayed great endurance and fortitude amid the hardships and privations of his life. He married his cousin Jenny, daughter of Justice James McKeen, of Londonderry, and died at eighty-four. Their life was long and pleasant together, and side by side they rest in the cemetery on the hill.

Alexander Simpson, ancestor of one branch of the Windham family, came to Windham about 1747, and located in the southeast part of the town. He was a weaver, and could do exceedingly fine and nice work, could weave anything "where the warp was strong enough to bear the weight of his beaver hat." He married Janet Templeton, and died December 12, 1788, at sixty-nine years.

James Belton was not one of the earliest settlers, but came about 1753. He was born in Scotland in 1727 or 1728, and died March 18, 1803. He settled in the north part of the town. He became a very active, popular, and influential citizen, was well educated, and became an auctioneer, surveyor, and justice of the peace. He filled all the prominent positions in town, and was in 1777 an agent from the State of New Hampshire to the seat of the national Government at Baltimore, and brought to the New England states a large amount of money with which to prosecute the Revolutionary war. He was the father of Hon. Silas Belton, at one time member of Congress from New Hampshire.

Lieut. Samuel Morison was born in Ireland, at or near Londonderry, was the son of James Morison and Mary Wallace, of that place, emigrants to Londonderry, N. H., in 1719. His grandfather was John Morison, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who died in Londonderry, N. H., 1736, at the reputed age of one hundred and eight years. Lieut. Samuel Morison came to Londonderry when a lad of fifteen years, and settled in what is now Windham about 1730. He was well educated in Ireland, and became prominent in the little settlement where his lot was cast, often held public positions, was a lieutenant in Massachusetts regiment at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in 1760, during the French and Indian war. He married Martha Allison, the first female child born in Londonderry, and daughter of Samuel Allison, one of the first sixteen settlers. She was born March 31, 1720, and died December 3, 1761. He died February 11, 1776. He is the ancestor of the Morrisons of the town.

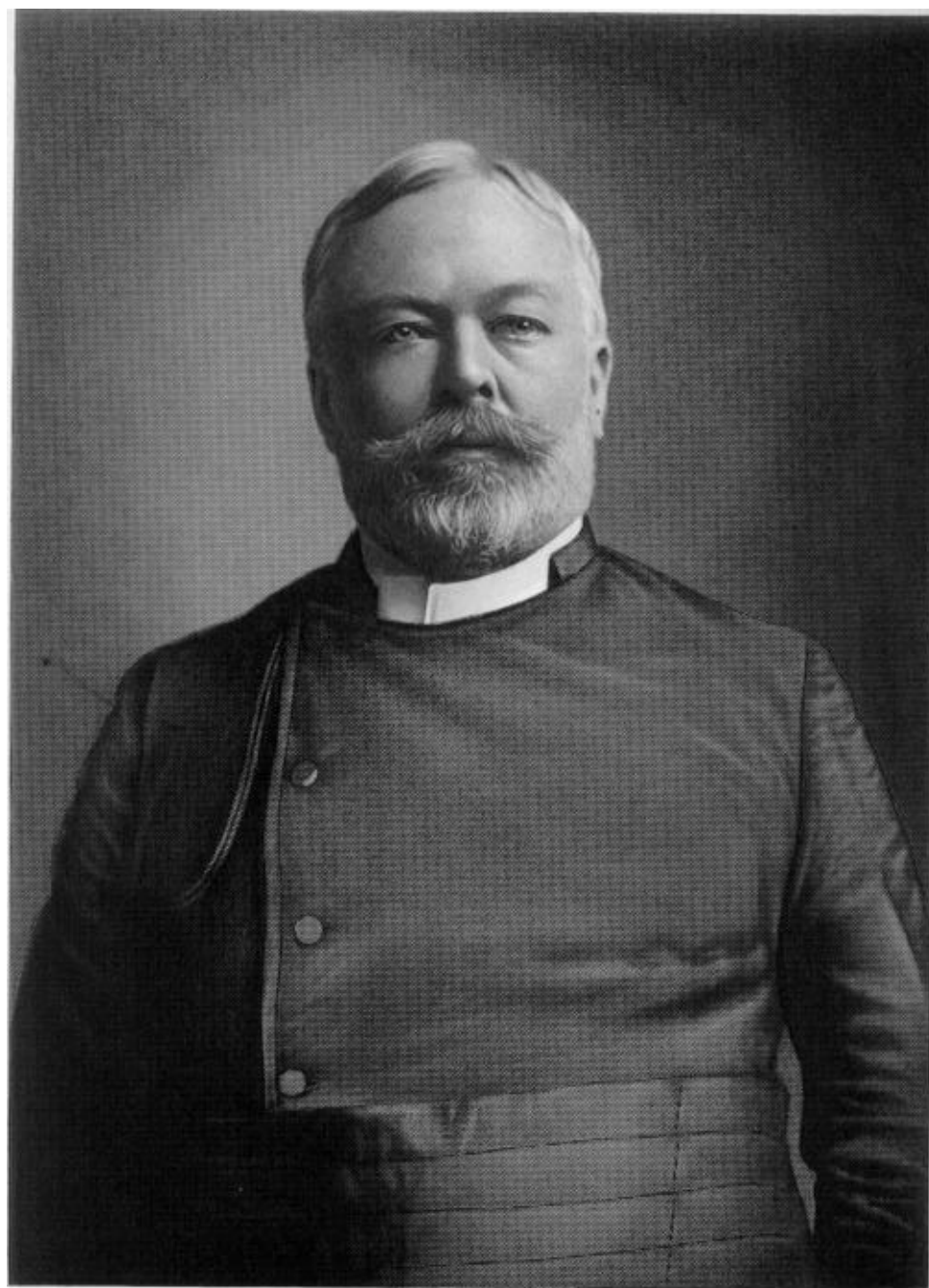
Henry Campbell came to Windham in 1733. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1697, and married Martha Black in 1717. He was the son of Daniel Campbell, a descendant of Sir John Campbell, of Scotland, Duke of Argyle. Henry Campbell located in the west part of the town, and his descendants still reside upon the ancestral acres.

John Dinsmoor, of Scotch blood, came from Londonderry, Ireland. He

came to Londonderry, N. H., in 1723, and is ancestor of the Dinsmoors here. His house was in Londonderry, the front door stone being on the line between the towns. His grandson, William Dinsmoor, was a man of parts, and possessed quite a poetical gift. He was the father of Samuel Dinsmoor, of Keene, governor of New Hampshire, 1831-33.

Robert Dinsmoor, the "rustic bard," was born in Windham, October 7, 1757. He wrote much, and generally, when for the press, in verse. He wrote in the Scotch dialect, which was spoken by many in the Scotch settlement, and understood by all, and the Scotch brogue has not been so long extinct among the descendants of the Scotch settlers but that some of the younger members of the community have listened to it with pleasure.

Among the most eccentric persons who ever resided here was F. L. Bissell. The most romantic place was his camp, so famous when standing in its glory, and so well remembered since its decay.



Henry E. Hovey

Representative Citizens

REV. HENRY EMERSON HOVEY, who, at the time of his decease, on August 6th, 1909, was rector of St. John's Church, at Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Lowell, Mass., November 23, 1844, a son of Charles and Catherine Smith Hovey. He prepared for college in the Lowell public schools, and entered Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., in 1862, graduating near the head of his class in 1866. Thereupon he at once entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City and was graduated from that institution in 1869, being ordained deacon in the same year by Bishop Williams of Connecticut. Shortly after his graduation he went abroad, spending much of his time at Oxford, England. The period of his diaconate was passed as rector of St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor. Ordained priest by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island in 1870, he was shortly after elected rector of the Church of the Ascension, at Fall River, Mass., and had charge of this large parish until 1872, when he accepted the rectorship of the new and then struggling parish of St. Barnabas, Brooklyn, New York. Here he remained ten years, declining all other offers. In 1883 he left St. Barnabas parish firmly established and a center of power and influence in the Eighteenth Ward of that great city.

In 1880 Mr. Hovey took a vacation on the continent of Europe. In 1882 he was simultaneously offered the rectorship of the American Episcopal Church in Geneva, Switzerland, and that of St. John's Church in Portsmouth, N. H. He chose the latter and came here in February, 1883. His work here is well known. During his rectorship St. John's Church was largely restored and beautified; St. John's Guild, now so fruitful in good works, was organized. He was also the organizer of Christ's Church, and its first rector, serving as such until 1894, when it was placed in a position to maintain itself, Mr. Hovey retiring from connection with it, except that he was retained in the honorary capacity of rector emeritus. Among his other labors, the Cottage Hospital (now by an act of legislature called The Portsmouth Hospital), of which also he was the organizer, was founded and partially endowed, Mr. Hovey being president of the board of trustees of this corporation for several years, as well as of that of the Chase Home for Children, presiding as president of both until his death.

In 1884 Mr. Hovey delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Portsmouth to the Greeley party coming from the Arctic regions, and in 1885 the civic oration at the local commemoration of the death of General Grant. He was elected a trustee of the Faith Home for Indigent Women in this city in the last mentioned year, a trustee of St. Mary's Diocesan School at Concord in 1886, in 1887 a

member of the Board of Instruction here, and in 1893 president of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

With the multifarious duties connected with these various offices, with the care of a large parish and the management of two Sunday schools, with the calls made upon his time by the Hospital and the Children's Home—which institutions, though wholly unsectarian, naturally looked to him for many of their services—and with a large amount of other work quite outside of his parochial relations Rev. Mr. Hovey probably was as busy a man for seven days of the week as there was in the community.

A man of wide reading, of strong convictions, and of generous sympathies, an accurate scholar, an admirable organizer, a stanch churchman and an affectionate rector, the people of St. John's had reason to be proud of his leadership. As a preacher Mr. Hovey was unusually simple, direct and logical. His sermons, graphic, tender, earnest, were entirely free from sensationalism, yet he held the hearer's attention from the first word to the last. No doubt the hope expressed by many was the wish of the townspeople generally—that Mr. Hovey might remain the incumbent of the venerable parish of St. John's as long as he lived—which wish was fulfilled.

In 1871 Mr. Hovey was married to a remote cousin, Miss Sarah Louise Folsom, daughter of the late Charles J. Folsom, of New York City. They had five children, as follows: Sarah Whittier Hovey; Katharine Emerson, who is the wife of Hon. William S. Seabury of New York City and Phoenix, Arizona; Louise Folsom, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Austin Kautz, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C.; Ethelreda Downing, wife of Lieutenant Scudder Klyce, U. S. N., and Ensign Charles Emerson Hovey, U. S. N., who was killed in action on the Island of Basilan, Philippine Islands, September 24, 1911. In memory of Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, a very fine window was given to St. John's Church by his parishioners and friends. His remains were laid to rest in St. John's Churchyard.

ENSIGN CHARLES EMERSON HOVEY, U.S.N., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 10, 1885, and was killed in action in the Philippine Islands, September 24, 1911. He was a son of the late Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey and Sarah Louise (Folsom) Hovey.

Charles Emerson Hovey attended the Portsmouth, N. H., public schools and the Portsmouth, N. H., High School, graduating from the latter in the class of 1902. He attended Holderness School at Plymouth, N. H., one year and then, for one year, was a student at the Boston (Mass.) School of Technology. In 1904 he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy, from which he graduated with his class in 1907. While in attendance at the Naval Academy he became president of the Naval Academy Y. M. C. A., which was brought, through his efforts, up to a very fine standard. He was on the Battleship "Ohio" on its trip around the world.

He published (1911) the "Watch Officer's Manual, United States Navy." The Manual covers in a brief and accessible way all the duties of the officer of the Deck of the Navy and of the Naval Militia, as required by regulations and custom. This was a work of great importance and was admirably conceived and executed and received the hearty

recommendations of naval officers and authorities on naval affairs. This work was revised in accordance with the 1913 Navy Regulations by Lieutenant-Commander Austin Kautz, U.S.N.

Ensign Charles Emerson Hovey, U.S.N., was ordered to the Philippines in 1910. He was commanding a detachment of men from the U.S.S. Pampanga, September 24, 1911, in pursuit of outlaw Moros in the Island of Basilan when his party was ambushed and he himself mortally wounded. He was a member of the Delta Psi, a literary college fraternity, and he was also a member of the New York Yacht Club and of the Lambs Club of New York.

His memory is preserved in Portsmouth by a very handsome and artistic drinking fountain erected near the post office. It was made in Italy. The basin and pedestal are of Carrara marble, surmounted by a bronze figure of young Neptune (renaissance), originally in a palace garden in Sienna. A marble memorial tablet has been placed in St. John's Church in Ensign Hovey's memory by his young friends. His remains are interred in St. John's Church Yard.

HARLAN PAGE AMEN, A.M., Litt.D., for eighteen years principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, whose sudden death on Sunday, November 9, 1913, deprived Exeter of one of its foremost citizens, was born at Sinking Spring, Ohio, April 14, 1853, the son of Daniel and Sarah J. (Barber) Amen. The Amen family is of Huguenot origin. Branches use the form Ammen and the late Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen was a kinsman of Dr. Amen.

After attending the common schools in his birthplace, Mr. Amen was for two years a pupil at the High school in Portsmouth, Ohio, when he was obliged to seek employment. This he found in a congenial post, a clerkship in a Portsmouth bookstore. Meanwhile, encouraged by his former teacher and friends, he devoted all available time to reading and study. In the fall of 1872 he came East and was by the late Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, of Boston, to whom he brought letters of introduction, induced to enter Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1875. Despite the fact that he was compelled to support himself, Mr. Amen maintained a high rank in scholarship throughout his course. He also found time heartily to enter into other phases of school life, religious, social and athletic. In strength and agility few were his equals and he was a member of a school crew. From the Academy he went to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1879, likewise with high rank. Throughout his course at the Academy and at Harvard his roommate was William DeW. Hyde, now president of Bowdoin College and a trustee of the Academy.

Choosing teaching as his profession—in which at least two classmates, Dr. Hyde at Bowdoin and Prof. William B. Hill at Vassar, have achieved distinction, Dr. Amen was in 1879-82 instructor in classics, mathematics and English at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1882-95 he was its instructor in Latin and Greek and also joint principal. In the latter post he revealed an administrative ability that brought steadily increasing prosperity to Riverview and led to his election in June, 1895, as the seventh principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. For two years he was also professor of Latin. He had since given sole attention to administrative work.

Under his wise and far-seeing administration the ancient school has wonderfully prospered. The number of students has increased from 191 to 570, of teachers from 10 to 32. The curriculum has been enriched. The helpful system of advisers has been instituted, as has preceptorial instruction for boys in need of this help, and other salutary changes have been quietly effected. Finely appointed dormitories, Alumni hall, the Merrill buildings, the Davis library, the Plimpton fields and other valuable additions have been made to the physical equipment of the school. A crowning achievement was the raising of the urgently needed teachers' endowment fund of \$350,000. In the discharge of this difficult task Dr. Amen visited every section of the land, devoting practically an entire school year to the work. He literally gave himself to the school, never sparing himself in discharge of the manifold duties and responsibilities of his principalship. Phillips Exeter has been signally fortunate in the succession of great teachers who have devotedly served her, but to none does she owe more than to Harlan Page Amen. The great school of to-day is his best memorial.

The numerous messages of regret, sympathy and condolence received after death feelingly testified to the esteem in which he was held by leaders in educational work and to the strength of his hold on the affection of former pupils and the alumni in general. In his premature death the Academy sustained a loss, the magnitude of which can hardly be realized.

Williams College in 1886 conferred upon Mr. Amen its honorary A.M.; Dartmouth, its Litt.D. in 1911. At the last commencement previous to his death he was elected an overseer of Harvard College. He was a member of many scholarly societies, among them the Archæological Institute of America, the American Philological and the American Historical associations and the New Hampshire Historical society. He was an honorary member of the American Whig society of Princeton University. He was a member of the New England association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, of which he was president in 1909-11; the Head Masters' association, which he served as president in 1910; the Harvard Teachers' association, of which he was president in 1900; the New Hampshire association of Academy Teachers, its president in 1900, and the Massachusetts School Masters' club, of which he was vice-president in 1910-11. He had been president of the Harvard club of New Hampshire. He was a member of the New Hampshire committee on the selection of Rhodes scholars at Oxford from this state. He also held membership in the Twentieth Century club of Boston and the University club of New York.

As a citizen of Exeter Dr. Amen was thoroughly loyal to the old town and interested in all pertaining to its welfare. His life touched the community at many points. The Cottage hospital was dear to him. He contributed \$1,000 to its building fund, had given other proofs of interest and had long served the hospital as a trustee. He was a zealous member of Phillips church and one of its deacons. He had served the New parish as assessor and otherwise. He was chairman of the trustees of the Merrill Institute and of judges at the High School and Seminary Merrill prize contests. He was a director of the Exeter Banking Company and of the Exeter and Hampton Electric company and a former director of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Street Railway company.

He was a trustee of the Joseph C. Hilliard estate, from which the Academy will eventually receive \$200,000 or more. So far as other cares permitted Dr. Amen was zealous in the discharge of duties pertaining to these varied posts. He was an associate of Cincinnati Memorial hall and a member of the Renaissance and the Musical clubs. He was a Mason of Knight Templar rank, a member of Star in the East lodge and his other affiliations in Poughkeepsie.

In political faith Dr. Amen was a staunch Republican. He attended the last Republican national convention as an alternate delegate-at-large from New Hampshire.

As previously stated, Dr. Amen had traveled widely in this country. He had also visited Mexico and had made several trips to Europe. When circumstances permitted, he was wont to spend the summer vacation at Mt. Desert, Me., where at Hancock Point he owned a tract on which he planned to build, at Lake Sunapee or among the White Mountains. Their charms were fully known to him and had a strong hold upon him. He was naturally a member of the Appalachian club. Appreciative of the best in literature, Dr. Amen was a lover of books and collected a large library, which comprises many rare and valuable works. Shortly before his death he announced his intention to give to the Academy 5000 volumes as a memorial of his late wife. Music and art powerfully appealed to Dr. Amen, as did all the finer things of life. Generous, broadminded and sympathetic, he was quickly responsive to every appeal, whether from a student in distress or any in special need. Courtesy and kindness ever characterized him. To his intimates he was the most genial and delightful of men. He was at his best in his home, as those can testify who have been privileged to enjoy his hospitality. Its inner shrines are private and sacred. It may be said in closing that in Dr. Amen Exeter lost a citizen of the finest qualities, who had endeared himself to the entire community.

On April 5, 1882, Dr. Amen was married to Mary Browne Rawson, of Whitinsville, Mass., whose death on August 18, 1901, at Lake Sunapee, was a sore bereavement. Dr. Amen has left three daughters, the Misses Margaret R., Elizabeth W. and R. Perne Amen, and a son, John H. Amen, a member of the Upper Middle class at the Academy.

GEN. STEPHEN H. GALE. One of the most perplexing problems in modern political economy is that presented by the tendency of the times towards concentration of industrial enterprises in the cities and the consequent depletion of industrial opportunities throughout the towns and villages, especially those of New England, where agricultural possibilities are not so favorable as in many other sections of our country.

He whose life's work results not only in arresting the city's draft upon his own community but also wins for it an influx of self-supporting people, performs a public service not to be reckoned lightly, nor dismissed from thoughtful appreciation because of personal benefits he may have derived therefrom.

In Exeter, this state, a town of approximately five thousand inhabitants, there is a manufacturing establishment giving direct employment to from six to seven hundred persons, and indirectly contributing towards the employment of many others; to the general business prosperity of

the town and to the material welfare of the surrounding agricultural population. Its pay roll disbursements are approximately three hundred thousand dollars a year, all from revenue drawn into Exeter by sales of product in outside markets, principally in the West and Southwest. The average wages paid are better than those earned in other occupations near by and the personnel of the employes compares favorably with that of persons otherwise engaged in that vicinity. The policy of the management of this establishment towards the employes is free from many of the restrictive features found in city factories which, while perhaps necessary there, tends towards sapping away that consciousness of personal independence so requisite to good citizenship. The esprit de corps among the employes calls for self-respecting manhood and womanhood and is sustained as well as is the general tone of the community at large.

This, then, is the principal accomplishment of Gen. Stephen H. Gale, and it is one of which he is justly proud; toward which he has devoted the best years of his life and in which he has found that rare enjoyment which one experiences in the realization that while building well for himself he has also built well for others, and all this near the scenes of his early childhood, within six miles of where he was born.

Stephen Henry Gale was born in East Kingston, N. H., March 23, 1846, and is of the fifth generation from Jacob Gale, the first of the name to settle in that town nearly two hundred years ago, and whose descendants have been prominently identified with local history from that time to this. Jacob was the fourth in line of direct descent from Edmond Gale of Cambridge, Mass., the pioneer of the family to America. He came here early in 1600 from England, where the name is found recorded as among the "landed gentry" from before the time of William the Conqueror. It is supposed to be of Scotch-Irish origin.

A son of Jacob, also named Jacob, who was General Gale's great-grandfather, acquired considerable property in and around East Kingston. He was one of those strong, rugged men, thoroughly imbued with the "spirit of '76," to whose patriotic services both before and during the war, the independence of America is due. He was a delegate to the First Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, which met in Exeter, July 21, 1774, to take steps toward declaring New Hampshire free from British sovereignty and to provide for a constitutional form of government. Afterwards he was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of state troops under the command of the famous Josiah Bartlett, and later succeeded him as colonel.

Colonel Jacob's son, Henry, married Mary Atkinson of Newburyport, Mass., and their son, Elbridge Gerry Gale, was the father of Stephen H., the subject of this sketch. His mother was Ann Maria Barnes of Boscawen, N. H., to whom his father was married in 1837. She was the daughter of Josiah Barnes, a popular hotel keeper of New Hampshire, whose son, Amos, following in his father's footsteps, became the well-known proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick of Boston, which he managed for many years, until his death a short time ago.

General Gale's father was a farmer of moderate circumstances, mainly dependent upon his own exertions for the support of his family. He died in 1847, when Stephen was but 16 months old. Besides Stephen, he left a widow and two other children: Mary Ann, not then nine years

of age, and John Elbridge, a boy between six and seven. The problem confronting the mother was a difficult one; but she met it bravely by selling the farm, retaining only the house with a little land around it, and devoting herself to the rearing of her children upon a very small income, supplemented by her own efforts. She so managed that each of them had such educational advantages as the schools of East Kingston provided and some instruction beyond; but hard as it was for her and for them, stern necessity compelled them to forego many of the pleasurable experiences incidental to their years and devote such time as could be spared from their studies to work that would contribute towards the family support.

Money was scarce in rural New England in those days and opportunities for acquiring it were few and far between; but the introduction of shoemaking into farming communities offered a chance to the more energetic, which several of the East Kingston farms accepted during the winter months and at such other times as they could devote to it. This work was brought to them from Haverhill, Mass., by "freighters," who gathered it up from shops about that city, where all parts of the shoe were cut and fitted ready to be sewn up and pegged by persons in the country districts, to whom they were distributed. The work was exacting and not especially remunerative, but it brought money in return and was a welcomed source of additional revenue.

It was at this work that John E. and Stephen began to earn money after school and in vacations, as soon as they were old enough to be of any assistance to those engaged in it near their home. They became interested in the work, and there learned the rudimentary principles of a business which since then, under entirely different conditions, has grown to be one of New England's greatest industries and in which they have both become singularly successful.

John E. left home when he was 14 years old and went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he attended the grammar school and had three years' instruction in the high school. He was clerk in a store there for a short time and then went to Haverhill, Mass., where, after working a while in a grocery store, he found employment in a shoe factory and in 1862, started in the shoe manufacturing business for himself.

Stephen remained at home until nearly seventeen years old, attending the village schools and Kingston Academy. He also took a course in the Boston Commercial College, traveling to Boston and back daily. All this time he was working diligently at shoemaking, before and after school hours and in vacation periods. In 1863 he went to Haverhill, Mass., and secured employment in William M. Chase's shoe factory as an assistant bookkeeper. What time could be spared from his regular duties was devoted to other work around the factory and in acquiring further knowledge of the different processes employed in the manufacture of shoes. About a year later he went to work in his brother's factory, who before long assisted him to start in business upon his own account, which he did by working early in the mornings and until late in the evenings before and after his regular day's work for his brother. He commenced in the basement of the building occupied by his brother, on a cash capital of \$200, which he had managed to save. With that he bought small lots of leather at a time, cut them into the various parts of shoes himself, sent them into the country to be put

together and sold the shoes when finished. Before long he was able to rent a small room upstairs and devote his entire time to a growing business, which soon was greater than he could attend to alone. He then began to employ others, working with them as assiduously as before.

Requiring more capital as his business expanded he formed a partnership with Capt. Samuel L. Blaisdell, a former resident of East Kingstons and a close friend of his father and mother. The captain gave no personal attention to the business, so in about a year's time the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Gale continued on alone. He allowed nothing to interfere with a steadfast determination to mount the ladder of industrial success, and, therefore, concentrated his whole attention upon his business, without allowing himself to be diverted from it by the many forms of recreation or amusement so attractive to young men of his age.

As a reward for such continued application he became sufficiently well established in the industrial world to warrant a partnership with his brother, John E., when their interests were consolidated in 1869, under the firm name of Gale Brothers. Their business continued growing until in 1884 there was not room enough in their Haverhill factory to meet its increasing requirements and they decided to start a branch factory in Exeter. By November of that year a four-story brick building, 150x40 feet, had been erected in that town, in which a modern plant was installed and Stephen went there to take charge of and develop that part of the business, while John E., and John H. Sanborn, a cousin, who had been admitted to the firm, remained in Haverhill in charge of the business there. At that time the sales of Gale Brothers amounted to about one million dollars annually, principally of medium-grade women's shoes.

Upon opening their branch factory in Exeter, part of the women's and all of the men's shoes were made there, the men's work being carried on under the name of the Exeter Boot and Shoe Company, for which all of the capital was supplied by Gale Brothers. Six years later the Exeter factory was enlarged by the extension of the buildings at the same height and width for 260 feet. When completed, the Haverhill business was transferred to Exeter, and John E. Gale practically retired from active participation in it in order to devote himself to banking matters in which he had become largely interested, and incidentally to the founding of a new shoe manufacturing enterprise, the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company, for his son, Herbert E. John E. Gale is now president of the Haverhill National Bank and the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company has two factories in operation, one in Haverhill, Mass., and another at Portsmouth, N. H. General Gale has no financial interest in this company, and is not concerned in it except as one brother may be in the fortunes of another.

In 1902 the Exeter business was converted into a stock company under the name of Gale Brothers, Incorporated, and so it stands today. The stockholders and officers in 1902, were: Stephen H. Gale, president and treasurer; John E. Gale, vice-president; John H. Sanborn, general manager; Charles A. McGreggor, secretary; and John A. Towle, selling agent. Messrs. McGreggor and Towle—the latter another cousin of the Messrs. Gale—were young men who had been with the firm for some time and had practically "grown up to the business." With

the exception of Mr. Sanborn, who retired in May, 1901, the personnel of the company is the same today, for upon his retirement his stock was taken over by General Gale, Mr. McGreggor and Mr. Towle, and his duties divided between them.

The annual product of this factory amounts to approximately two million pairs of women's shoes; the manufacture of men's shoes having been discontinued several years ago. There has not been a time since its establishment in Exeter when it has been idle for lack of sufficient business to keep it in operation. It has an enviable reputation in shoe manufacturing circles for furnishing steady work to its employes and keeping them for years. Upon the company's books are the names of active customers who have been dealing with Gale Brothers ever since they started in business in Haverhill, nearly forty years ago. The company's credit, resting on the reputation of its founders, and its own record, is unimpeachable in the financial world, for ever since John E. and Stephen began to do business they have discounted all their bills and, even in periods of financial and industrial depression, have never sought or received financial assistance to enable them to carry out this policy. This is to them one of the most cherished recollections of an active business life of nearly half a century's duration.

In 1866 Stephen H. Gale married Anna M. Brown of Haverhill, Mass., a daughter of Addison Brown, a prosperous shoe manufacturer of that place. She is a woman of charming personality and admirable poise, well fitted by education and cultivation to preside over their handsome home, or to grace any social gathering, wherever it may be. General Gale owes much to her and fully appreciates it. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter. The sons both died in infancy. The daughter, Alice C., is married to Arthur L. Hobson and they have a delightful home in Boston, near the Brookline line, and a summer place at Little Boar's Head, Rye Beach. Mr. Hobson is a son of John L. Hobson of Haverhill, Mass., who was a large owner in the Glenn Manufacturing Company of Berlin, N. H., before it was merged into the International Paper Company. Mr. Arthur L. Hobson is treasurer of the St. Croix Paper Company, which is building a very large paper plant at Woodlands, near Calais, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson have had five children, two of whom were born in Berlin, where they lived for several years; one at Little Boar's Head and two in Boston. One died in infancy and of those remaining, two are boys and two are girls, all bright and lovable and exceedingly fond of "Grandpa Gale," who in turn finds in their companionship and happy lives much to recompense him for the privations of his younger days.

General Gale's first introduction to political life was in 1874, when he was elected a member of the Haverhill city council, and was upon the Republican city committee; but not enjoying political position he only served one term in the council and declined to entertain suggestions for further political advancement at that time.

After going to Exeter, in 1884, he became interested in local and state politics of New Hampshire, but for several years sought no place of political preferment, as the development of his business required so much of his attention that he could give no time to official duties and responsibilities. In 1892, however, the business being then well established, he entered heartily into campaign work and assisted considerably

in the redemption of Rockingham County from Democratic control. The following year he was elected by the Legislature commissary-general of New Hampshire, and as such served upon the staff of Gov. John B. Smith.

In 1894 he was elected to the state Senate from District No. 21, receiving a larger plurality than had been given to a candidate for the Senate in that district for a number of years. In the Senate he was chairman of the committee on finance and a member of the judiciary committee. He was one of the most active members of that body in favor of the law then enacted establishing a state board of charities and providing for the support of dependent orphans under its direction. Another measure which had his hearty support passed the Senate, but failed of passage in the House of Representatives. It was to confer upon justices discretionary power to dismiss or suspend action under trustee process whenever satisfied that the defendant had been remiss because of illness or unfortunate circumstances, and that to enforce payment would prove undue hardship upon those dependent upon him for support.

In 1896 General Gale was elected an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention held in St. Louis, at which McKinley was nominated for president. In 1898 he was elected from District No. 2, a member of Governor Rollins' council, receiving the largest plurality given any councilor at that election and running ahead of the state and congressional ticket at home and in the City of Manchester, which comprises more than half the district. In the council he was a member of the finance committee and as such left a good record for economy and business sagacity in several important matters of state expenditure which were entrusted to his charge.

In 1902 he made a short but spirited campaign for the Republican gubernatorial nomination; but declined to allow his name to go before the convention, because the resolution of that body upon the liquor question was not consistent with his position during the campaign, in which he had advocated a straight-out declaration in favor of the stringent enforcement of the prohibitory law or, as an alternative, pledging the enactment of a local option license law of such character as would restrict the liquor traffic, so far as public sentiment would permit, and thus end the disgraceful evasions and defiance of the prohibitory law, then prevalent all over the state.

He was elected a representative to the Legislature in 1905, having been unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus and afterwards endorsed by the Democrats. At the polls he received the largest vote ever given a candidate for that office in the history of the town of Exeter, and what pleased him especially was the loyalty of the employes in his factory who were entitled to vote at that election. Practically all of them voted for him without solicitation or suggestion on his part, and with the knowledge from past experience that he would not attempt to influence their political action.

The line of public activity in which General Gale has become best known relates to the solution of the liquor problem in New Hampshire. Until a few years ago he believed in statutory prohibition, but became convinced that to cling to hopes of that ever proving efficacious in restraint of the liquor traffic, while public sentiment in the state con-

tinues as it has been for many years, was to sacrifice best results to an illusory phantom of pure sentimentality. He, therefore, became a convert to local option, or at least believed it was time to turn to it as a possible remedy for many of the evils that had been engendered during 50 years' non-enforcement of the prohibitory laws. The present license law, enacted in 1903, does not meet his views because, while it recognizes local option sufficiently to masquerade under the name, it does not carry the principle to consistent completion. It permits cities and towns to vote for or against license, but empowers a board of state commissioners to grant licenses in towns where the vote has been against them, or to refuse licenses in places where the vote has been for them. It confers extraordinary discretionary powers upon a state board and denies to local authorities any voice in the naming of licensees or in the regulation of traffic carried on by them. The local communities are helpless under this law, and prohibition is impossible anywhere, even if public sentiment strongly favors it, unless the state commissioners so ordain.

When this law was being considered General Gale was one of its most active opponents, because under it no fair test can be made of the relative merits of statutory prohibition and local option, and also because he did not believe the whole power over all the liquor traffic in the state should be entrusted to any three men who might, if so disposed, inaugurate a system of corruption or political domination as menacing to public morality and political integrity as were the evils existing under the prohibitory laws.

In the Legislature of 1905 he introduced a bill for the repeal of the law of 1903 and the substitution of one which would, in his opinion, be more appropriate to the New Hampshire situation. It placed the responsibility for, and the control of, the liquor traffic directly upon the voters in each city or town. They could elect to have absolute prohibition, or to permit liquor to be sold in such manner as they deemed best for the community and public sentiment would approve. In voting for or against license a ballot similar in form to the Australian ballot was to be used, on which the names of each kind of license would be designated, as are the names of candidates for office on the regular ticket, so that each person could vote for or against any particular form of license and thus have a voice in determining not only whether or not licenses should be issued, but also in what manner liquor should be sold, if sold at all. Local license commissioners were to be elected by secret ballot, who were to issue licenses and direct in writing upon each the terms under which it could be exercised. The votes on license and for commissioners were to be in special meetings held for that purpose only, to prevent entanglement with local affairs. If the commissioners proved recreant to the trust imposed upon them, they could be dismissed and their successors elected at a special meeting which could be called for that purpose. State supervision was to be entirely eliminated except for police purposes. Inspectors were to be appointed by the governor and council and travel about the state to see that licensees obeyed the conditions of their licenses, and that no illegal sales of liquor were made. Where violations of law were discovered they were to act as complainants, press the cases to trial, and report to the attorney-general any failure to act or unreasonable delay on the part of any public prosecuting officer.

As may be inferred from the preceding sketch, General Gale is a man of strong personal characteristics. He is forceful, energetic and persistent to an unusual degree; always mentally alert, analytical and resourceful. Independence of thought and action are especially predominating traits, and yet he is ever ready to receive advice and act upon it if convinced that it is sound. It would be practically useless to attempt to swerve him from a course of action after he is satisfied that it is the proper one to pursue, but he will often yield his own opinions in deference to others whose title to consideration may not be equal to his own.

He is a member of the Congregational Church, a Knight Templar, vice-president of the Republican Town Club of Exeter, director in the Haverhill National Bank, member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, and of the New Hampshire Club of Boston.—Thos. J. Walker.

ELMER J. F. LITTLEFIELD, one of Portsmouth's most progressive business men, is sole owner and proprietor of the Littlefield Lumber Co., an enterprise with an established reputation throughout this region. Mr. Littlefield was born August 4, 1865, at Wells, Maine, where many of his relatives have long lived, there having been five generations of the family there before him.

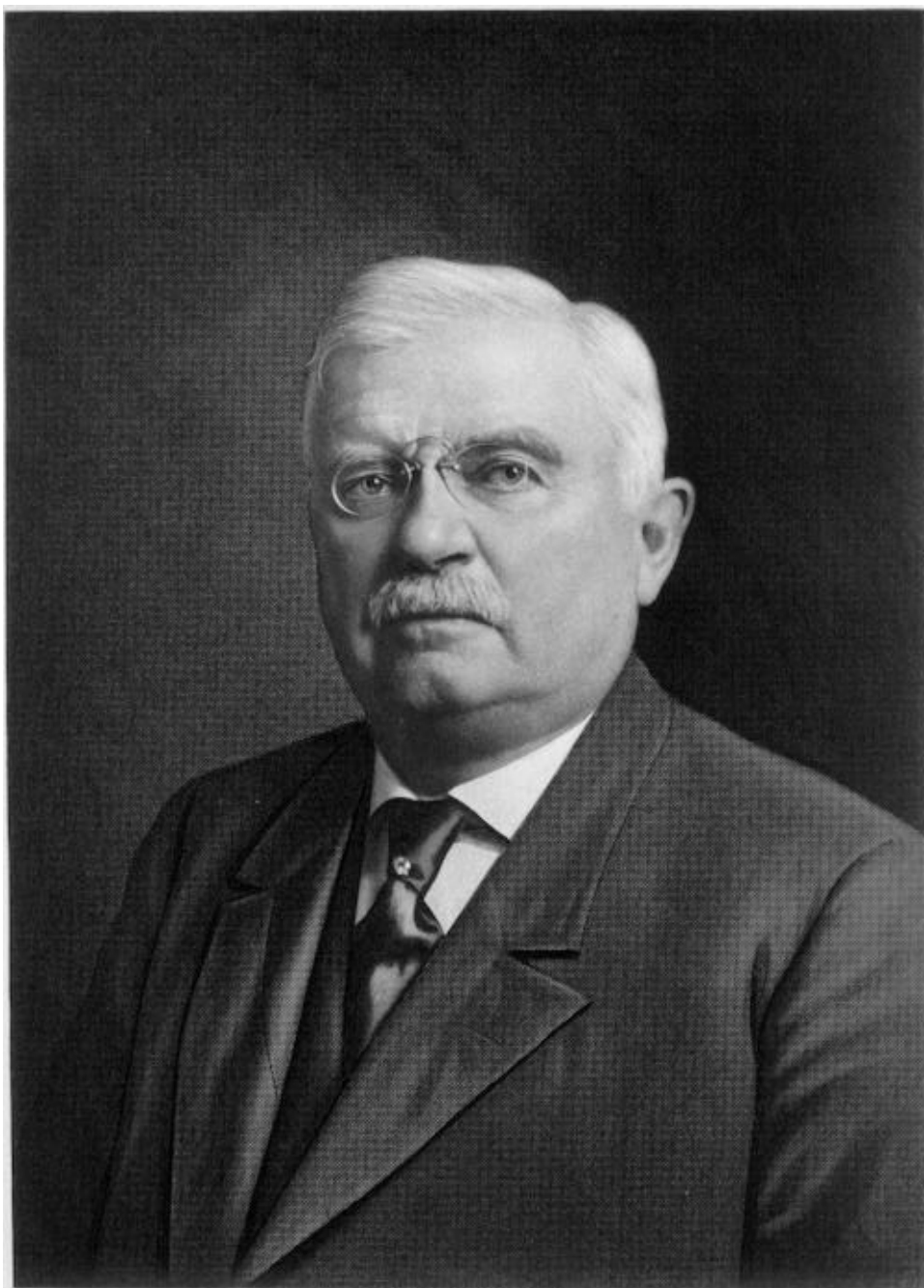
Oren H. Littlefield, father of Elmer, is a native of Wells, Maine, as is his wife, and farming has been his life work. He married Annie E. Thompson by whom he has four children: Elmer J. F.; Horton T.; Bertha E.; and Helen, wife of Albert J. Talpey.

Elmer J. F. Littlefield received educational training in the district schools of Wells, and early learned the trade of a carpenter. **This was to be his work during the succeeding twenty-seven years, the last eleven years of which time were employed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.** With Mr. N. A. McKenney, he embarked in the lumber business in Portsmouth, their business being incorporated under the name of the McKenney-Littlefield Lumber Co. The enterprise flourished and the business has been carried on since without interruption, although after an association of eleven years Mr. McKenney retired, leaving Mr. Littlefield sole owner and proprietor.

August 2, 1892, the subject of this record married Helen Rowe, who was born in Berwick, Maine, and is a daughter of George W. and Jane (Robinson) Rowe. Her father was in his younger days a shoemaker by trade, but later took to farming which thereafter was his principal occupation. Mr. Rowe was a member of Company F, 4th Reg., N. H. Vol. Inf., and served throughout the entire Civil War. Mrs. Littlefield has the following brothers and sisters: George A.; Wallace J.; John A.; Mabel F., wife of Harry Perkins; Frank; Jennie, wife of E. H. Corey; Della; and William. Helen was the fourth in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield have three children: Harold A., who in 1914 was graduated from Portsmouth High School; E. Kenneth; and Edith H. Religiously the family attends the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Littlefield is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Order of Odd Fellows.

HON. CALVIN PAGE, of Portsmouth, has been for a long time a leader in the law, the business, the politics and the public affairs of New



King by H. H. Williams of New York

Calvin Page

Hampshire. His name and influence have been and are potent in banking, insurance, railroad and other circles; and his home city has shown its appreciation of his wisdom, experience and public spirit by conferring upon him all the more important honors and responsibilities within its gift. A lifelong resident of New Hampshire and one of her most valuable citizens, his activities have been by no means confined to her limits, his professional and personal reputation, on the contrary, being as high in other states as in his own.

Judge Page was born in North Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H., August 22, 1845, in the tenth generation from Robert Page of Ormsby, County of Norfolk, England, whose son Robert, came from England and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639. Judge Page's ancestors in succeeding generations were farmers and good citizens of Hampton and North Hampton. His father, Captain Simon Dow Page of the state militia, married Judith Rollins of Loudon and to them one son and three daughters were born.

The son, Calvin, spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended the district schools in North Hampton and later was a student at the famous Phillips Academy in Exeter, where he fitted for Harvard College. Entering that institution in 1864 as a member of its sophomore class, he was soon compelled by lack of funds to withdraw and returned to his father's house for a winter and spring of farm work and wood chopping.

In the following summer, however, the way of his future career opened before him and on July 19, 1865, he entered as a student the law office of the late Hon. Albert R. Hatch in Portsmouth.

Here Judge Page worked for his board as well as for his instruction in legal lore by keeping his perceptor's books and making himself generally useful about the office. He found time, however, for such application to his studies as enabled him to pass the state bar examinations and to be admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in 1868. Immediately he entered upon the practice of his profession in Portsmouth and so has continued ever since. He was president of the State Bar Association in 1904-5, and the annual address to the members of the bar by him dwelt principally upon the illegitimate use of the lobby in the legislature and the evil results of the then common free pass system.

As a lawyer Judge Page was and is one of the most successful in the state, his large and lucrative practice covering a wide range of territory, clientage and character of cases. In 1910 the demands upon his time and strength became so heavy and exhausting that he practically retired from general practice, retaining, however, his more important connections, such as the care and management of the great Frank Jones estate, of which he is an executor and trustee. Those who remember how keen a judge of men Mr. Jones was will appreciate the compliment to Judge Page implied in his choice for these responsible and onerous positions.

To give the reader an adequate idea as to how varied and important Judge Page's relations to the world of business have been and are, it will be necessary only to list some of his chief official positions, past and present, in this connection, as follows: President of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth; Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company; Granite State Fire Insurance Company; Portsmouth Fire Association; Portsmouth Shoe Company; Suncook Waterworks Company; Eastman Freight Car Heater Company; Eastman Produce Company; Piscataqua Fire Insurance Company; Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and Laconia Car Company Works;

Member of the American Committee of Management of the Frank Jones Brewing Company; director in the Upper Coös Railroad and in the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, etc.

It is the solid success, the careful conservatism, the helpful upbuilding characteristic of Calvin Page as a business man upon which his friends lay equal stress with his brilliance as a lawyer, and his knowledge, experience and ability in public affairs, in urging his choice to the office to which he now aspires. Truly remarkable, in fact, is the ability with which throughout his career Judge Page has driven the difficult triple hitch of law, business and public service.

Always a Democrat, Judge Page, as a staunch and uncompromising member and leader of the minority party in the state, has been, up to this time, out of the line of approach to the highest elective offices; but in his home town his fellow citizens have been choosing him to office after office for two score years, and President Cleveland in each of his two terms as chief executive of the nation was prompt to recognize Judge Page by appointing him to the important place of collector of internal revenue for the District of New Hampshire, embracing the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, a position which he has thus filled for eight years.

Twice, in 1884-1885 and again in 1899-1900, he has been Mayor Page of Portsmouth. For more than thirty years a member of the board of education and chairman of the high school committee, he has had great part in making the schools of the city one of the chief sources of its just pride. He has been city solicitor, judge of the municipal court, and member of the board of water commissioners.

In 1888 Judge Page was elected a delegate to the convention which assembled in Concord, January 2, 1889, to propose amendments to the constitution of the state. It was a notable gathering, with Charles H. Bell of Exeter as its president and among its members such men as Isaac W. Smith, James F. Briggs, Henry E. Burnham, Charles H. Bartlett and David Cross of Manchester, Benjamin A. Kimball and Joseph B. Walker of Concord, John W. Sanborn of Wakefield, Frank N. Parsons, Isaac N. Blodgett and Alvah W. Sulkoway of Franklin, William S. Ladd of Lancaster, Robert M. Wallace of Milford, Ellery A. Hibbard of Laconia, Ira Colby of Claremont and Dexter Richards of Newport. Judge Page had a prominent part in the work of convention, the principal results of which were the change in time of legislative sessions from June to January and the compensation of members by a fixed salary instead of a *per diem*.

He was himself one of the first to test the practical workings of these changes, for in November, 1892, he was elected to the New Hampshire State Senate of 1893 from the Twenty-fourth District and was the Democratic candidate for president of the senate. At this important session Senator Page served on the committees on judiciary, railroads, banks and finance, being chairman of the last-named, and the worth of his work was remembered through a decade, so that in 1902 he was elected from the same district to take the same seat in the State Senate of 1903.

At this session he introduced and advocated for the first time in our legislature a bill for the election of United States senators by the people. Though the measure was opposed by the Republican majority of the Senate and failed to become a law then, Judge Page has lived to see it become the law not only of this state, but of a large number of the states of the Union by the votes of all parties. He also opposed the lobby and publicly called attention to its



Stewart Westhouse

acts. Naturally he now asserts that he was the first progressive legislator in the state, being the first to publicly advocate and work for the things which every political party has recently hastened to favor; and he declares that the very men who then opposed him and his progressive measures are now the loudest shouters for them, and are using his ideas and his proposed laws of 1903 as their own later inventions.

Judge Page is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., and of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T., of Portsmouth, being the oldest living past commander of the latter body. He belongs to the Warwick Club, Portsmouth, and to various other clubs, societies and associations in his own city and elsewhere. He is a Unitarian in religious belief.

His spacious and hospitable residence is one of the finest in Portsmouth, famous as a city of beautiful and historic homes, and its magnificent flower garden is one of the show places of the region. Judge Page married, January 7, 1870, Arabella J. Moran. Their daughter, Agnes, married Colonel John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth and they have a son, Calvin Page Bartlett, born October 8, 1901.

This sketch would not be complete did it not refer to Judge Page's part in the famous Peace Conference of the delegates from Russia and Japan, brought about in August, 1905, by the mediations of President Roosevelt—the most famous gathering the world had ever known. For this mid-summer meeting the President naturally sought a spot in our state where the cool breezes at the mountains or the ocean would tend to calmness and comfort. The great Hotel Wentworth at Newcastle was then a part of the estate of Frank Jones, of which Judge Page was trustee. Under a clause in Mr. Jones's will giving his trustees power to do anything with his estate that they thought he, himself, would do if living at the time, Judge Page, through the president and Governor McLane, invited the peace delegates to the number of nearly one hundred, including all their attaches, to live at the big hotel free of charge so long as the conference should last; and the delegates and all their attendants from both nations lived there for more than thirty days at a cost to the Jones estate of over twenty-five thousand dollars. And as is well known, in recognition of the hospitality of the Jones estate and its trustees, Japan and Russia each gave to the state of New Hampshire ten thousand dollars, the income of which is annually distributed among the charitable institutions of the state.

Judge Page's long and useful career, so filled with private enterprise and public service, is now, as may be learned even from this brief outline, at the height of its achievement. The solid success, personal, professional, political, won by this son of New Hampshire, is the more notable because it has come through his own unaided efforts in the face of many obstacles and difficulties. And appreciation by his fellows of what his efforts have meant to the community as well as to himself have taken other forms than the many already mentioned, including, notably, the conferring upon him of the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Dartmouth College in 1902.

Of brisk and vigorous, yet pleasing personality, widely experienced and keenly observant, Judge Page is as delightful companion in social and private life as he is a strong and influential figure in his public relations.

STEWART EVERETT ROWE, lawyer, of Exeter, N. H., is a man who, although young, has taken a large and useful part in public affairs. He was born in Kensington, N. H., January 22, 1881, a son of Benjamin

F. and Hattie A. (Trewett) Rowe. The father, born in Kensington, N. H., October 22, 1845, died June 12, 1910. He was a farmer by occupation, and a veteran of the Civil war, being a member of Moses N. Collins Post, G. A. R., at Exeter, of which he was also senior vice commander. His wife, born in Franklin, Vt., November 10, 1855, died December 31, 1912. They were the parents of two sons: Stewart E., subject of this sketch, and Gilman S., born March 22, 1895, who graduated from Exeter high school in class of 1914, being class orator.

Stewart Everett Rowe began his education in the district schools of Kensington, N. H. He graduated from Exeter High School as class orator in 1899, and from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1904 as class poet. Beginning the study of law under Gen. E. G. Eastman, under whom he continued to study for three years, he subsequently attended for two years the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar July 1, 1911, after which he opened his present office in Exeter. Although his career as a lawyer has been comparatively short, he has already shown marked ability and his future success seems assured.

A member of the Republican party Mr. Rowe has taken a very active part in public life. He has served in various local offices, such as moderator, town clerk, member of the school board for the district of Kensington, as library trustee, tax collector, justice of the peace and notary public, and was also for seven years scaler of weights and measures for Rockingham County. He has been a delegate to several Republican conventions, and was secretary to the last Republican State Convention. He was also among the active and younger members of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire in 1912, being a delegate from Kensington, N. H., and served as a member of the Committee on Future Mode of Amending the Constitution. In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Rowe spent two weeks on the stump, covering the lower part of New Hampshire in the interests of the Republican party. He was most of the time in company with Ex-governor Quimby and Ex-congressman Sulloway.

A man of marked literary ability, he has been a frequent contributor in verse and prose to various publications and has received personal letters of thanks from Ex-president William H. Taft and Ex-president Theodore Roosevelt for campaign poems written in their behalf. Many of his literary productions have appeared in the Granite Monthly. Mr. Rowe's society affiliations include membership in the Sons of Veterans, in which he is a past officer; the Junior Order of American Mechanics; Patrons of Husbandry; the Gamma Eta Gamma Fraternity, the G. L. Soule Society, the Rockingham County Republican Club, and the Swamscott Club of Exeter.

Mr. Rowe was married March 26, 1913, to Miss Lillian A. Whitman, who was born May 23, 1876, at West Barnstable, on Cape Cod, Mass., where their wedding was celebrated. Mrs. Rowe's parents were Josiah B. and Lydia A. (Whitman) Whitman, both natives of Massachusetts, the father being a music dealer at West Barnstable. In the Whitman family were but two children, a son who was drowned at the age of eight years, and Lillian, who is now Mrs. Rowe. Mrs. Rowe is a graduate of Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., in both the English and musical courses and was for three years a student at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., where she pursued her elocutionary

studies under the late Prof. S. R. Kelley. She has also had the advantage of two years' travel in Europe and South America, and during a year spent in Brazil she was admitted to membership and received a diploma from the Centro Musical de Rio de Janeiro. She has taught music to some extent and as an elocutionist has appeared in public in many parts of the United States, going out on tours. Her work in this line has been very favorably received everywhere.

ALBERT C. BUSWELL, M. D., a well known practitioner of medicine at Epping, N. H., ranks high in his profession in Rockingham County. He was born in Wilmot, N. H., October 3, 1853, and is a son of Hiram and Mary Jane (Frazier) Buswell. Hiram Buswell, the father, was born in New Chester, N. H., and during his early career was a railroad man. Later he followed agricultural pursuits. He died in 1893. Mrs. Mary Jane Buswell was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., but two miles from the state capital. Her death occurred in 1878.

Albert C. Buswell was but three years old when he began receiving instruction in the primary department of the schools in Nashua. He continued in that department until he was seven, and then entered the grammar department. At the remarkably early age of ten years he entered high school, which he attended three years and then two years in the academy at North Weare. From 1869 to 1871 he attended Colby Academy at New London, graduating at eighteen years of age. He taught country school during 1871 and 1872, and while thus engaged determined upon the field of medicine as his sphere of action. In furtherance of this decision he secured a position in the drug store, and began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Alfred Dearborn at East Ware. He later studied under guidance of Dr. G. W. Currier at Nashua three years. Entering medical college at Brunswick, Me., in 1876, he continued his studies until the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in June, 1878. He began general practice at Amherst, N. H., but after two years established an office in New York City, where he practiced one year. In 1881 he came to Epping, where during a continuous practice of thirty-three years he became firmly entrenched in the goodwill and affection of the people.

January 7, 1879, Dr. Buswell was married to Miss Lillian H. Wilcox, a daughter of William R. Wilcox, who was formerly a hardware man and later was connected with the City Guaranty Savings Bank of Nashua. Nine children were born of this union: George, deceased, who was born in 1879; Sula May, educated in the schools of Nashua, and now residing with her father; William W., deceased, born in 1883; Wilcox F., who was born July 1, 1884, is married and resides at Nashua; Charles D., born August 5, 1885, who is married and lives in Oklahoma; Samuel G., born May 27, 1888, married and residing in Epping; Holt W., born July 24, 1894, who is a graduate of Dartmouth University, now in business in Baltimore, Md.; Lillian, born June 13, 1894, but now is deceased; and Albert C., Jr., who is a freshman at Dartmouth College. November 6, 1902, this family was called upon to mourn, by death, the loss of the beloved wife and mother, and she was laid to rest in Woodlawn Cemetery at Nashua. Religiously the family was reared in the Baptist faith.

Dr. Buswell is a member of the American Medical Association, the

New Hampshire State Medical Society and the Rockingham County Medical Society. He served the county body as secretary and treasurer for seven years, and now serves as its representative. He has been an active member of the school board and chairman of the board of health for a period of twenty years. He represents numerous insurance companies as medical examiner, among them the New York Mutual Life, the Pennsylvania Mutual Life and the National Mutual Life. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally he is a Mason, is Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

HON. HENRY AUGUSTUS YEATON, who has been prominently identified with the civil, political and business history of the city of Portsmouth and the county of Rockingham for more than forty years, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 6, 1840, and has spent almost his entire life in this city. He was educated in its public schools, and after leaving school engaged as a clerk in the hardware store of Hon. John H. Bailey. He subsequently left the store for a few years of sea-faring life, returning home to learn the trade of a carpenter under his father's instruction. In 1864, while working at this trade in the United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth, he met with an accident which made it impossible for him to follow his chosen vocation any longer, and he became local agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, meeting with marked success. In 1865 he entered the office of Joshua Brooks, flour and grain merchant, and became a partner in this business in the following year, it being conducted under the firm name of Joshua Brooks & Co. This was the real beginning of his career as a business man, and he has continued with this concern to the present time, although during the interval of forty years changes have taken place in the personnel of the old firm as originally established. Mr. Yeaton eventually succeeded to the interest of his former partner, and when his own son came to his majority he became junior partner in the present firm, which for many years has been known to all trade circles as H. A. Yeaton & Son.

Mr. Yeaton is a successful and substantial business man, and while his time has been pretty well occupied with private affairs, he has also taken an earnest interest in local and state politics. A pronounced Republican, he has never been regarded as being in any sense a politician. He has served as selectman and member of the board of aldermen of Portsmouth, as representative to the General Court, and in 1899-1900 was a member of the New Hampshire state senate. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution and to Piscataqua Lodge, I. O. O. F. In religion he is a Baptist, a member of Middle Street Baptist Church, and chairman of its board of wardens, a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention, and chairman of its finance committee. For many years he has been a director in the First National Bank and a trustee of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, both of Portsmouth; a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Portsmouth Hospital and of the Howard Benevolent Society. Since its organization in 1891 he has been managing director and treasurer of the Piscataqua Navigation Company and is credited by his fellow directors as being largely instrumental in the uniform success that has attended that company.

In January, 1861, Mr. Yeaton married Ara Abby Brooks. She was born November 23, 1840, a daughter of Joshua Brooks, with whom Mr. Yeaton became associated in business. Of this marriage two children were born, Winifred and Harry B. Winifred became the wife of Albert E. Rand, a grocer of Portsmouth, and of this union four children were born: Margaret, Norman E., Wallis S. and Elinor. Harry B. Yeaton, who is the present mayor of Portsmouth, married Mary E. Ferguson, and to them have been born six children, Ruth A., Philip O., Dorothy, Donald F., Carolyn F. and Frederick T.

MAJOR DAVID URCH, secretary and treasurer of the New Castle Bridge Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Newport, Wales, April 14, 1844. He is a son of Ephraim and Maria (Sherman) Urch, respectively natives of Glastonbury, England, and Bridgewater, England. Six generations of the family on the maternal side lived in Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England. Ephraim Urch was a willow worker, making baskets and willow furniture. After his marriage he removed to Newport, Wales, where he lived until 1849. In the spring of that year he sailed for America, taking passage on the vessel that brought iron for the construction of the Concord Railroad. Locating in Portsmouth, he engaged in the work of his trade. Also, for a number of years he was toll collector for the New Castle bridges. In 1863 he went to Chicago, and, opening a store for the sale of willow goods, resided during the rest of his life in the vicinity of the "Windy City," gaining a comfortable livelihood. His wife, who lived for several years with her daughter, Mrs. Hammond Spinney, in Eliot, Me., was a member of one of the oldest families of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, and was a typical English lady. She reared ten children—Mary Ann, Rosanna, Lizzie, Ephraim, Ellen, David, Abram, Henry E., John C. and George W.

David Urch was four and a half years old when he came to this country, accompanying his mother. The father had left Wales the preceding spring to make a home for his family in the new country. The child had a rough passage in the sailing vessel "Abalina," and it was thirty days before the passengers were safely landed in Boston. David was reared and received his early education in Portsmouth, and finished his course of study at a college in Chicago. He became an expert willow and rattan worker and assisted in the factory, and in his father's store as clerk. He had been anxious to go to the war in 1861, in Captain Side's company, with the Second New Hampshire Regiment, but his father had prevented him. The family was living in Effingham, Ill., in 1864. One day there, while returning home to dinner, Mr. Urch fell a little behind when near a railroad track that crossed the street, and a freight train separated him from the rest of the family. Jumping on one of the cars, he was taken to Mattoon, Ill., and enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This was in March, 1864, and he was one of the hundred day men. The regiment was sent directly to St. Louis, thence to Jefferson City. Here it was assigned garrison duty for some time, and was engaged in suppressing the bands of guerrillas that infested the country. Mr. Urch was honorably discharged in November, 1864. Soon after he returned to Portsmouth, where he was employed for a few months on the government works at Fort Constitution, New Castle, N. H. He then went

to Manchester, N. H., and opened a store for the sale of willow and rattan furniture, and conducted it for five years. The two years following he was in the same business in New Lenox, and then for a short time he was a resident of Portland, Me. His next venture was the opening of a similar store in Portsmouth, N. H., which he managed until 1876. In that year he became connected with the New Castle Bridge Company, and has since collected the tolls for them. Mr. Urch still takes an interest in his old trade of willow and rattan working, at which he is an expert. His work is all done by hand from his own designs and is of a high degree of artistic merit, commanding admiration from all who see it.

Mr. Urch married Miss Ida A. Rogers, of Eliot, Me., daughter of Charles W. and Mary A. Rogers. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant, and afterward became affiliated with the Democratic party. However, he has always kept in mind the idea that the highest good of the people should ever be the governing motive of all suffrage. In Portsmouth he served as alderman for three terms, was chairman of the City Democratic Committee ten years and chairman of the Democratic Committee of the ward in which he resides thirteen years. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1882, and during his term of service was a member of the committees on Fisheries and Game and secretary of the committee on Banking. In 1884 he was again sent to the legislature and once more served as secretary of the committee on Banking. He took an active part in the proceedings of the house and generally made his influence felt. He takes a warm interest in educational matters and served on the Portsmouth Board of Education eight years. He is a charter member of Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.; has passed all the chairs in New Hampshire Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and Strawberry Bank Encampment, No. 5; is a member of Canton Centre, No. 12, of which he was the first commander; and he is a member and has served as president of the New Hampshire Mechanics' Association. In the Patriarchs Militant he has served as inspector-general, with the rank of major on the staff of General Farrington, since the organization of the New Hampshire branch of the order. For twelve years he was an officer in the New Hampshire National Guard, and, as a member of the Head Guards of Manchester he was successively lieutenant and captain of Company C. He was afterward made lieutenant of the Heavy Artillery of Portsmouth, and served seven or eight years as inspector-general, with rank of major, on the staff of Brigadier-General Clough. Major Urch was elected to the New Hampshire State Senate in 1900. He was Chairman of the Committee of Incorporations and was a member of some five other important committees. He is at present in apparent full control of the bridge company known as The Proprietors of New Castle Bridges, and he has brought it from an abandoned corporation to what it now is, maintaining what is said to be the finest mile of toll roadway and bridge in New England.

CHARLES H. BRACKETT, owner and proprietor of Cold Spring Farm, in Greenland village, has in all 125 acres of good land, fifty acres comprising the homestead on which he lives, and seventy-five acres in another tract. He was born in this town November 1, 1865, a son of

William H. L. Brackett, by his wife, Henrietta, whose maiden name was Henrietta A. de Rochemont. The father of our subject was a native of Greenland, N. H., and a farmer and mill-wright by occupation. He is now deceased. His wife, who was born in Newington, this county, is still living and resides with her son, Charles, in Greenland. They had five children, as follows: Mary E., wife of Frank M. Hoyt, of Melrose, Mass.; Charles H., of Greenland; George W., also of Greenland, a painter and steam-fitter; Abbie B., widow of the late Arthur J. Durell; and Henrietta T., wife of Howard Rundlett.

Charles H. Brackett was educated in the common schools and at Brackett Academy, where he graduated in 1892. He then took up farming, which occupation he has since followed in his native town. He does general farming and dairying, keeping Jersey and Guernsey cattle, running two wagons, and finding a ready market for his milk—of which he produces about 500 quarts daily—at Portsmouth. He takes an active part in public affairs, having served as a moderator of the town of Greenland for the last twenty years, and is now serving as one of the assessors. He is a Republican.

Mr. Brackett was married in 1886 to Miss Fannie M. Lamprey, of North Hampton, a daughter of Edwin M. and Mary E. (Brown) Lamprey, who were farming people of that town, their other children being Mary H., and Jennie R., wife of the late William R. Haines. Mr. and Mrs. Brackett have been the parents of six children, namely: Edwin L., who married Louise N. Horton, and resides in Greenland, but carries on farming and dairying at New Castle; Charles H., Jr., who is assisting his father on the home farm; William H. L., who is a recent graduate from the New Hampshire State College; Ralph de Rochemont, a student at the above mentioned college; Esther M., a student at Mt. Holyoke, and Constance, who is attending the Portsmouth high school. The family attend the Methodist church in Greenland. Mr. Brackett's society affiliations include membership in St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Winnicut Lodge at Greenland, of which he is past master; and Greenland Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He is master of the local Grange and has served as deputy in the New Hampshire State Grange for three years. A progressive, enterprising and prosperous citizen, he and his family are among the representative people of the town and have a wide circle of friends.

HENRY A. SHUTE was born in Exeter, November 17, 1856. He is a son of Geo. S. Shute, a native of Exeter, and Joanna Simplins of England. His grandfather was Henry Shute and his grandmother Eliza Rowe Smith.

Henry A. Shute completed the course of instruction in Phillips Exeter Academy in 1875, Harvard University in 1879, and on his return to Exeter entered the office of Judge William W. Stickney as a student. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1882; and began the practice of law in Exeter; was appointed Judge of Exeter Police Court in March, 1883, and remained in that office until August, 1913. He was married in October, 1885, to Amelia F. Weeks of Exeter, who died in January, 1895, leaving two children; Richard Everett, born October 17, 1887, and Nathalie, born April 18, 1894. Mr. Shute was married on the 12th day of August, 1897, to Ella Kent of Davenport, Iowa.

Richard E. Shute entered his father's office in September, 1907, was admitted to the bar in December, 1910, and in January, 1913, formed with his father a co-partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of "Shute and Shute," and having offices in the Kelley & Gardner Building in Exeter.

Henry A. Shute has been a contributor to various magazines and has written and published the following books: "The Real Diary of a Real Boy," 1902; "Sequil or Things Whitch Aint Finished in the Ferst," 1903; "Real Boys," 1904; "Letters to Beany and Love Letters of Plupy," 1905; "A Few Neighbors," 1906; "The Country Band," 1907; "The Profane and Unreliable History of Exeter," 1908; "Plupy," 1909; "Farming It," 1911; "A Country Lawyer," 1912; "The Misadventures of Three Good, But Not Very Good Boys," 1914.

He has always been a Republican in politics, is a member of no clubs or societies and has never held office, except as above.

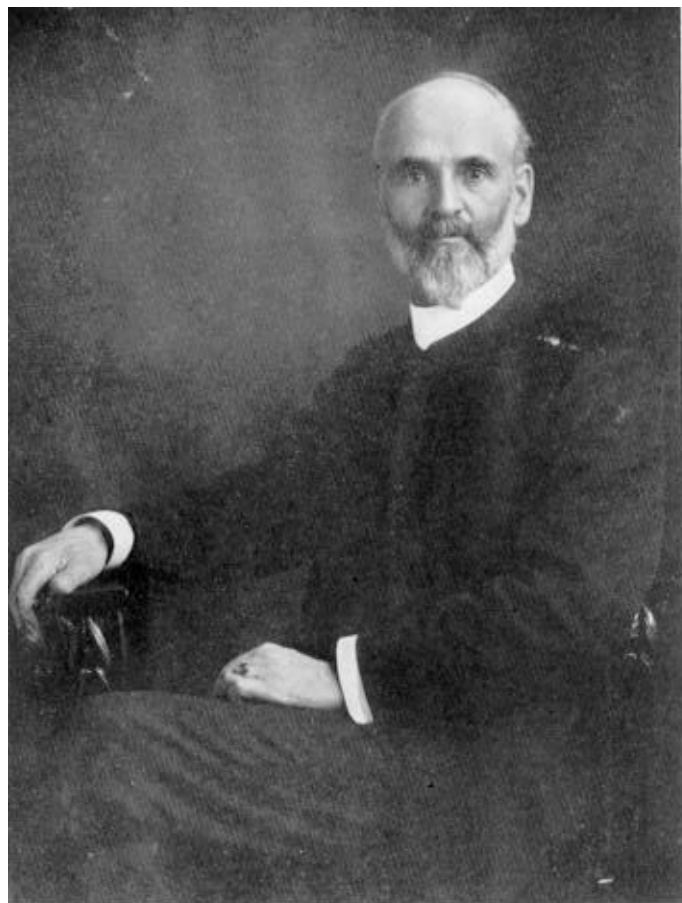
REV. JESSE GIBSON MACMURPHY, clergyman and banker, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Derry, N. H., was born in this town April 8, 1845. Beginning his education in the district school, he then attended Pinkerton Academy, after which he fitted to enter the second year class of the Chandler Department of Dartmouth College, which he did in the fall of 1865, being graduated B. S. in 1868. In 1875 he received the degree of M. S. from the same college.

In 1870 he entered the Episcopal Theological School at Nashotah, Wis., and was graduated B. D. in 1873. The same year he was ordained deacon in Milwaukee, Wis., by Bishop Armitage, and advanced to the priesthood in 1874 by Bishop Whitehouse. He began his pastoral service in 1873, being placed in charge of St. Peter's Mission at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., where he remained one year. In 1874 he went to Racine, Wis., as rector of Immanuel Church, remaining until 1877, when he went to Baltimore, Md., and was chaplain of St. Paul's School for Boys. In 1878 he returned to Racine, Wis., as rector of Holy Innocents Church and priest in charge of St. Stephen's Church, which offices he filled until 1881. He then went to San Francisco, where he was associate rector of St. John's Church for three years.

Returning to Racine, he again took charge of missions there and was chaplain of a girls' school until 1893, when he came to Derry, N. H. Here he has been officially connected with the Church of the Transfiguration since it was organized in 1899.

While his ministerial labors have been almost continuous for more than forty years, he has engaged at times in various other activities. Before going to college he had taught a winter school, and during his three years in college he taught each winter. While at Nashotah, Wis., he tutored some of the preparatory classes. At Racine College he was master of the grammar school for three years. He was teacher in St. Paul's School for Boys, in Baltimore, one year. From 1881 to 1884 he was teacher in Trinity School, San Francisco.

Rev. Mr. MacMurphy has published numerous original translations in metrical verse from the German, French, Italian, Spanish and Latin. He has spent much time in genealogical research and furnished many articles for standard works. In local historical compilation he has assisted various authors and publishers, making maps from town ranges, homesteads and settlements, his articles appearing in newspapers, magazines and books in a form



REV. JESSE G. MACMURPHY

suitable for future reference. Formerly he was a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, and delivered a lecture before that body in 1875. Until recently he was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and is now a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. For over forty years he has been a member of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. He is now affiliated with the following societies: Society for the Promotion of Christianity, American Peace Society, Pomona Grange, P. of H., and the Masonic order, with which he is connected as follows: Past Worshipful master of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., Derry, N. H.; Past High Priest of Bell Chapter, R. A. M., No. 25, Derry, N. H.; Past T. I. M. of Mt. Nebo Council, R. & S. M., Derry, N. H.; also member of Trinity Commandery, K. T., of Manchester, N. H.; member of Ransford Chapter, O. E. S., and Bethany White Shrine of Jerusalem lately instituted in Derry; Lodge of Perfection at Nashua; Princes of Jerusalem; Rose Croix; New Hampshire Consistory (32d degree), of Nashua, N. H.; and Beekdash Temple, Concord, N. H.

In business relations Mr. MacMurphy is chiefly interested in caring for ancestral estates, some of which have come down in the same family for five or more generations. He is a director and vice president of the First National Bank of Derry; also treasurer of the Nutfield Savings Bank of Derry.

Mr. MacMurphy was married, April 23, 1870, to Miss Mary Lucy James, of Deerfield, N. H. Mrs. MacMurphy is a graduate of the Normal School of Salem, Mass. Previous to her marriage she was a teacher in Albany, N. Y., and also in Exeter, N. H. Subsequent to her marriage she was for twenty years teacher of a girl's school in Racine, Wis. For fifteen years she taught in the Robert A. Waller High School at Chicago, Ill. Some years ago she retired from educational work and is now leading a domestic life in her pleasant home in Derry. Mr. and Mrs. MacMurphy are the parents of three children, namely: Sarah Russell, born in Fond du Lac, Wis., was teacher of music in several colleges, and is now the wife of Charles B. Chase of Derry; Alexander James, born in Racine, Wis., who is now deceased; and Jerome Chase, a graduate of the University of West Virginia, married Miss Mabel L. Pullin of Newton, Mass., and is now a resident of River Forest, Ill. They have two children, Miriam S. and Lawrence G.

HON. HARRY K. TORREY, judge of the police court for the District of Portsmouth, was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 16, 1880, a son of John and Addie M. (Anderson) Torrey. He is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, his great-great-grandfather having sailed on November 26, 1776, on the privateer "Dalton" from this port, and later served under John Paul Jones. When he was three months old his parents moved to Newfields, this county, where he later attended the public schools. He then became a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was honor man in studies, and was also prominent in athletic sports, being a member of two winning track teams over Andover. After graduating from the Academy he attended Harvard College one year and later entered Dartmouth. Then, after one year at Hanover, he went to Porto Rico to teach school, but became an inspector and interpreter for the San Juan Light and Transit Company. He was in Porto Rico during the election riots which took place after the war with Spain.

Coming to Portsmouth, Mr. Torrey entered the law office of Page and Bartlett, and being admitted to the bar in 1907, has since practiced

his profession in this city. He was elected to the legislature in 1909 and served on the committee on Judiciary during that term, in company with Hon. Samuel D. Felker, the present governor. In 1910 he had charge of the local census, and during 1911 was secretary to Governor Robert P. Bass, with whom he had formed an intimate acquaintance while working for the direct primary, equal taxation and other platform measures. In 1912 he was secretary of the Portsmouth Roosevelt Club. The new district court, over which he now presides, has jurisdiction over Portsmouth, Newington, Greenfield, Rye and New Castle. Mr. Torrey had the endorsement of many leading men of each party in the state for the position.

Judge Torrey is a member of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 3; Davenport Council, No. 5; Damon Lodge, No. 9, K. of P.; Strawberry Bank Grange, Portsmouth Country Club, Warwick Club, Portsmouth Board of Trade, the New Hampshire Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

He was married October 9, 1912, to Edith E. Badger, daughter of Mayor Daniel W. Badger.

DANIEL J. BAKIE, senior member of the firm of Bakie Bros., merchants of Kingston, N. H., was born in South Boston, Mass., June 15, 1851, a son of James and Elizabeth (Alexander) Bakie. Mr. Bakie can trace his ancestry back for 800 years to Magnus Baikie, who was a native of Denmark. At a later date members of the family in the direct line of descent migrated to Scotland, where later generations dropped the first "i" in the family name, spelling it "Bakie," which form it has since retained.

James Bakie, the father of Daniel J., was born at Wick, Scotland, as was also his wife, Elizabeth. They came to America about 1840, settling first in South Boston, whence they later removed to Kingston, N. H. Here James Bakie became a prominent citizen, serving as a selectman, and at one time being elected representative to the legislature. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They had a family of five sons and one daughter.

Daniel J. Bakie began attending school in South Boston at the age of five years. He was six years old when his parents and the rest of the family moved to Kingston, and he resumed his schooling, attending first the public schools, and later Penacook and Phillips Academies, the latter at Andover. He was graduated from the Bridgewater Normal school in 1873, after which he began teaching school in Kingston and later at East Kingston. He was principal successively of schools in South Hampton, N. H., and Amesbury, Mass., and then became principal of Kingston Academy, which position he held for two years. In 1874 he gave up teaching to become a merchant, buying the store conducted by C. F. Cressy in Kingston, and five years later bought his present store from L. D. Peaslee and has operated it successfully since that time, dealing in general merchandising. About 1880 he was appointed postmaster of Kingston, and, with the exception of four years during the Cleveland administration, held that office continuously until recently, when he was succeeded by the Democratic appointee. As may be surmised, he is a member of the Republican party. He has held the fol-

lowing offices: Library trustee, member of the Board of Education, and member of the legislature for 1901.

Mr. Bakie was married March 4, 1884, to Nella J. Sanborn, a daughter of Capt. William F. Sanborn of Kingston. He and his wife have been the parents of one child, Howard, who died in infancy. They are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church, and are prominent members of the best society in Kingston.

ERNEST L. GUPTILL, attorney of Portsmouth and solicitor for Rockingham County, N. H., who took his present office April 1, 1911, is one of the most popular and able members of the county bar, as well as a citizen held in high esteem. He was born in Berwick, Me., March 9, 1867, a son of Albert J. and Adelaide J. (Roberts) Guptill. His early education was gained in Berwick Academy, and when only eighteen years old he began the study of law in the office of William B. Pierce in Somersworth. In October, 1888, he was admitted to the practice of law in Maine and in the following year became a member of the New Hampshire bar. In the fall of 1888 he came to this city and began practice. He early took a deep interest in politics, as a member of the Republican party, and was for years one of Frank Jones' most trusted lieutenants. In 1890 he was elected city solicitor, and again in 1891, '92, '93, '94 and in 1903-04. In 1893 he represented Ward 2 in the legislature, being a member of the committee of Revision of statutes, and also serving on the committee that arranged for New Hampshire's representation at the World's Fair held at Chicago. A notable feature of the last named commission was that every member voted not to attend the Fair at the State's expense. In 1912 Mr. Guptill was a member of the Congressional committee. Mr. Guptill belongs to Damon Lodge, No. 9, K. of P.; Alpha Council, R. A.; the Mechanics' Fire Society, and Portsmouth Lodge, No. 96, B. P. O. Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler.

HON. LOUIS G. HOYT, who has been judge of the Probate Court of Rockingham County, N. H., since 1902, when he succeeded Judge Thomas Leavitt in this office, was born in Exeter, N. H., February 23, 1856. His parents, Gilman B. and Mary Anna (Jewell) Hoyt, were both natives of this state, the father being a tailor by occupation. He was also Register of Deeds of Rockingham County several years and was postmaster of Exeter under President Cleveland's second term.

Louis G. Hoyt was the only child of his parents. Beginning his education in the common schools, he subsequently attended Phillips Exeter Academy, and later became a student at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1877. He then entered the field of journalism, starting the New Hampshire Democrat, at Exeter, N. H., which he conducted for about two years. He then began the study of law in the office of the late William W. Stickney at Exeter, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession at Kingston, N. H., where he still resides. In 1889 he opened a law office in Boston for Ex-Governor Rollins & Son, and had charge of it there for two years, until they removed to Boston from Concord to assume charge of it themselves. He then returned to Kingston and resumed the practice of law there. In 1892 he was elected county solicitor and served in that office until 1900. In 1902, as already stated, he was appointed to

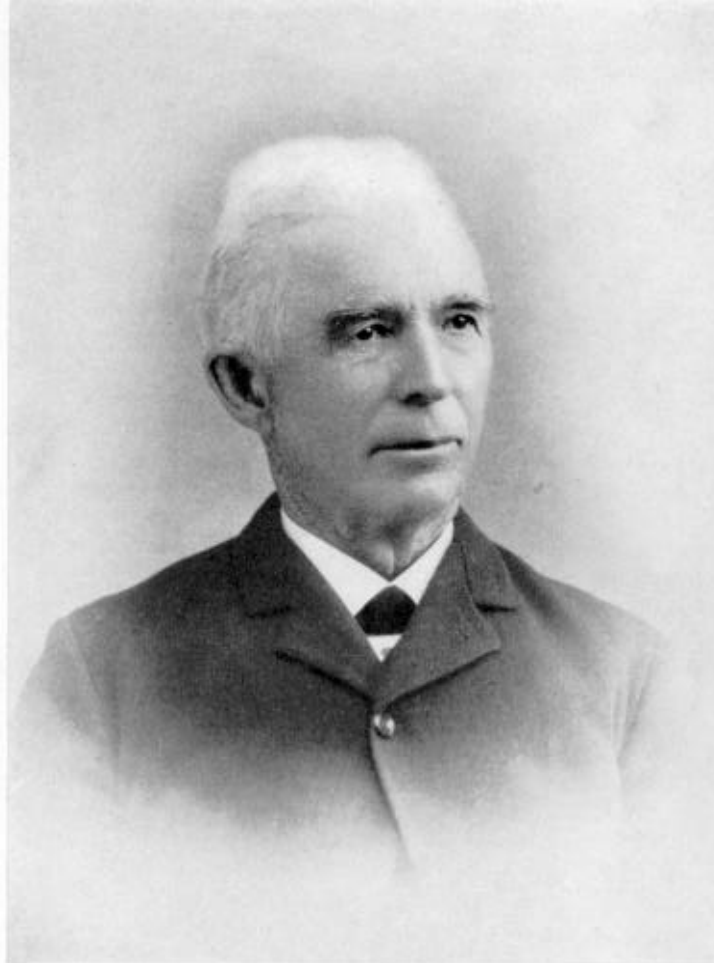
his present position as judge of probate, in which he is serving with marked efficiency. In politics he is a Republican. He is a trustee of Sanborn Seminary, also of Brown's Seminary at East Kingston. Always an earnest student of his profession, Judge Hoyt has gained a high reputation as a lawyer. As a result of his experience, he published in 1901 a valuable work, "Hoyt's Probate Practice," which has been received with much favor by his legal brethren. A Republican in politics and a public-spirited citizen, he takes a keen interest in local affairs and his aid and influence can always be counted upon in behalf of any worthy cause. He is a Free Mason, belonging to Gideon Lodge at Kingston.

Judge Hoyt married Mary S. Towle, a native of Kingston, N. H., and daughter of Alfred and Susan (Gale) Towle. He and his wife attend the Universalist Church. Widely known and highly esteemed, they stand high among the representative people of Rockingham County.

WILLIAM S. GOODRICH is proprietor of a brick plant at Epping, New Hampshire, which takes rank second to none in the New England States. Equipped with all that is latest and most approved in machinery, with every natural facility and the most capable management, it has been highly successful and maintains an output of nine millions of brick annually. Mr. Goodrich has had wide experience in this field of endeavor; in fact, from early boyhood it has been practically his only business. He was born in Hudson, Mass., December 9, 1862, and is a son of Albert and Susan D. (Sanborn) Goodrich. The Goodrich family (the name originally was spelled Goodridge) came to this country from England in colonial days and became established at Sterling and Fitchburg, Mass.

Albert Goodrich, father of William S., was born at Fitchburg, Mass., and was a prominent manufacturer of bricks. He had the distinction of making the brick that went into the first waterworks at Boston. His death occurred in his seventy-fourth year. His wife, Susan D. Goodrich, was a daughter of Moses Sanborn, who was prominent in New England. She lived to the age of eighty-three years. They were parents of eleven children, of whom but seven survived.

William S. Goodrich was the youngest of his family, and when five years old began attending the public schools, continuing until he was sixteen. He then attended private school one year and at the age of seventeen began learning the brick-making industry in his father's plant at Lancaster, Mass. For his first two years' service he received his board only, and the third year was given a dollar and a half per day. When twenty years old, he took the contract to make brick for his father, the contract calling for one million brick per year. He continued for three years and then in 1887 came to New Hampshire. He operated a brick plant at Brentwood for five years, with an output of one and a half million brick per year. He then came to Epping, where for five years he operated a plant with an output of from one to one and a half million per year. He next took over the Bannigan plant, the first steam plant in this vicinity, with a capacity of from five to six million bricks. After three years he sold out to the New England Brick Company, in the year 1901, and was then made superintendent of the plant. He continued in that capacity for five and one-half years, having



JOHN ANDREW PICKERING

charge of seven different plants, with about 250 men and sixty horses under his management. The annual output was twenty-six millions, and thirteen thousand cords of wood were yearly consumed in burning the brick. In April, 1907, he started his present brick yard, and in just five weeks and four days had his plant in operation. The first year the capacity was three million brick, and this was gradually increased to its present output of nine millions. He has thoroughly modern machinery, including steam shovels and cable hoists. It requires but one minute and ten seconds from the time the clay leaves the bank to be made into bricks, and in ten minutes the brick are in the racks. The machine turns out one hundred and eight bricks per minute. The entire property includes seventy acres, on which are located the factory itself, the clay banks, spurs of track and the yards. He had two sons in association with him, Ruel E., who has charge of the accounting, financing and shipping, and Ralph S., who is master mechanic.

May 20, 1884, William S. Goodrich was united in marriage with Edith M. Benson, a daughter of Edward Benson, who was a veteran of the Civil War and a resident of Clinton, Mass. She also comes of an English family which early was transplanted to this country, being established at Sterling and Rutland, Mass. On her mother's side there were ten great-great uncles, who fought in the Revolutionary War, two of whom lost their lives in battle. Mrs. Goodrich is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich became the parents of the following children: Ralph S. and Ruel E., twins, born January 30, 1885; Maude E., born February 20, 1891; Chester A., born January 27, 1893; Hazel F., born December 18, 1894; William S., Jr., who was born February 3, 1897, and died December 21, 1900; Marion Irene, born December 15, 1898; and Edith Gertrude, born April 16, 1903. Ruel E. Goodrich married Miss Mary L. Sleeper. Maude E. Goodrich became the wife of Clyde B. Morgan, and they have a daughter, Norma Benson Morgan. Mr. Goodrich is a firm believer in the merits of education, and has seen that his children have had good mental training. His daughter, Miss Hazel, is now in attendance at the Boston College of Music. Religiously, the family is Universalist. Mr. Goodrich is a Republican in politics and although his business duties have been most exacting, he consented to serve on the board of selectmen, and is now filling his third consecutive term. Fraternally, he is a Mason, being treasurer of the lodge; is a member and Past Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand officer. For four years Mrs. Goodrich was Regent of the D. A. R. and Worthy Matron of the Eastern Star.

JOHN ANDREW PICKERING, in former days a well known and respected citizen of the town of Newington, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town February 7, 1819, and died February 5, 1891, at the age of seventy-two years lacking two days. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Fabyan) Pickering. After acquiring his education in the schools of his native town he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed nearly all his life, for a number of years being engaged in real estate business and in building at Cambridgeport, Mass. Being a very hard worker, his health finally failed and on the advice of his doctor he gave up building operations and re-

turned to the old family homestead in Newington, or, rather to a farm which was a part of the same. To this property he added until at the time of his death he owned about sixty acres in Newington and fifty in the town of Portsmouth. He was a Democrat in politics, but in no sense a politician. He was, however, always interested in town affairs and served efficiently in local offices, including that of representative to the general assembly one term.

He was married at Cambridge, Mass., May 29, 1844, by Rev. Dr. Stearns, to Sarah Elizabeth Mathes, who was born in Durham, N. H., November 1, 1818, a daughter of Benjamin and Comfort Mathes. She died May 23, 1895. Their children were: Eldora A., Alfaretta A., Elizabeth F., Sarah E., John A. K., Amanda, Alma A. (wife of George H. Henderson of Dover, N. H.), and John Edward. Of this large family there are but four now living, three daughters and a son. The sisters were all teachers, as was also their mother before her marriage. The brother also has been master of schools in different places. Of the daughters of John Andrew Pickering, Amanda was for fifteen years a teacher in the Lewis school at Roxbury, Mass. She is the wife of James Burnett-Pickering, who is no relation of hers, but assumed the Pickering name on their marriage, which took place January 14, 1911. He is a native of Boston, Mass., but lost his parents when a child. He was educated in the Boston public schools and for the greater part of his life has been engaged in farming. For the last ten years he has been a resident of Newington. While Mr. and Mrs. Pickering reside on the farm, it is to them chiefly a place of residence, as they are engaged in the real estate business in Portsmouth and Dover, owning a considerable amount of property there.

Another daughter of the subject of this sketch, Eldora, was assistant principal of the Dillaway school at Roxbury, Mass., for about twenty years. The family attend the Congregational church. The son, John Edward Pickering, of Portsmouth, was married on November 20, 1905, to Agnes R. Holbrook of that city. His three children, Roberta H., John R., and Eleanor, are the only grandchildren of John Andrew Pickering.

JOSEPH OLIVER HOBBS, who is engaged in the real estate business in Portsmouth, N. H., and also in farming, being the owner of a fine farm at North Hampton, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1855, a son of Joseph Stacy and Mary Dearborn (Andrews) Hobbs. Mr. Hobbs acquired his literary education in the public schools of Boston, and afterwards attended the Massachusetts Agricultural College. About 1879 he became a resident of New Hampshire, settling in North Hampton, this county, where he engaged in farming and was thus occupied for several years. He then entered into the real estate business in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in which he has been very successful. He is a director and vice president of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth and holds the same offices in the Portsmouth Fire Association. He is also a director of the First National Bank and trustee of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, of Portsmouth; a director of Hampton Beach Improvement Company; secretary and trustee of the Centennial Hall Association; and a trustee of Hampton Academy. He is a member of Derryfield Club, of Manchester, N. H.; of the Portsmouth Athletic Club; of the Abenague Golf Club of Rye, N. H.; of the Country Club of Portsmouth; and of Rockingham Lodge, Odd Fellows of Hampton, N. H., and the Canton Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Portsmouth. In politics he is a Republican and

served formerly as a member of Governor Ramsdell's council. On his finely cultivated farm at North Hampton he carries on agriculture and dairying and also raises a large amount of fine stock.

On December 19, 1883, Mr. Hobbs married Miss Annie Dora French, a daughter of John F. and Lemira F. French. She died after some years of happy married life, and Mr. Hobbs married for his second wife, February 28, 1908, Annie Winifred Hoyt, a daughter of Wesley and Agnes Hoyt of North Hampton, N. H. She is also now deceased. Mr. Hobbs' children are Joseph Harold Hobbs, John F. W. Hobbs, Leon Pickering Hobbs, Paul Wesley Hobbs and Lemira May Hobbs. Mr. Hobbs has one sister living, Miss Carrie W. Hobbs of North Hampton, N. H.

FRANK E. LEAVITT, one of the most active and able of the younger generation of business men of Portsmouth, N. H., is manager of the Portsmouth branch of the wholesale grocery house of Silas Peirce and Company, Boston, Mass., the oldest wholesale grocery house in the United States and one of the largest in New England. He was born in Hampton, N. H., January 22, 1873, and is a son of Moses and Rebecca (Godfrey) Leavitt.

Moses Leavitt, whose death occurred in 1901, was engaged in farming and conducted a summer hotel. He was born in Hampton, as was also his wife, who still resides there. The children of this family included: Irvin E.; Carrie, deceased wife of Myron Wesley Cole, also deceased; Amos T.; Frank E.; Charles W.; and William E.

Frank E. Leavitt, after completing a common school course, and graduating from Hampton Academy, in 1887, entered the New Hampshire State College, where he acquitted himself with credit during his three years of study. Leaving college he clerked for one year in a retail grocery in Boston. The succeeding ten years were spent in California, five years of the time he being manager of a retail grocery; the remainder of the time was spent in fruit growing. Upon returning East he became identified with Silas Peirce & Co., his experience in the business world well qualifying him for the important position he fills. Mr. Leavitt has always found time to devote to matters of public interest and welfare and at the present he is serving as one of the police commissioners.

In 1891 the subject of this record was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah L. Gillelan, who was born in Newark, N. J., one of the four children of Samuel M. and Carrie W. (Westbrook) Gillelan, the others being Frank S. Gillelan, Edith A. and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt have four children: Russell H., Leslie W., Louise, and Lawrence G. The family attend the North Congregational Church. Mr. Leavitt is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a Knight Templar Mason; and is past grand regent of the New Hampshire Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum, also supreme representative in 1914 and 1915 to the supreme council of the order.

GEORGE W. AND CHARLES A. LANE, of the G. W. & C. A. Lane Company, manufacturers of machines for grain elevators, also grinding machines, are sons of William and Sally (Mason) Lane, who were both natives of Rockingham County, N. H. Their paternal grandfather was John Lane, whose wife, before marriage, was a Miss Cram.

William Lane, the father, was a carpenter and farmer and in politics a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church and were people highly regarded by their neighbors. They had a daughter, Annie, who is the wife of J. H. Bartlett. She, with her brothers, George and Charles, constituted their family of children.

George W. Lane was educated in the common schools, at Pembroke Academy, and at a private school. Completing his studies at the age of sixteen years, he for several years thereafter followed various lines of work of a mechanical kind, until 1871, at which time he became associated with his brother in their present business. At first they started in a small way and so kept on for several years, but about 1874 the business began to increase and has since steadily continued to improve until now they are the proprietors of a very prosperous concern. They have a fully equipped machine shop and employ about fifteen men. They have also done a considerable amount of carpenter work in this vicinity, being for years associated with their father in this line.

George W. Lane married Annie L. Adams, who was born in Exeter, N. H., a daughter of Aaron and Martha (Wiggin) Adams. She died in 1899 and is buried in Exeter. Mr. Lane formerly served the town as police commissioner. In politics he is a Democrat and he attends the Baptist church.

Charles A. Lane attended the same educational institutions as his brother George. Afterwards he worked on the farm with his father and continued with him until 1871, when he formed his present business connection with his brother. He married Abbie Myria Brown, a native of Loudon, N. H., and daughter of Deacon John S. R. and Acher (Mills) Brown. He, like his brother, is a Democrat and a Baptist in religion. He has three children: Carl, who is a stenographer residing in Boston; Bessie, the wife of Ralph S. Perkins of Exeter, and Harold M., who is residing at home with his parents. The Lane family exhibits a high type of citizenship, its members possessing in large measure those qualities of honesty, industry and perseverance which have made New England men and women famous the world over.

HON. WOODBURY LANGDON, eldest child of Woodbury and Frances (Cutler) Langdon, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 22, 1836. He comes from an old and noted New England family, being a descendant in the sixth generation of Woodbury Langdon, who was a brother of Gov. John Langdon, fuller mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume. Many members of the family since its early settlement in this country have been men of mark and substance, and it may be said in general that all have reflected credit on its name. Especially is thus true with respect to mercantile affairs, in which the subject of this sketch follows ancestral traditions.

After receiving a good education he entered the employ of Frothingham & Company of Boston, a well known dry goods commission house, and so rapidly made his way in the confidence of his employers that in 1863 he went to New York City to take charge of the branch house of the firm. He continued to reside in New York until 1911; when he returned to Portsmouth, N. H. In 1868 he became a partner in the firm of Frothingham & Company, and upon the death of the senior partner in 1870 the style of Joy, Langdon & Company, which still con-

tinues, was adopted. As the head of this New York house, Mr. Langdon represents one of the largest dry goods commission businesses in the United States. He is also an officer of notable financial institutions. He is a director of two of the great banks of New York—the Central National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce; president and director of the Cannelton Coal Company; director of the New York Life Insurance Company, the German American Fire Insurance Company and the German Alliance Insurance Company; trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, the New York Security and Trust Company and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. For many years a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, since 1888 he has been a member of its executive committee, and was for three years its vice president.

In association with the late C. B. Potter, the late William Steinway, John H. Starin and August Belmont, Mr. Langdon was appointed by the mayor in 1890 a member of the board of rapid transit commissioners of the city and county of New York, and on November 19, 1896, was appointed by Mayor Strong to succeed Seth Low on the new board of rapid transit commissioners, organized under the laws of 1894. Municipal construction of a rapid transit system for the metropolis having been decided on by popular vote at the election of November 6, 1894, the new board thus created was charged with the responsibility of selecting the route, arranging the conditions and details, and awarding the contract. The great underground railway system now in operation, with further ramifications in progress, is the outcome of the board's deliberations.

In addition to his service to the city of New York as a rapid transit commissioner, Mr. Langdon has been one of the most conspicuous and effective advocates of non-partisan municipal government. Following the exposure of corruption in city affairs through the investigation of the Lexow committee, he was one of the signers of the original call for the meeting at Madison Square Garden, September 6, 1894. This call was to consider "the wisdom and practicability of taking advantage of the present state of public feeling to organize a citizens' movement for the government of the city of New York entirely outside of party and solely in the interests of efficiency, economy, and the public health, comfort and safety." Mr. Langdon was one of the historic committee of seventy appointed by the meeting, which nominated Col. William L. Strong for mayor and directed the famous and successful reform campaign of 1894. In national politics he is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He is a leading member of the Union League Club of New York, has served upon its most important committees, and has been its vice president by annual re-election since 1889. One of the principal founders of the Merchants' Club of New York City, he was its president in 1888-89, two years in this office being the constitutional limit. He is now a member of its board of directors. Of the New England Society of New York, of which he is also a director, he has been a member since 1865. He is likewise a member of the Lawyers', City Riding and New York Athletic Clubs, the American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Langdon was first married March 1, 1894, to Edith Eustis Pugh. She died in January, 1895, and he married for his second wife, in September, 1896, Elizabeth Langdon Elwyn, a descendant of Gov. John Lang-

don of New Hampshire. Her line of descent is as follows: I. Tobias Langdon. II. Captain Tobias Langdon. III. John Langdon. IV. Hon. John Langdon, United States senator, president *pro tempore* of the United States Senate, governor of New Hampshire, etc. V. Elizabeth Langdon, only child of Hon. John Langdon, married Thomas Elwyn, of Centerbury, England. VI. Alfred William Elwyn, married Mary Middleton Mease. VII. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, married Helen Maria, daughter of Rev. Heman Dyer. VIII. Elizabeth Langdon Elwyn, married Woodbury Langdon.

Mr. Langdon is now spending his declining years in the old Governor Langdon house, Portsmouth. This fine old residence, dating back to the beginning of the Revolutionary period, is kept in excellent condition by him, and possesses a rare historical interest that is national in its scope. In it the citizens of Portsmouth take no little pride, and few visiting strangers go away without taking the time to gaze upon this stately and venerable structure, whose age exceeds that of the Nation itself.

COL. RUFUS N. ELWELL, a well known business man of Exeter, engaged in general insurance as agent for various companies, and also in the lumber business, was born in Detroit, Me., August 24, 1862, a son of George H. and Hannah (Prentiss) Elwell. His parents were natives of Troy, Me., where the father was a farmer and lumberman. He was a son of Jacob Elwell, also a native of Maine. The father died in January, 1899. His widow resides in Newton, N. H. A Republican in politics, he performed the duties of a good citizen and was a man who stood high in the good opinion of his neighbors.

After attending the common schools the subject of this sketch completed his literary education in the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, earning the money for expenses by school teaching. He began his industrial life in connection with the lumber business, later taking up insurance, in both of which lines he has since continued. For some time also he was engaged in business as a box manufacturer in Exeter and also in Newton. He is a member of the Wadleigh & Elwell Lumber Company, operating in Maine, where they own several good tracts of timber land. As an insurance man he is state agent for the New England Casualty Company, also for the New York Plate Glass Company, besides three fire insurance companies. He is a director in the Exeter Co-operative Bank, being also chairman of the security committee of the same. In politics a Republican, he served for eight years as a member of the legislature, for two years being speaker of the House. Since coming to Exeter in 1890 he has served two terms as collector of customs at Portsmouth—from 1898 to 1905—and was on the staff of Governor Tuttle, whence he derives his title of colonel. His society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Royal Arcanum, Sons of Veterans, the New Hampshire Veteran Association and the New England Historical Society.

Col. Elwell was first married in May, 1885, to Etta Ordway, of West Newbury, Mass., a daughter of Charles W. and Caroline (Adams) Ordway. She died in July, 1886, leaving a son, George W. The latter, who was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and later from Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School, is now an attorney in Bos-



Edward D. Mayer

ton. Col. Elwell married secondly Mary E. Boswell, who was born in Salem, Mass., daughter of William W. and Lucy A. (Peabody) Boswell. Her father was the son of Rev. James Boswell, and was born in Connecticut; her mother was a native of Massachusetts. Of this second marriage there has been one son, Clinton W. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, attended Dartmouth College two years, and was later graduated from the Harvard School of Business Administration. He is now associated with his father in the insurance business. Col. Elwell and family attend the Baptist church. They are progressive up to date people, possessing in large measure the best qualities of their New England ancestors and occupying a high place in the estimation of their neighbors and fellow citizens.

HON. WILLIAM EDWARD MARVIN, a member of the law firm of Frink, Marvin & Batchelder, of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city July 1, 1872, the second child of William and Eliza Salter (Anderson) Marvin. He received his early education in the schools of Portsmouth, from which he went to Harvard University, where he graduated with the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning to his native city, he read law in the office of J. S. H. Frink, Esquire, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1894. Early in 1894 Mr. Frink, Charles E. Batchelder and William E. Marvin became partners in business under the firm name of Frink, Batchelder & Marvin, attorneys. Mr. Batchelder died in September, 1894, and the firm of Frink & Marvin was then formed. Subsequently Charles H. Batchelder was accepted as partner and the firm of Frink, Marvin & Batchelder was thus formed, which has continued until the present time. This is one of the strong firms of Rockingham County and handles a large amount of legal business. Mr. Marvin has made his mark as a lawyer, as a business man and as a public officer. Between 1885 and 1900 he lived in New Castle, N. H., where he was elected a member of the board of selectmen four consecutive years. He was also a member of the school board. In 1900 he moved to Portsmouth, and in March, 1905, was elected mayor, and re-elected in December of the same year. He is a member of the Powwow Club of Harvard College, and of Wentworth Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias of New Castle. He attends the Unitarian church.

He is a trustee of the Portsmouth Savings Bank and a member of the investment committee, a director of the National Mechanics & Traders Bank, and president of the Portsmouth Harbor, Land & Hotel Company. He is a member of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, Portsmouth Country Club, Piscataqua Yacht Club, Warwick Club, the Federal Fire Society, and the Portsmouth Board of Trade and Merchants Exchange, of the last of which he was president for two years.

Mr. Marvin married, June 24, 1896, Susan Roby Bent, who was born in Wayland, Mass., July 27, 1872, daughter of Ralph and Isabelle Damon (Bond) Bent. They have seven children—William B., Sarah, Elizabeth, Robert, Isabelle, Edward and Mary.

HON. EDWARD D. MAYER, police judge of Exeter, N. H., in which office he has served for the past eighteen months, was born in Kingston, N. Y., September 30, 1878, a son of John M. and Fredericka (Messinger) Mayer. His parents were natives of Germany who came to America when children.

They were married at Kingston, where both now reside, the father being a wagon manufacturer by occupation. The latter when only ten years old began industrial life in a brick yard, working five years without pay, the first recompense he received being a lot and lumber enough to build a blacksmith shop. This he received when he was eighteen years old, and it was his first start in life. He subsequently built up a good business and has since enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. He and his wife were the parents of a large family of ten children, all of whom they reared and educated. They were as follows: Theodore; John; Mary, wife of John Hildedrand, a ship builder at Kingston; Jennie, wife of John Metzler, a contractor and builder in New York City; Matilda, wife of Prof. Adolph Schablin, a professor of the German language; Theresa, the widow of Robert Griffith, a grain dealer; Amelia, wife of Douglas Halstead, a hardware-merchant in New York; Edith and Alice, residing at home with their parents, and Edward D., the subject of this sketch. The two oldest sons, Theodore and John, are manufacturers of New York City.

Edward D. Mayer attended grammar and high school at Kingston and subsequently became a student at Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Pa., being graduated therefrom in the class of 1900. He studied law under Judge G. D. B. Hasbroack, then judge of the Court of Claims and now judge of the Supreme Court of Third Judicial Department of New York State. Having subsequently attended a New York law school, he was admitted to the bar in 1904, and began the practice of his profession in New York City, where he remained two years, after which he came to Exeter. Here he has made an excellent record and is recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability, either at the bar or on the bench. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., which he is serving as junior deacon, and belongs also to the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the American Foresters.

Judge Mayer was married in 1904 to Miss Amelia Van Vliet, a native of Matteawan, N. Y., and daughter of Theodore and Caroline (Allen) Van Vliet, both deceased. Mrs. Mayer's parents were born in Dutchess County, N. Y.; her father was treasurer of the Matteawan Manufacturing Company at the time of his death in November, 1913, an office he had held for forty years. They have two children—Amelia, who is now Mrs. Mayer, and Charles T. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are the parents of a son, Loyd Van Vliet Mayer. They attend the Congregational church and are popular members of Exeter society. A man of broad mind and sound business sense, Judge Mayer stands high as a citizen and his opinion is often sought when any project is afoot for the improvement of local conditions, whether material or moral.

REV. ALFRED GOODING, pastor of the South Parish Unitarian Church at Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Brookline, Mass., May 10, 1856, a son of Josiah and Anna W. Gooding. Mr. Gooding was graduated A. B. from Harvard College in 1877, and S. T. B. from the Harvard Divinity School in 1881. He has resided in Portsmouth since October, 1884, at which time he came here to assume the duties of his present charge. He has identified himself usefully with some important public interests, having served as a member of the Board of Instruction, trustee of the Public Library, and president of the Portsmouth Athenaeum. He was married, June 1, 1887, to Miss Mabel Sise, a daughter of John and Lucy M. Sise, of Portsmouth. Their children are Frederic, who resides in Boston, Mass., and Eleanor, who lives at home with her parents.



JOHN W. KELLEY

JOHN E. KENT, proprietor of a livery at New Market, and also engaged in the grain and feed business, is a prosperous business man and has a wide acquaintance throughout this vicinity. He was born in Durham, N. H., May 8, 1861, and is a son of Eben and Anna N. (Nute) Kent. His mother is deceased but Eben Kent still resides on the old home farm at Durham.

John E. Kent was reared in Durham, where he continued to reside until 1895, which year marked the beginning of his residence in New Market. Here he started a livery business in a small way and as his success became assured added largely to his equipment. About 1905 he branched out in the grain and feed business, which has also proved a success from every standpoint.

In 1883 John E. Kent was married to Lizzie Simpson, who died in 1907. Four children were the issue of their union: George W.; Blanch L., now deceased; Marion; and Ralph, who lives with his grandfather on the farm at Durham. In July, 1909, Mr. Kent formed a second marriage with Martha E. Dow, and they reside in a commodious home on Main Street in New Market.

JOHN W. KELLEY, one of Portsmouth's leading attorneys and citizens, who died at the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Mass., on September 20th, 1913, was born in this city, December 3, 1865, the son of John and Ellen (Nagle) Kelley. He was graduated from the Portsmouth High School in 1883 with high honors and entered Dartmouth College in 1884, graduating with the Class of 1888. While there he was prominent in athletic and social life. He was president of his class, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, a member of the 'Varsity football team for three years and its manager for two years, manager of the Northern Intercollegiate Athletic Association team for two years, and in his senior year was elected to the Sphinx and made business editor of *The Dartmouth*, the college bi-weekly publication. In 1887, in company with two classmates he organized the Dartmouth Glee and Banjo Clubs. In all these various enterprises connected with college life, "Jack Kelley" was looked upon as a ruling spirit. He was regarded as a wizard of accomplishment, and his college career has often been admiringly referred to by Dartmouth alumni as a brilliant demonstration of "one man power." This pre-eminence followed him into the serious business of his life.

After his graduation from Dartmouth he returned to Portsmouth and entered the law office of Frink and Bachelder. While studying with them he was elected principal of the Whipple School and held that position from 1890 to 1894, in March of the latter year being admitted to the bar. As a teacher he was active and successful and was a delegate to various educational conventions throughout the state. In 1894 he opened a law office for himself, and in this, as in everything else he took hold of, he "made good," soon becoming known as one of the leading attorneys of the state of New Hampshire. In 1896 he became city solicitor, a position he held for two years. In the following year he was a candidate for county solicitor but was defeated by five votes in the convention. Two years later he was practically given a unanimous vote in the convention and was elected. After serving three years he declined another nomination, his private business requiring his full attention.

As a member of the Water Commission, a position he held for several years, he was engaged in a controversy with the Board of Aldermen in 1890 over the question of the city paying hydrant rental, and after a hard fight he beat them out by raising water rates until the Board finally allowed \$3,000 a year for hydrant rental. He was active in starting the sinking fund for the water bonds and while in the office greatly improved the entire system.

Mr. Kelley was long associated with the Boston & Maine Railroad, first as counsel in this city and later as chief counsel in New Hampshire, a position he held at the time of his death. He was very active in the famous rate case, which he conducted with the General Counsel Edgar Rich, and the two attorneys made a great reputation for themselves in this case. It was his work on this case that first undermined his health, as he overran his reserve strength.

For many years he was counsel for the Frank Jones Brewing Company, and was one of the leading attorneys in the famous Eddy will case, representing Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's son, George Glover, in his fight for a division of her estate. His law practice was very large and representative. He always maintained an interest in the schools and served two years on the Board of Instruction. A Republican in politics, he was for some years the recognized leader of his party in Rockingham County and one of its leading members in the state. After giving up his position as county solicitor he never accepted any political office, although often urged to do so.

Mr. Kelley was active in everything that pertained to the interests of Portsmouth and was ever ready to contribute of his time and money to a worthy cause. For years he was an active member of the Board of Trade and was its president when the old board became active. He was a member of the Country Club and Warwick Club and an active member of the Portsmouth Athletic and Yacht Club. He aided largely in building up the Y. M. C. A. and was very active in its service, freely giving of his time and money. He was also a member of Alpha Council, Royal Arcanum, and served as its trustee for several years. As well stated by a local journal, "His death marks the passing of one of Portsmouth's most brilliant minds, and he is a distinct loss, not only to the legal fraternity of the city, but of the state. To his friends—and they are numbered by the thousands—his death is a great blow, for he was a good fellow and a good friend." A kind father and loving husband, his loss was still more severely felt by his bereaved family.

Mr. Kelley was married January 12, 1898, to Romaine G. Sherwood, daughter of William H. Sherwood of Ohio. He left, besides his wife, two children, John S. and Barbara R., and two sisters, Mrs. Mary A. McCarty and Margaret V., wife of Major Robt. E. Callan, U. S. A., of Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor. The family is one of the most prominent in Portsmouth. Mrs. Kelley's residence is at No. 266 Middle Street.

NICHOLAS EMORY SOULE, who has the distinction of being the oldest man now living in the town of Exeter, was born in this town June 13, 1825, during the administration of our sixth President, John Quincy Adams. His parents were Gideon L. and Elizabeth (Emory) Soule, the father being a native of Freeport, Me., and son of Moses and Martha (Lane) Soule.

Gideon L. Soule was a noted educator, following that vocation for fifty-two years. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Bowdoin College, and he subsequently became connected with the Academy as a member of the faculty. In 1838 he succeeded Dr. Abbot as its principal and held that office continuously until 1873, a period of thirty-five years. He was of a progressive but retiring disposition, and a member, with his wife, of the Congregational church. The latter, a daughter of Noah and Jane (Hale) Emory, bore her husband three children: Charles, who is now an attorney in New York; Nicholas Emory, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and Augustus L., now deceased, who was for some time justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Nicholas E. Soule, after beginning his education in the common schools, in 1835, at the early age of ten years, became a student in Phillips Exeter Academy. From there he went to Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1845. He then entered the educational field, but after teaching a few years, gave up that occupation temporarily and studied medicine. He was graduated M. D. and for a short time practiced as a physician. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where for twenty-five years he taught a private school. After continuing as a teacher until 1875, he gave up that profession and has since been practically retired. For three years, however, he served as a member of the Sanitary Commission of the United States during the Civil war.

Mr. Soule was married in 1866 to Lucy Weaver, a native of Providence, R. I., and daughter of Lucius and Francis Ormond (Rhodes) Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. Soule have been the parents of one child, a son, William Emory, who was born in Worcester, Mass., August 8, 1890. He is now a student in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., and will graduate in the class of 1916. Mr. Soule and family attend the Episcopal church in Exeter, which the former has served for a number of years as vestryman. Their friends are found among the most cultured residents of the city and their interests lie wherever there is work to be done for the service of God or humanity.

JOHN H. NEAL, M. D., of Portsmouth, N. H., is one of the best known medical men, not only in this city but throughout the state of New Hampshire. He was born in Parsonsfield, Me., March 20, 1862, a son of John and Sarah J. (Lord) Neal. His father was a farmer, and the activities of country life, supplementing the fine constitution and vigorous bodily powers which he inherited, along with strong mental endowment, contributed to the development of the fully rounded manhood now illustrated in his personality. He was educated in the public schools and at the North Parsonsfield Seminary. He began his medical studies under the mentorship of Dr. J. M. Leavitt of Effingham, N. H., and attended lectures for one year at the Bowdoin Medical School, at Brunswick, Me., and subsequently at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, graduating with the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1886. While securing his education he taught school a portion of the time each year in different towns in Maine and New Hampshire, this occupation, in addition to the needed pecuniary reward, proving useful as a means of mental discipline. Beginning the practice of medicine immediately after his graduation, at Sanford, Me., he remained there until

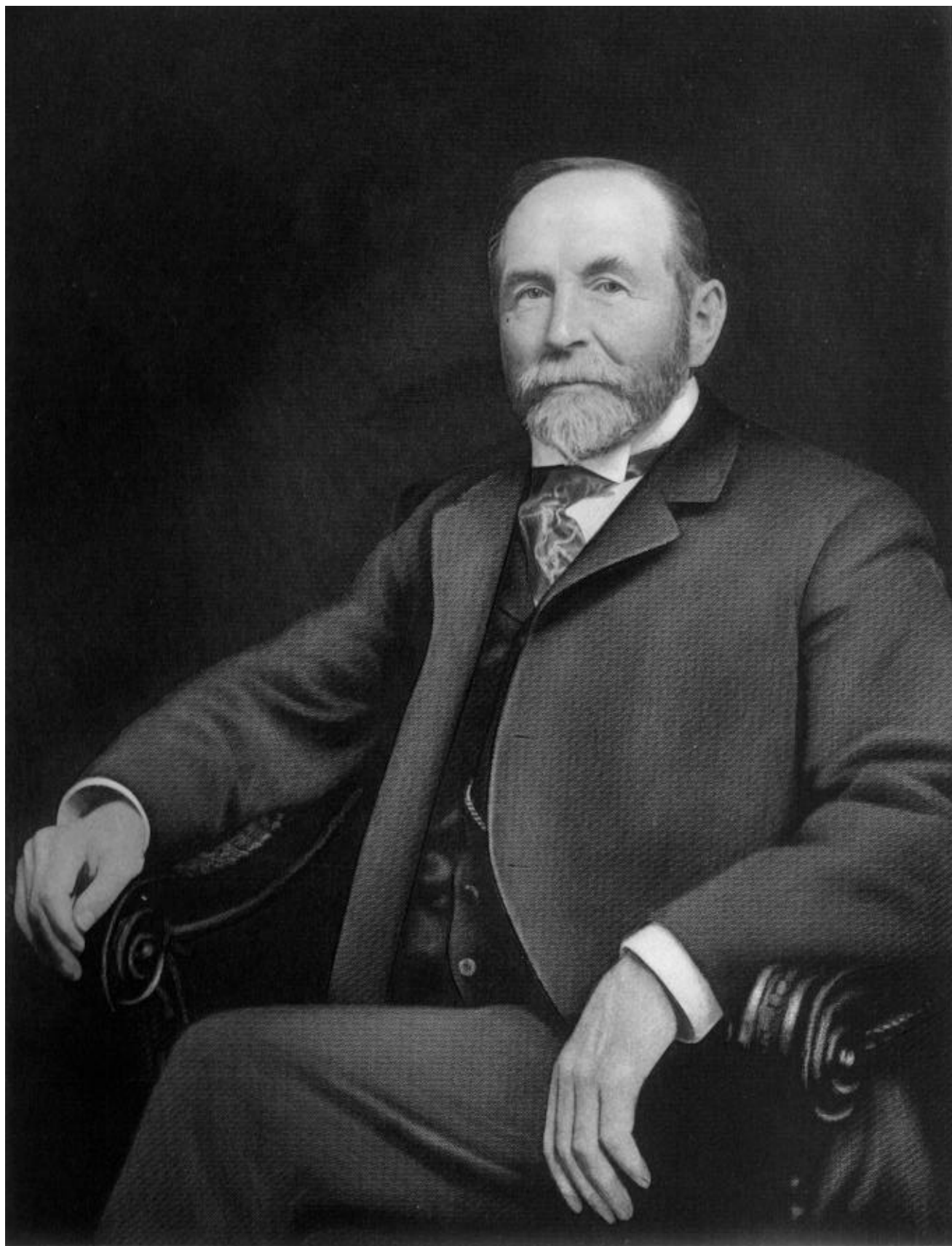
January, 1895, at which time he removed to Rochester, N. H., where he practiced for many years. In November, 1907, he removed to Portsmouth, in which city and its environs he has since established a large practice.

While yet a young practitioner in Maine, it was written of him: "He is energetic, candid, well informed and very successful in his vocation." He has not changed much since then, except to improve. He is an intelligent and successful physician, a good citizen, and a cultured gentleman. He was a member of the board of health and of the school board of Rochester for a number of years, medical referee for Strafford County and United States examining surgeon. He has been president of the York County (Me.) Medical Association, and of the Strafford County (N. H.) Medical Association; vice president and president of the New Hampshire Medical Society in the years 1906 and 1907 respectively; a member of the Maine Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is the inventor of an arch supporter, which has been received with favor in the profession.

A Republican in politics, he has taken an active part in local political affairs, was a member of the Republican State Committee, and in 1902 was elected to the New Hampshire legislature, serving during the following term with credit to himself and benefit to his constituents. A forceful speaker, he is often heard to good effect whenever occasion demands. He is at present chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the State of New Hampshire, appointed by the Governor. A Free Mason, he belongs to Preble Lodge and White Rose Chapter, of Sandford, Me., of the latter of which he is a charter member; to Palestine Commandery, K. T., of Rochester, and to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Neal was married, November 28, 1888, to Lulu E. Clark, who was born March 30, 1866, a daughter of Daniel G. and Frances (Chase) Clark. They have one child, Cecil Morris, born October 26, 1890.

HON. EDWARD PAYSON KIMBALL (deceased) was the eldest son and third child of Rev. Reuben and Judith (Colby) Kimball, and was born in Warner, N. H., July 4, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of Kittery, Me., and Hampton and Andover academies. From 1855 to 1857 he was engaged in mercantile business in Kittery. In the latter year he removed to Portsmouth and was engaged in banking up to the time of his death, March 31, 1910. He was first a clerk in the Piscataqua Exchange and Portsmouth Savings Bank. He became cashier of the First National Bank in 1871, and in 1882 was made president of that bank and also of the Piscataqua Savings Bank. In addition to the activities above mentioned and others in Portsmouth, Mr. Kimball had business interests in the West. From his youth up he adhered to the Republican party in all political contests and was a staunch supporter of the measures advocated in its platforms. He was a member of the city government, and in 1885-86 served in the New Hampshire legislature. From 1871 he was a deacon of the North Congregational Church and held office as clerk and treasurer of the church from 1867 until his death. His liberality to the church is well known, also his deep concern for the welfare of the public educational institutions of the state, and the benevolent and charitable organizations of a private nature. He was a member of the Portsmouth school board, a trustee of the Portsmouth Hospital, the Chase Home



Copy No. 2 of William L. Rice, 1877

Edward P. Kimball

for Children, the Portsmouth Seamen's Friend Society, and president of the Howard Benevolent Society and the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Kimball was largely instrumental in building the beautiful Young Men's Christian Association building in Portsmouth, contributing liberally to its cost and support and always taking a keen personal interest in its work. He was a member of Piscataqua Lodge, I. O. O. F., and one of its board of trustees.

Mr. Kimball was emphatically a man of business, and though he held political offices it was more with the view of promoting and assisting in proper legislation in regard to business and social interests of his town and state, than from any desire for official honors. He was in no sense a nominal member of the various organizations in which he held official rank but a worker for the end for which each institution was organized.

Mr. Kimball married in Wilmot, N. H., September 13, 1864, Martha Jane Thompson, who was born in Wilmot, a daughter of Colonel Samuel and Anna True (Smith) Thompson, of Wilmot. They had three children: Elizabeth Colby Kimball, born January 29, 1866, who died March 7, 1880; Martha Smith Kimball, born February 28, 1870, who graduated from Smith College in the class of 1892, and Edward Thompson Kimball, born September 29, 1873, who is a graduate of Amherst College, of the class of 1896.

ELMER D. MOULTON, owner and proprietor of a 200-acre farm on Maple Avenue, in the town of Greenland, where he is engaged in farming and dairying, was born in York, Me., July 22, 1862, a son of Joseph and Eliza B. (Blaisdell) Moulton. His parents were both natives of Maine, where the father was a farmer. They attended the Christian church. Their family consisted of the following children: Charles, Katherine, Joseph, Olive, George, Mary, wife of Melvin Talpey; Elmer D., and Effie. The mother of our subject, by a previous marriage to Augustus Grover, had another son, Augustus Grover.

Elmer D. Moulton acquired his education in the common schools. He then turned his attention to farm work, assisting his father until 1888, at which time he came to his present farm. Here he is engaged successfully in general farming and dairying, shipping his milk to Beverly, Mass. This place is known as the Berry Farm, Mrs. Moulton being a descendant of the well known Berry family of this section. Mr. Moulton is a Republican in politics and has taken a more or less active part in public affairs. He has served as selectman, as a member of the board of education, tax collector, and was representative in the legislature from the town of Greenland in 1905-06, showing efficiency as a guardian of the peoples' interests.

He was married, March 30, 1886, to Susan Seavey Berry, a native of Greenland, N. H.—born in the same house in which she now lives—and daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Drake (Seavey) Berry. Her mother was a native of Rye, N. H. Her father, Thomas J. Berry, who was also born in this house, was a farmer. He was twice married, his first wife, Lettis Stilson Seavey, being a sister of the second. The children of the first marriage were Sarah Amanda, John William and Mary Caroline, wife of John W. Rand. Of the second marriage were born two children—Emma Lettis, wife of John E. Seavey, and Susan Seavey, now Mrs. Elmer D. Moulton. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have one daughter, Gladys Ellsworth. The family attend the Methodist church

and take an active part in its good work, Mr. Moulton being a trustee and steward of the church. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. A substantial, useful and public spirited citizen, he is highly esteemed throughout this part of the county.

CLARENCE M. COLLINS, a prosperous citizen of Exeter, N. H., who has been proprietor of a drug store here since October, 1900, was born in Brentwood, N. H., in 1859, a son of Nathaniel B. and Myria E. (Thyng) Collins. His parents were both natives of that town. They removed to Exeter, where Nathaniel B. Collins conducted a grocery store for a number of years. He was a Republican in politics and for some time served the town as tax collector. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and a man widely respected, being a reliable, straightforward business man and one who conscientiously fulfilled his duties as a good citizen. His death took place in 1898. He and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: Everett; Clarence M., subject of this sketch; Anna, who is the wife of Herbert F. Dunn, a groceryman of Exeter; Charles H., and Harold N. The mother resides with her daughter Anna.

Clarence M. Collins was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1876. He then entered the drug store of C. A. Merrill, with whom he remained for about three years, learning the business. He was afterwards engaged in the wholesale drug business at Boston for four years. For ten years he was a member of the Harvard Glee Club. After returning to Exeter he went into the drug business for himself, passing the state board examination as pharmacist. He is conducting a successful business and is widely known and respected as a progressive and up to date citizen. In politics he is a Republican. A Free Mason, he has advanced in the order as far as the Commandery, belonging also to the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, the American Order of Foresters, the Royal Arcanum and the New England Order of Protection.

Mr. Collins was married in 1889 to Miss Arabella Osborne, who was born in Dover, N. H., a daughter of Charles and Lucy (Quimby) Osborne, who were prosperous farming people of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are the parents of a daughter, Eleanor Osborne, who is the wife of John W. Durgin, and the mother of two daughters—Margaret and Janet. Mr. Durgin is a civil engineer in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Collins attend the Congregational church. Mr. Collins, who is a man of musical taste and ability, has had charge of the church choir for a number of years, and is also leader of musical societies in Exeter. He and his family are popular members of Exeter society.

CHARLES W. GRAY, superintendent of the Consolidation Coal Company, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city June 20, 1867, one of the five children of Walter S. and Mary O. (Prime) Gray. The father, who died January 10, 1898, was assistant city marshal of Portsmouth at the time of his death. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and on completing his studies became clerk for E. F. Sise & Co., coal dealers, with whom he remained from 1880 until 1896. He

then formed a partnership with Mr. Herbert O. Prime, under the firm name of Gray and Prime, as dealers in coal. They carried on the business successfully until April 1, 1911, at which time they sold out to the present firm, Mr. Gray being then made superintendent of the concern. This company—The Consolidation Coal Company, incorporated, is doing a large business, dealing in Georges Creek, Big Vein Cumberland, Fairmont Gas, By-Product and Domestic Somerset Smokeless Steam Coals, and anthracite coals, of which they are wholesale shippers.

Mr. Gray is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging also to the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and B. P. O. Elks. He is also a member of the Warwick Club of the Portsmouth Atheneum and Portsmouth Athletic Club. In politics he is a Republican. He married Miss Sarah R. Roberts, a daughter of Edward E. Roberts of Connecticut, and their family included four children. In their residence is the oldest piano-forte in the United States, having been made in 1765. This venerable instrument is still in a good state of preservation and is an object of great interest and curiosity to all the musical friends of the family.

FREDERICK D. PARSONS, owner of a farm of eighty acres in the town of Rye, was born in this town, April 13, 1858, a son of Warren and Julia A. (Gove) Parsons. His father was also born in Rye, in the house now owned by our subject. He was a physician and practiced his profession in this town for over fifty years. His wife was from Northwood, N. H. They attended the Congregational church. Both are now deceased and are buried in Rye. Their children were: Ella M., wife of John F. Frasier; Anna D., and Frederick D. By a previous marriage to Sarah A. Dow, of Rye, Dr. Warren Parsons had two sons, Irving and Warren J.

Frederick D. Parsons began his education in the common schools and subsequently attended the Newburyport high school and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was in the employ of C. D. Cobb & Co., of Boston, for about two years, and then, returning home, took up his residence on the farm, operating it for his father until the latter's death. This farm, which has been in the family for over 200 years, is a good piece of agricultural property. He does general farming, and keeps about six head of cattle, disposing of his milk to the Rockingham Milk Company.

Mr. Parsons was married December 4, 1889, to Miss Abbie P. Brown, who was born in Rye, a daughter of Charles J. and Mary (Drake) Brown, her father being a farmer. There were four children in the Brown family—J. Arthur, Agnes M., Abbie P., now Mrs. Parsons, and Emily, wife of Charles M. Remick.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are the parents of three children: Charles W., born June 5, 1897; George F., born June 16, 1900, and Arthur C., born Sept. 25, 1902.

Mr. Parsons is a Republican in politics. He has served on the school board for seven years and is now town and school treasurer. He took an active part in the organization and building of the library, serving as chairman of the board of trustees. He is a member of the Grange, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The family attend the Congregational church, Mr. Parsons being clerk of the society.

COL. HENRY W. ANDERSON, proprietor of an umbrella factory, also of an asbestos factory, at Exeter, N. H., who has also for two years been a member of Governor McLane's staff, was born at Bath, Me., Nov. 28, 1864, a son of Samuel and Almina M. (Norton) Anderson. Both his parents were natives of Maine, the father being a druggist by occupation.

Henry W. Anderson in his youth acquired a good practical education. He learned the drug business under his father and followed it for awhile, afterwards entering into the coal and wood business, at Exeter, N. H. He established his present manufacturing business at Exeter in 1912, and is successfully carrying on both factories.

Mr. Anderson is a Republican in politics and for a number of years has been quite active in public affairs, having served two different times in the legislature. He was one of the first police commissioners of the town of Exeter, also a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital. He married Helen Louise Dutch, a native of Epping, N. H., and daughter of John C. and Harriet (Goodman) Dutch. He and his wife have four children: Merrill, Martha, Helen and Janet.

HON. JOHN SCAMMON, a member of the well known law firm of Eastman, Scammon & Gardner, at Exeter, was born at Stratham, N. H., September 30, 1865. His parents, John J. and Rachel J. (Jewell) Scammon, were both natives of Stratham, where the father followed the occupation of farmer. He is now deceased, but his widow survives him and resides in Stratham. They had only two children: Frank H., a commercial traveler, who died in 1906, and John, the subject of this review, who is the third John Scammon in direct line, the grandfather having also borne that name.

John Scammon, our direct subject, began his education in the schools of Exeter, N. H., and later attended Boston University. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, having studied law with Mr. E. G. Eastman, of Exeter, with whom he has since been associated and where he has since practiced his profession very successfully. A Republican in politics, he served as representative to the legislature from Exeter in 1903 and again in 1905. In 1907 Mr. Scammon was president of the New Hampshire State Senate, being representative of the Twenty-first District in the State Senate that term. In 1911 he was the member from Exeter of the Constitutional Convention. In 1913 he was again a member of the State Senate, and at the fall election of 1914 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of Governor-elect Rolland H. Spaulding's council, representing the First New Hampshire District. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the 32d degree, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Exeter.

Mr. Scammon was married in 1891 to Mary J. Dixey, a native of Marblehead, Mass., and daughter of Richard H. and Sarah J. (Chase) Dixey, her father being a well known provision dealer in Marblehead. Mr. and Mrs. Scammon are the parents of five children—Oscar J., John J., Mariana Hoyt, Henry G. and George Richard. The family attend the Congregational church. They are among the best known and most popular residents of the town.

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., was born on his present farm, May 1, 1880, a son of George William and Sarah



John Scammou.

L. (Robinson) Weeks. The father of our subject was also born on this farm, and after acquiring his education in the common schools and at an academy in this vicinity, took up the occupations of farmer and trader. He was one of Greenland's prominent and useful citizens, taking an active interest in local affairs and favoring everything calculated to aid in the development of the town along both moral and material lines. His death took place January 7, 1893. Both he and his wife were active in church affairs. The latter, who was born on the Littlefield farm in the town of Stratham, this county, is still living and resides with her son William.

William R. Weeks, who was the only child of his parents, was educated first in the district schools of Greenland, afterward attending the grammar school at Exeter for three years. He was subsequently a pupil at the State College at Durham, N. H., which he attended for two years. Then, at the age of eighteen, he took up work on his present farm of 85 acres, where he has since remained. He also rents other land, doing general farming and making a specialty of raising thoroughbred cattle, Holstein Frisians, in which occupations he has been very successful. A Republican in politics, he has served the town as selectman and is now road agent. He is a master of the Grange, now serving his second term in that office.

Mr. Weeks was married March 25, 1907, to Bessie F. Carr, who was born in Pittsfield, N. H., a daughter of Isaac Newton and Sarah F. (Batchelder) Carr, the former of Pittsfield and the latter of Chichester, N. H. Her father was a farmer and stock-raiser and she was the only child of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have two children, George Newton and William Richard. The family attend the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Weeks is treasurer.

FREDERICK EUGENE POTTER, M. D., who died in Portsmouth, N. H., November 18, 1902, for years one of Portsmouth's best known physicians, and a highly esteemed citizen, was born in Rumney, N. H., July 3, 1839, the third son and child of Frederick F. and Calista (Lucas) Potter. He grew up at Suncook, N. H., attending the public schools and remaining there until he was eighteen years of age. He then entered the medical school of the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1859 at the age of twenty years. Immediately after his graduation he went to New York and entered the King's County Hospital, where he was at the beginning of the Civil War. He was among the first to offer his services in behalf of the Union, entering the United States' navy in the medical department. He was aboard the ship "Monticello" when the attack was made upon Forts Hatteras and Clark, and participated in their capture. He was soon afterward transferred to the naval forces operating on the Mississippi river, and was a participator in the famous campaign against Vicksburg. He also saw active service on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and took part in the unfortunate Red River Expedition. The arduous labors and exposure incident to these campaigns greatly impaired his health, and to relieve him from service in the field he was appointed as president of the board of examiners for admission to the naval medical corps, which was at that time stationed in Cincinnati, Ohio. His nature, however, did not permit him to avoid labor whenever anything was to be done, and it

was found necessary to give him a year's leave of absence in order that he might regain his health. This year was passed in his native town, and having been restored to health and strength he again returned to active service and was sent into Mexican waters at the time when France was attempting to establish Maximilian on a throne in that country. Dr. Potter served seven years on naval squadrons that visited Mexico and South American ports. He applied for an assignment nearer home and was ordered to Portsmouth navy yard, where he served four years. In 1876 he resigned his commission and began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth, where he remained thus engaged for more than a quarter of a century with great success. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries, both in and out of his profession. He had a commanding presence and a most pleasing personality, and his cheerful presence in the sick room was often of greater avail in effecting a cure than the remedies he administered. He was known as a man loyal to every duty and he possessed the power to discharge his duties efficiently. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion. He was a regular attendant of the Unitarian church and in politics was an ardent Democrat. In 1900, without any solicitation on his part, he was placed in nomination by his party for the high office of governor of the state. He died November 18, 1902. Dr. Potter was married October 2, 1873 to Harriet, daughter of Jeremiah H. and Mary (Thompson) Wilkins, of Pembroke.

VICTOR G. GARLAND, Pharm. D., Ph. C., proprietor of the only drug store in the village of Hampton, was born in Gloucester, Mass., March 14, 1891, a son of George L. and Claribel C. (Sanborn) Garland. The father was born in Gloucester, the mother in Hampton Falls, N. H. They now reside in Gloucester, Mass., where the father is a retired fish merchant. Their children were Victor G. and a daughter, E. Mabel.

Victor G. Garland, Pharm. D.; Ph. C., was educated in the grammar and high schools of Gloucester, graduating from the latter in the class of 1909. He then entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy at Boston, where he was graduated in 1911 as Doctor of Pharmacy, and in 1912 as Pharmaceutical Chemist, being instructor there during the year last mentioned. In November, 1913, he came to Hampton and bought out the drug store of E. P. Sanborn, located in the I. O. O. F. building, on Lafayette street. Here he employs two clerks and is doing a good business. Before starting in for himself he had much experience clerking in drug stores in Boston and Gloucester. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists and Phi Delta Chi Fraternity. Young and ambitious, with a thorough knowledge of his trade, there can be little doubt that he has a bright future ahead of him.

C. CHARLES HAYES, road agent for the town of Exeter, to which office he was elected March 10, 1914, also a director of the Co-operative Bank, of Exeter, was born in this town, September 3, 1864, a son of John S. and Elizabeth H. (Grant) Hayes. On the paternal side he is a grandson of Joseph and Clarisa Hayes. The father, John S. Hayes, who was a native of Nottingham, N. H., was a carpenter by trade. Elected

as a Republican, he served in some of the minor offices of the county. He and his wife, who was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Grant, are both now deceased, and are buried in Exeter. Their family was large, numbering nine children, namely: Daniel, Hamilton C., Charles, George, Ida, Mary, wife of William Sawyard, Clarisa Josepha, John, who is now deceased, and one child, the second born, who died in infancy.

C. Charles Hayes in his youth attended the district school and afterwards the high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. He then became associated with his father, working on the farm and on the highways. Later he engaged in teaming, which occupation and farming have occupied his chief attention since beginning industrial life. As road agent he is doing good service for the town, being thoroughly qualified to perform the duties of the office. A far-sighted and reliable business man, his opinion is often consulted by his fellow citizens in matters affecting the commercial and public interests of the town. He belongs to the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, also to the auxiliary branch of that order; to Gilman Grange, No. 1; and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Hayes was married in the year 1900 to Matilda E. Irvine, who was born in Canada, a daughter of Henry and Jane (Thompson) Irvine, her father being a carriage maker by occupation. They had but two children, Matilda and Andrew. Mrs. Matilda Hayes died in 1912, having been the mother of four children, namely: Mabel Elizabeth, Ruth V., who died when seven years old, Charles Gilman, and Helen May. Mr. Hayes and the surviving members of his family attend the Baptist church in Exeter. Mrs. Hayes was a woman of amiable character, a good wife and mother, whose death was widely regretted.

JOHN TRUE DAVIS, one of Portsmouth's progressive men, proprietor of a wholesale fruit, produce and grocery establishment at Nos. 173 and 175 Market Street, was born in Bethel, Me., February 23, 1867. His parents were Richmond and Sarah M. (True) Davis, the former a farmer; he also dealt extensively in lumber. The subject of this sketch was one of six children. He attended Gould's Academy and later in 1889 graduated from the Portland, Me., Business College. In the same year he located in Portsmouth, first finding employment as clerk with J. V. Huston in his present line of business. In 1897 he succeeded Mr. Huston, adding a grocery stock to the business, which had previously been confined to fruit and produce. He has been very successful and is now numbered among the prosperous and substantial merchants of the city.

In politics a Republican, he represented Ward 4 for two years in the City Council, beginning with the year 1907, and also served Portsmouth as acting mayor in March and April, 1907. He is fraternally a member of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M., being past master of the same; and is past district deputy grand master of the First Masonic District of New Hampshire. He is an honorary member of the Lodge Edinburgh Defensive Band, No. 151, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree. He served three years—1911 to 1914 inclusive—as president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Portsmouth.

Mr. Davis married Miss Alice M. Bassett, a daughter of James M.

Bassett of New Market, N. H., and this union has been blessed with three children, namely, Merle Evelyn, Philip Bassett and Raymond Caldwell.

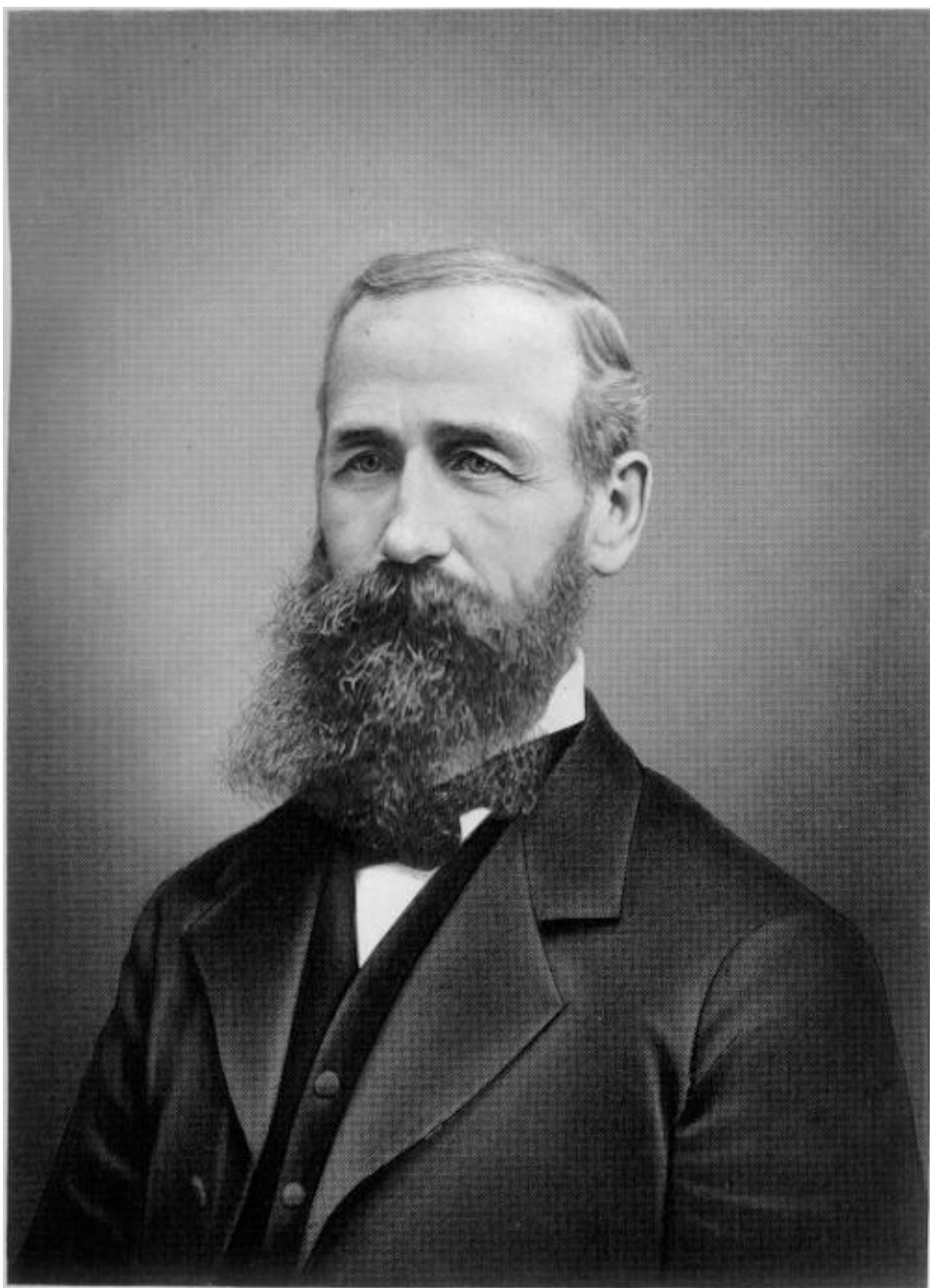
WILLIAM F. WOODS, a prominent merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., dealing in harness, bicycles and auto supplies, and who is also chief of the Portsmouth Fire Department, was born in England, October 20, 1877, a son of John and Eliza (Lowden) Woods. The father of our subject, John Woods, was an English farmer who later went into mercantile business in his native land. He died in 1911. William F. was one of a family of eight full brothers and sisters, besides seven half brothers and sisters. When but three years old he accompanied his parents to America, they landing at Boston, Mass., whence they came to Portsmouth. He was educated in the public schools of this city. In 1893 he began to learn the trade of harness maker, at which he worked as a journeyman for a number of years, establishing his present business in 1909. In 1912 he was appointed chief of the Portsmouth Fire Department, in which office he has since served with credit. His store is located at No. 22 Congress street, and in addition to the lines of business above mentioned, he deals also in sporting goods and does repairing of various kinds. His stock is taxed at \$5,000 and he gives employment to six people. He is a member of the order of Elks and of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is independent.

Mr. Woods married Carrie A. Ridge, a daughter of Charles A. Ridge. He and his wife are members of the Advent church. The family residence is located at No. 112 New Castle Avenue, Portsmouth.

LEWIS EVERETT SMITH, formerly principal of Smith's Academy and Commercial College, Portsmouth, N. H., of which he was the founder, was born in Lincoln, Mass., January 2, 1831. He was a son of Cyrus and Tryphena (Brooks) Smith, who were farming people of Lincoln, Mass. Their children were Maria Laurens, now deceased, who was the wife of Leonard Thompson, Jr., of Woburn, Mass.; Emily Frances, also deceased, who was the wife of James Loren Chapin, of Lincoln, Mass.; Lewis Everett, the subject of this review, and Martha Pierce Smith, a younger sister, now deceased.

Lewis Everett Smith fitted for college at Groton, Mass., where he was graduated in 1849. In 1853 he was graduated from Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and immediately after entered the educational field, becoming a teacher. After following his vocation in the high schools of Bedford and Lincoln, Mass., he came to Portsmouth in 1859 as assistant in the boys' high school there, and after holding that position for four years became principal, which position he held for ten years. He then established Smith's Academy and Commercial College, which he conducted successfully for about twenty-five years, or until his retirement. He died in Portsmouth, May 30, 1904, after a long and useful career, the news of his death causing sorrow, not only to his immediate family and numerous close friends, but to hundreds—perhaps we might almost say thousands—of his former pupils, who held him in high esteem.

Mr. Smith was married June 17, 1856, to Miss Eliza Abbott, who was born in Bedford, Mass., a daughter of Oliver R. and Mary A. (Buttrick) Abbott, who were married in Bedford, Mass., June 28, 1827. Her father,



Ex. by U. S. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Lewis E. Smith

who was a farmer, was a native of Bedford; her mother was from Gorham, Me. Their children were Oliver Davis; Mary Alice, wife of Dr. C. T. Lang, of Woburn, Mass.; Harriet Ann; and Eliza, who became the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had two children: Lewis Abbott, who is now deceased, and Howard Revere, who resides with his mother at No. 647 Middle Street, Portsmouth. The latter graduated from Brown University in the class of 1896. Mrs. Smith and her son are members of the Baptist church, of which her husband was deacon for many years.

LOUIS CHARLES LOISELLE, a prosperous citizen of New Market, N. H., where he is engaged extensively in the ice business, was born in St. Helena, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 17, 1879. He resided in his native place until he was 24 years of age, at which time he came to the United States, settling in New Market, N. H. Here he engaged in the bakery business for four years, disposing of his bakery in 1910. He then engaged in the ice business, in which he has since been very successful, now having a monopoly of that industry in this town, cutting all the ice used here and being the owner of a good plant. He is also engaged in the coal business.

Mr. Loiselle was married, August 22, 1910, to Chantal Rose Brisson, a daughter of Victor and Emma (Mailhot) Brisson. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: Rene Louis, born June 10, 1911; Irene Marie Louise, born September 1, 1912; and Romeo Joseph, born August 7, 1913. Mr. Loiselle belongs to the Canadian Artisans' Lodge, to the Catholic Foresters, and also to the Foresters of America. He and his family belong to the Catholic Church.

FRANK P. MUCHEMORE is president of The Muchemore and Rider Company of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, dealers in hardware, paints, oils, iron and steel, also ship chandlers. Frederick J. Rider is secretary of the company, which employs an average of five men, and has quite an extensive patronage.

Mr. Muchemore was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1859, and is a son of Joseph C. and Anna N. (Stavers) Muchemore, both also natives of Portsmouth. The father was a master rigger, and is now deceased, as is his wife. They were Baptists in their religious faith. Of five children born to them but two are living: Frank P. and Edwin S., the latter being in charge of a ship yard at Bridgeport. There were two other sons, Warren J. and Joseph S.

Frank P. Muchemore attended the common schools and then began work in the only store with which he has ever been identified, that of Rider and Cotton. He continued as clerk until 1907, when he acquired the interest of Mr. Cotton in the business. He is a man of ability and is held in high esteem both as a business man and in personal association with his fellow men.

Mr. Muchemore was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Randall, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and is a daughter of John Randall. This union has resulted in the following issue: Harry L., who is a civil engineer by profession, being located at San Francisco, Cal.; and Arthur W., who is with his father in the store. Religiously the family attends the Congregational Church. Mr. Muchemore is a member of the Warwick Club.

FRED A. GRAY, JR., head of the firm of F. A. Gray & Co., painters and decorators, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 30, 1879, one of the two children of George W. and Anna (Cox) Gray. He was educated in the public schools and at business college. He then learned the trade of painter and decorator, at which he worked for some time as journeyman. In October, 1905, he established his present business in which he has been very successful. In addition to the ordinary lines of painting and decorating, he does sign painting, and deals in wall papers, room mouldings and curtains, painters' supplies, etc., carrying an ample stock of the finest lines of goods in the business. As a workman he is acknowledged to be one of the most expert in his business. Mr. Gray is the Democratic candidate for member of the New Hampshire State Legislature, the election to take place in November, 1914. He is a member of the Masonic order and Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Elks, lodge No. 97, also to the Warwick Club, the Portsmouth Athletic Club. He is a member of the Portsmouth Board of Trade and the Massachusetts Painters' Association.

Mr. Gray married Lillian M. Ward, a daughter of Asa Ward, of Kittery, Me. His children are: Marion Ida Gray and Katharine Anna Gray. Mr. Gray and family are members of the Universalist church. They reside on Sagamore Avenue.

CHARLES E. TASKER, one of New Market's foremost citizens, is engaged in the undertaking business, which he has followed with great success for many years. He has always been a leader in public movements and frequently has been called upon to serve the community in official capacity. He was born in New Market, N. H., November 29, 1833, and is a son of Jewett and Louisa (Haskell) Tasker. His father was a carpenter and builder and died in 1872.

Charles E. Tasker attended the public schools of New Market and also of Beverly, Mass. At an early age he assisted his father, who was a carpenter and builder, and continued until 1858 when he went west to the gold fields of California. He reached San Francisco in August but went on to Placerville, where for a short time he was engaged in mining. He secured employment as a pattern maker in a foundry, which he subsequently purchased and successfully operated for three years. Selling that plant to his financial advantage, he moved to Silver City, Nevada, where he started a similar business, producing castings and machinery for quartz mills. This he continued until 1864 when he again sold out and returned to New Market, N. H. with the fruits of his labor. He purchased an established undertaking business and gradually increased the volume of business until he became rated as the leading undertaker of Rockingham County.

Mr. Tasker has been prominently identified with activity of the Democratic party and frequently has filled offices of trust. He has been treasurer of New Market, chairman of the board of selectmen, chairman of the school board three years, and twice represented his district in the state Legislature. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and for many years has been affiliated with Rising Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., having been master of the lodge for five years. He is a member of Orphan Council, Belknap Chapter and St. Paul Commandery, all of Dover, N. H., and has received the Scottish Rite degrees. He is also a member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, K. P.



OTIS S. BROWN

Mr. Tasker was first married to Miss Georgiana J. Tasker, a daughter of Rev. L. B. Tasker, and they reared three children, as follows: Louise J., wife of W. T. Folsom, of Columbus, Miss.; Edward M.; and Harry B. His second marital union was with Mrs. Helen (Payne) Mathes. They reside in a comfortable home in Exeter Street. Religiously they are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is one of the pillars.

DANIEL McINTIRE, a well known and esteemed citizen of Portsmouth, now living retired at 284 Richards Avenue, was born in York, Me., January 28, 1829, a son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Junkins) McIntire. Both his parents were natives of Maine, the father being a farmer by occupation. They were affiliated with the Methodist church. They had five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Junkins.

Daniel McIntire was educated in the common schools, which he attended during the winter months only until seventeen years old. During the summer he worked at farming. On reaching the age of twenty-one years he engaged in bridge building and repairing and was thus occupied for twelve years. Subsequently he was toll gatherer for the Portsmouth toll bridge between Portsmouth and Kittery, Me., for thirty-two and a half years, working from early morning until eleven at night. Afterwards he was in the grain business for seven years and since then has been dealing in real estate, though lately practically retired. He is a Republican in politics, but casts his vote according to his judgment, in local affairs.

Mr. McIntire was first married in 1856 to Elizabeth Thompson of York, Me. She died in 1863, leaving three children: Clarence; Carrie, now deceased, who was the wife of Albert Frost; and Martin, who is engaged in the drug business in Boston, and married Annie Joll. Mr. McIntire was married secondly in 1866 to Ellen M. Thompson, a sister of his first wife, who also was born in York, Me. They were daughters of Joseph and Mary (McIntire) Thompson, their father being a bridge builder and farmer. There were five children in the Thompson family, of whom but two are now living. Mr. and Mrs. McIntire have a son, Daniel A., residing with his parents, who married Inez La Gro and has two children, Clarence L. and Daniel Porter. Mr. McIntire and family attend the Methodist church.

OTIS S. BROWN, a well known citizen of Little Boars Head, New Hampshire, is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is a man of executive ability and public spirit, and almost continuously since he reached his majority, he has served the people in some official capacity or another. He was selectman for the town of North Hampton for twenty-five years, was postmaster of Little Boars Head under President Cleveland for eight years, and in 1909 was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature.

Mr. Brown was born in North Hampton, Rockingham County, February 24, 1847, and is a son of Simon and Harriet (Leavitt) Brown, and a grandson of David and Ruth (Lamprey) Brown. His maternal grandfather was Amos Leavitt. Simon Brown was of North Hampton and followed farming. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife Harriet Leavitt was of the town of Hampton. Their union resulted in the following offspring: Edwin; Freeman; Otis S.; and Ella, wife of Daniel F. Herron.

Otis S. Brown received a good educational training in the public schools and Hampton Academy. He remained on the home farm with his father until he took up his residence in Little Boars Head. He is a man of high standing and has hosts of friends throughout this section. He married Emma F. Johnson of Hampton, a daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Towle) Johnson. Her father was a farmer of Hampton. The children of the Johnson family included: Lydia, wife of Warren I. Emory; Emma F. (Mrs. Brown); and J. Austin Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a daughter, Bertha E., widow of Benjamin F. Appleton. Otis S. Brown is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife attend the Baptist Church.

JAMES L. PARKER, county treasurer of Rockingham County, and one of Portsmouth's best known and most popular citizens, was born in the state of Massachusetts, May 10, 1845. His parents were Jonas L. and Mary (Huntress) Parker, the father being also a native of Massachusetts. Both parents are now deceased.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of this city, to which he came in 1847, when only two years old. After graduating from the high school he obtained a clerical position in the hardware store of John H. Bailey, subsequently becoming a partner in the firm, being connected with the concern in that capacity from 1870 to 1876. He later became identified with the Navy Yard at Portsmouth. From 1878 to 1884 he served as city messenger. He was then bookkeeper for six years for Charles E. Loughton & Son. From 1896 to 1903 inclusive he was city tax collector, and he was elected county treasurer for his first term in 1911, being re-elected in 1913. He is still serving in his second term. As a public official he has given general satisfaction and is no less esteemed as a citizen. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, Osgood Lodge, No. 48; St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Davenport Council, No. 5; R. & S. M.; and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T. He has been secretary of the Washington Chapter since 1889 and still holds that position, and has been recorder of DeWitt Clinton Commandery since 1879.

Mr. Parker was married April 27, 1871, to Ella A. Norris, a daughter of Joseph and Mary E. (Chapman) Norris. He and his wife are the parents of four children, namely: Mary L., born in 1872, who is the wife of Joseph F. Stoker, of Boston, Mass.; Joseph N., born August 26, 1873, who resides in Portsmouth, N. H.; Harold, born December 27, 1884, who married Eva O. Greenwood, of New Haven, Conn., and Florence, a twin sister of Harold, whose nativity is given above. Harold was graduated from Portsmouth High School, from Dartmouth College and from Thayer School of Civil Engineering. He is now connected with the United Fruit Co. Joseph N. married Mrs. Nellie Newick, the widow of George Newick, her maiden name having been Nellie Trefethen. Mr. Parker and his family are members of the Congregational church. Their home residence is at No. 564 Middle Street, Portsmouth.

JOHN G. SWEETSER, who is carrying on a prosperous business at No. 126-128 Market street, Portsmouth, N. H., as plumber, dealer in heating apparatus, ranges and kitchen furnishings, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February 12, 1875. His father, John P. Sweetser, a na-

tive of this city, carried on the same line of business here for thirty-five years. He was a son of Washington and Matilda (Lane) Sweetser of New Hampshire, Washington Sweetser being a harness maker and trunk dealer. John P. Sweetser married first Myra Hayes, of Portsmouth, Mass., and by her had four children—Ralph H., Katharine, Myra (now deceased), and John G., the subject of this sketch. She died in 1882 and he married for his second wife Ida C. Caswell, a daughter of John W. Caswell. Born of this second union were two children—Geraldine, now deceased, and Harold C.

John G. Sweetser was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, graduating from the high school in 1892. He began industrial life as an employe of the Maryland Iron and Steel Company, remaining with them one year. Then returning to Portsmouth, he attended Tilton Seminary for awhile, after which he worked for two years in his father's store. He then began an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade, which, having learned, he followed until 1908, during that time spending one year in Tennessee on contract. He then worked for his father two years at plumbing and heating, subsequent to which he went to Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, where he remained one year, having charge of the plumbing and heating department of the More & Brown hardware firm. Coming back to Portsmouth in the fall of 1907, he worked for his father until the spring of 1908, at which time he purchased the business, which was one of the oldest in Portsmouth, having been founded as far back as 1824. He established himself in his present location April 1, 1911, and is doing an excellent business, giving employment to about ten men. He has served the city two terms as inspector of plumbing. He belongs to the Portsmouth Athletic Club, the Portsmouth Country Club, St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Sweetser married Mabel Jones, a native of Portsmouth and daughter of George N. and Clara (Clifford) Jones, whose father has been engineer on the Portsmouth fire department for a number of years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: Fred N., Reginald, Mrs. Anna L. Fay, Emma, Ethel, Coleman, and Mabel (Mrs. Sweetser). Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweetser have been two children—Robert Coolidge and John Clifford. The family attends the North Congregational church. Their residence is at No. 99 Broad street.

WARREN M. THYNG, one of the representative men of the town of Brentwood, the owner of a good farm, who has also taken a prominent part in local affairs, was born in this town, March 5, 1863, a son of Samuel and Julia M. (Robinson) Th yng. His immigrant ancestors came to this country from England at an early day, settling first in Exeter, N. H., from which place they came to Brentwood. The father of our subject, Samuel Th yng, was born November 1, 1821, and died November 30, 1887, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother was also born in Brentwood, January 14, 1823 and died April 28, 1896, at the age of seventy-three. They had six children, of whom Warren M. was the fifth in order of birth.

Warren M. Th yng at the age of seven years began attending the district school, walking there and back, a distance of a mile and a half each way. He continued his attendance until he was seventeen, at which

time he was placed under the care of a private tutor, a Mr. Taylor. He remained at home and worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old, when he secured a position in a steam mill at \$1.50 per day, and was thus occupied for two years. He then became turnkey at the county jail at Exeter and was there four years. Being then needed at home, on account of his father's death, he returned and took charge of the farm, on which he has since resided. The house in which he lives, and in which his father and grandfather lived before him, was built over 200 years ago, and is still in a good state of preservation. The old well, 30 feet deep, has been known locally for the last 200 years as "The Old Oaken Bucket." From the house, which stands on a considerable elevation, a fine view of the surrounding country and the distant mountains can be seen.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Thyng has served as road agent for ten years; he has also been selectman three years, chairman one; a member of the school board, 3 years, chairman one, and delegate to county conventions. In 1913 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as representative, but was defeated by the Democrats and Progressives uniting.

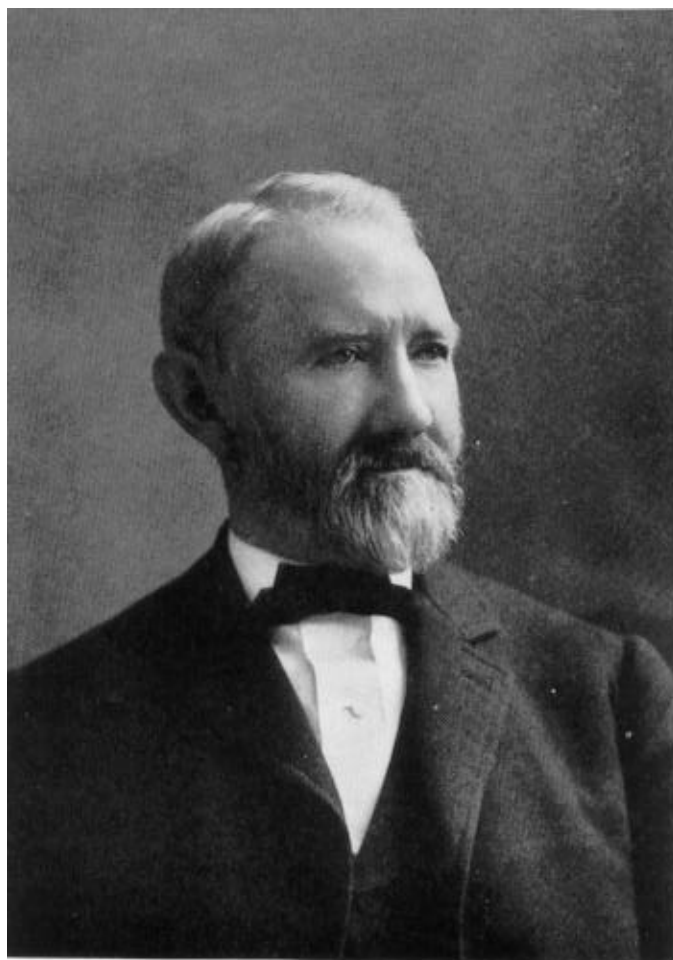
On May 30, 1887, Mr. Thyng was married to Euleta M. Page, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Page, of Raymond, N. H., her father being a prominent farmer of that place, of which he and his wife were natives. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thyng have three children: Ralph S., now twenty-two years old, who is single and resides in Brentwood; Chester W., twenty years old, and Paul H., sixteen. The family attend the Baptist church, Mrs. Thyng being a member of the Ladies' Baptist Union and secretary and treasurer for six years.

GOODWIN E. PHILBRICK, one of Portsmouth's leading business men, is owner and proprietor of the drug store at No. 67 Congress Street. He has been prominently identified with the affairs of the city and is a man of wide acquaintance. He was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 16, 1861, and is a son of Silas and Maria L. (Goodwin) Philbrick.

Silas Philbrick was a marble cutter by trade and for years was engaged in the marble and granite business in Portsmouth, where both he and his wife died. They had the following children: Julia, wife of John E. Roberts; George P.; Frank J.; Newell S.; Otis F.; Goodwin E.; and Alfida, wife of Charles L. Simpson.

After attending the public schools some years, Goodwin E. Philbrick in 1875 entered the drug establishment of David Kimball & Co., at 36 Market Street, Portsmouth. There he mastered the business, and after passing the state board examination, continued with the firm as a registered pharmacist. This business was established in 1816 and has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. In 1894 F. J. Philbrick became owner of the store. In 1896 Goodwin E. Philbrick succeeded his brother and moved the store to the present location, at 67 Congress Street. The store is a model in neatness, arrangement and stock carried, and well merits the extensive patronage it receives.

Mr. Philbrick was united in marriage to Miss Georgie L. Ayers, a daughter of Samuel H. and Louise (Mendum) Ayers, her father being a well known dry goods merchant. She was born in Portsmouth, and



JOSEPH CILLEY BURLEY

died in the same city, August 2, 1910, being survived by a daughter, Mildred Ayers Philbrick. The family attend the Universalist Church. The subject of this record served one term in the common council of Portsmouth. He was for a time president of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, was for two years president of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association and in 1913 represented the latter body as delegate to the national convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio. He also is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and the New England Order of Protection.

ZELIG LONDON, a well known business man of Exeter, proprietor of a dry goods store here, and also of a cloak store in Portsmouth, was born in Russia in March, 1859, his parents, Jacob B. and Sarah London, being natives of that country, where the father died after a long business career as a tailor. The children of the family were M. H., Zelig, Abraham, Israel and Ida.

Zelig London learned the trade of tailor in his native land and followed it for some years there in association with his father. After the latter's death he came to America, being then about twenty years of age, his mother coming here later. They located first in Boston, coming to Exeter in 1881. Here Mr. London has built up a good business in the dry goods line, owning in addition a cloak store in Portsmouth, as above noted. He was married in this country to Miss Fannie Millionthaler, a daughter of Lewis and Bessie Millionthaler, whose other children were Lewis, Moses and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. London are the parents of four children: Bessie, wife of A. Salden, manager of the "White Store" in Portsmouth, owned by the subject of this sketch; Jacob B., a student in the Exeter high school; David, who is associated with his father in the Exeter store, and Esther Ruth, who is also attending school. In politics Mr. London is an independent voter. He belongs to the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order at Exeter, and also to the lodge of Odd Fellows here.

JOSEPH CILLEY BURLEY, in former years one of the most distinguished citizens of Rockingham County, was born in Epping, N. H., January 13, 1830, coming of an old family that has been settled in Rockingham County for a number of generations. The fine old homestead at North Epping, on which he resided, and which comprises 300 acres, has been owned in the family for 150 years, and has been occupied by each generation since the time of the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph C. Burley acquired a good education and became prominent in both business and public life. Devoting special attention to finance, he became a director and president of the National Bank at New Market, a director in the Savings Bank at Epping, and a director of the Nashua & Rochester branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, of which he was one of the promoters, assisting also in its construction. In 1871 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Samuel Plumer Dow in the lumber business and continued in it until the death of Mr. Dow, after which he was associated in the same business with Col. W. N. Dow of Exeter. He cast his last vote with the Democratic party in 1856, and then joined the Republicans, thereafter being one of the most ardent supporters of the Republican party in this section. As a member of the legislature he worked hard for the interests of his constituents, and his name was associated with the passage of a number of im-

portant bills calculated to benefit the people of the state, throughout which he was recognized generally as a far-seeing, broad-minded politician, of unimpeachable integrity and strong patriotism. In addition to his service in the legislature, he was county commissioner ten years, and also served as selectman, showing marked efficiency and public spirit. His death, which occurred October 4, 1890, removed from Rockingham County one of her most useful and highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. Burley was married, December 17, 1855, to Sarah E. Haley, who was born in Epping, June 25, 1833, and who survived her husband many years, dying February 11, 1912. They were the parents of five children, whose record in part is as follows: Nannie B. married H. W. Burleigh of Franklin, N. H., and has had four children, namely: Nathaniel G., now 26 years old; Arthur C., 24; Thomas G., who died at the age of 14; and Joseph, now 14 years old. Harry Benjamin Burley, the second child, now 47 years of age, married Louise Wells of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have three sons: Joseph C., Robert M. and Harry B., Jr.; they reside in Brookline, Mass., where he is president of the Boston Insulating Wire Company. Alice Burley married, November 16, 1897, Dr. W. G. Curtis of Milton, Mass., and has a daughter, Elizabeth B., now 13 years of age. Jennie C., who is unmarried, resides on the old Burley homestead at North Epping. Thomas Benjamin Burley graduated from Harvard University and also from Harvard Medical College, and now resides in Worcester, Mass., where he is engaged in practice as a nerve and brain specialist; he is unmarried. The daughters were educated in the schools of Epping, finishing their literary studies at Dean and at Boston. All belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Curtis being also a member of the Musical Art Club of Boston. Their more than ample means enables them to freely indulge their tastes for music, literature and art, and whatever tends to refine the character and improve the mind.

GEORGE B. CHADWICK, a member of the firm of Chadwick and Trefethen, machinists, steamfitters and electrical contractors, Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Boxford, Mass., October 1, 1858. His parents were George W. and Sophonia (Day) Chadwick, the former of whom was a farmer. He was educated in the public and district schools of his native town, and in 1880 began industrial life as an apprentice to the trade of machinist and steamfitter with Davis & Furber. In 1885 he became an employe of the Portsmouth Machine Company, in 1888 becoming master mechanic, and he continued with that firm for five years. He next engaged in his present business, in 1890, having succeeded J. F. Shillaber. The present firm of Chadwick & Trefethen was formed in 1906 and has met with marked success ever since. In addition to their work as contractors along the lines above mentioned, they deal in steam and water pipe fittings, engineers', plumbers' and electrical supplies and sporting goods. The business is the oldest and most extensive of its kind in Portsmouth, the plant located at 32 Bow Street having been established more than forty years ago. The concern gives employment to about twenty persons. Mr. Chadwick is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, also St. Andrew's Lodge of Masons.

He married Miss Abbie W. Hickey, a daughter of John Hickey, of Newburyport, Mass. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they reside at No. 53 Rogers Street. In politics he is independent.

FRED A. DAY, who is engaged in general farming and dairying on a farm of 140 acres, situated in the town of Portsmouth, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Kennebunk, Me., August 18, 1867. His father, Hobbs Perkins Day, and his mother, Mrs. Georgia (Fiske) Day, were both natives of Kennebunk, the father being a ship carpenter by occupation. Both are now deceased. They were progressive, industrious people, well liked by their neighbors, and were members of the Unitarian Church. The subject of this sketch was their only child.

Fred A. Day attended school in Kennebunk until fifteen years of age. He then began industrial life as a worker in shoe factories, and remained thus employed for twenty-five years. He was twenty years old when he came to Rockingham County and for twenty-two years he worked in a shoe shop in Portsmouth. He then rented a farm adjoining his present one and operated it for five years, after which he bought his present farm from Hanson Seavey. He keeps about twenty-five head of cattle and employs two hands all of the time. His milk and other products find a ready market and he is doing a prosperous business. He is a Republican in politics and takes a good citizen's interest in the growth and development of his adopted town.

Mr. Day was married November 7, 1887, to Miss Mary Cousens, a native of Kennebunk, and daughter of William and Ruth (Clough) Cousens, her parents being Maine people, and her father a ship carpenter by trade. They attended the Baptist Church. Their family consisted of two children—Charles and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Day are the parents of seven children, Georgie, Marion, Ralph, Florence, Helen, Ruth and Edith. The family attend the Baptist Church and Mr. Day belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Portsmouth.

DONALD C. McLACHLAN, M. D., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., for the past nine years, was born in Lochabar, province of Quebec, Canada, on May 5, 1878. His parents, Malcolm and Sarah (Campbell) McLachlan, both died in Canada, where the father was engaged in farming. Their children were Robert N., Christina, John P., Donald C., Mary, and Jemima.

Donald C. McLachlan began his education in the common schools of Lochabar and was subsequently graduated from the high school at Van Klehill, Ontario, as a member of the class of 1898. He then entered McGill University at Montreal, where he was graduated in medicine in 1904. After nine months' experience in the Montreal Maternity Hospital, he came to Greenland, N. H., in April, 1905, where he has since built up a good practice. His genial manners and professional ability have made him a popular member of the medical fraternity in this county and he enjoys the public confidence in a high degree. He belongs to the Portsmouth Medical Society, as well as to the County and State Medical Associations, and is a man who keeps abreast of his profession in all its branches.

Dr. McLachlan was married in 1909 to Caroline D. Hatch, who was born in Greenland, N. H., a daughter of Hon. John and Alice C. (Benton) Hatch. He and his wife are the parents of one child, a son, Malcolm. The family attend the Episcopal Church, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken three degrees.

ELBRIDGE A. GOODWIN, senior member of the firm of Goodwin Bros., composed of Elbridge A. and George M. Goodwin, dealers in groceries, grain, etc., at Exeter, N. H., was born in Acton, Me., December 20, 1858, a son of Ivory and Laura (Young) Goodwin. The father, who was a son of Aaron Goodwin, was in early life a farmer, but later was engaged in the real estate and lumber business. Both parents are now deceased and are buried in Exeter. They were members of the Baptist Church. They had a family of five children: Ivory S.; Laura Belle; Emily, who is the wife of Fred T. Merrell; Elbridge A., and George M.

Elbridge A. Goodwin acquired his education in the common schools and at the academy at Lebanon, Me. He began industrial life as clerk in the grocery business. The present business was established by his father, who later sold it to his son-in-law, Mr. Merrell. In 1884 it was purchased by the Goodwin brothers, who have since conducted it with prosperous results.

Elbridge A. Goodwin was married in 1881 to Evangeline K. Moore, a native of Michigan and daughter of Thomas and Gertrude Moore, who had two other children, Fred W. and Albert E. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have a daughter, Laura, who is a teacher in the Exeter public schools. Mr. Goodwin's society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, Royal Arcanum and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Democrat in politics and he and his wife attend the Baptist Church. They are among the thriving and substantial people of the town.

CHARLES A. HAZLETT. The ancestors of the family of Hazlett of this article came from England.

(I) Matthew Hazlett was born in Boston, Mass., March 22, 1743. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., before the Revolution, and was a signer of the "Association Test" in 1776, and prominent in the affairs of the town. His unique advertisement was the first one in New Hampshire illustrated with a special newspaper cut, and appeared in the New Hampshire Gazette, July 17, 1767. He married in Portsmouth, December 10, 1774, Ann Frost. Among their ten children was William.

(II) William, fourth child of Matthew and Ann (Frost) Hazlett, was born in Portsmouth, September 16, 1780. He married Elizabeth Ham, and they were the parents of eleven children; among them William.

(III) William (2), fourth child of William (1) and Elizabeth (Ham) Hazlett, was born in Ossipee, N. H., November 18, 1808, and died in Portsmouth, February 15, 1864. He was a cabin joiner in the employ of George Raynes, shipbuilder, and worked on many famous clipper-ships, and also on the "Kearsarge" and "Ossipee," the famous war vessels built in the Portsmouth navy yard during the Civil War. His fourth son, William C., served on the U. S. Steamer "Ossipee" and died in 1864 from the effects of exposure while in the blockade service off Mobile, Alabama. William Hazlett married, January 8, 1834, Hannah S. Davis, of Effingham, N.H., who was born March 9, 1812, and died June 10, 1897, seventh child of William and Sarah (Bryant) Davis. They had eight children, among them Charles Albert.

(IV) Charles Albert, seventh child of William (2) and Hannah

S. (Davis) Hazlett, was born in Portsmouth, July 21, 1847. His education was obtained in the city schools, and he has the first Haven medal awarded at the High School, which he won in 1863. This large octagon medal was the nucleus of what is now the largest collection of medals and coins in the state, and its possession led to large collections of stamps, autographs and rare books of Portsmouth imprint. Mr. Hazlett entered the counting-room of ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin in 1863, and served as a confidential clerk for nine years, while his employer was extensively engaged in foreign shipping and domestic railroad management. In 1872 he was employed as bookkeeper and teller in the First National Bank of Portsmouth, and in January, 1884, was elected cashier, succeeding E. P. Kimball, who had served thirteen years following Samuel Lord, whose term of service was forty-seven years, the bank having then had but two cashiers and three presidents since its organization as a state bank in 1824. He is president of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, and executor and trustee of several large estates. He was a promoter of the Portsmouth Improvement Association, and at its organization, in 1903, was chosen president. He has served in several city offices, and was one of the park commissioners the year the land was secured for the playgrounds. For forty-one years he has been agent of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

He has been trustee of the public library since 1884, when the books of the Mercantile Library Association, of which he was president, were presented to the public library; and for twenty-five years he has been treasurer of the trustees of that institution and had charge of the invested funds and the purchase of books. His connection with various libraries led him to suggest to Mrs. Caroline A. Weeks the erection of the Weeks Memorial Library building at Greenland, N. H., which he designed and on its acceptance by the town he was made a life trustee. For many years he was warden of the North Congregational Parish, and has the care of its valuable records which cover the period from the founding of the church in 1640 to the present time. He has been a trustee of the Society for the Care of South Cemetery and secretary of the T. B. Aldrich Memorial from the date of their incorporations. He is president of the Piscataqua Pioneers, a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and the New Hampshire Genealogical Society, a frequent contributor of articles on historic subjects to magazines, and was the principal editor of "Portsmouth, Historical and Picturesque," published in 1902, and of the Portsmouth Calendar in 1907. He has been a constant contributor to athletic publications under the nom de plume of "Telzah." He was the pioneer wheelman of New Hampshire, riding an imported bicycle in 1878. At the organization of the League of American Wheelmen at Newport in 1880, he was elected a director, and afterward served several years as chief consul of the New Hampshire division. He is a member of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth; of Osgood Lodge, No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Warwick, the Country, the Portsmouth Automobile and other social clubs.

He was married in Manchester, December 10, 1884, to Josephine H. Richardson, who was born in Manchester, September 3, 1855, daughter of Edwin P. and Myra H. Richardson, of Manchester, whose ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1630.

CEYLON SPINNEY, sheriff of Rockingham County, N. H., and one of the county's most prominent citizens, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 6, 1867, being one of the three children of Daniel H. and Ruth Hall Spinney. The father, a native of Portsmouth also, followed the vocation of a wood dealer until he retired from active business life. His death occurred August 13, 1884. The mother of our subject is spending her declining years with her son in comfort and ease.

Ceylon Spinney obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native town and graduated from the high school in the class of 1884. Immediately thereafter, being ambitious, he gave his services, in the capacity of clerk, to the Boston & Maine Railroad, remaining thus occupied for two years. He next located on the farm, where he continued until 1901, having been elected in 1900 as county commissioner and qualifying for the same in 1901. He remained in that office for four terms and until he was elected sheriff of Rockingham County in 1908, qualifying for the office in 1909. He was re-elected sheriff of Rockingham County in 1911 and again in 1913.

Sheriff Spinney belongs to the Red Men, Lodge No. 16; also to the B. P. O. Elks, the St. John's Lodge of Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter, De Witt Clinton Commandery, and Davenport Council No. 5. Politically he is a staunch Republican and takes an active part in the politics of Rockingham County. He has under his supervision thirteen deputies, they being scattered over the county. He is also interested extensively with his partner, W. L. Conlon, in the insurance business.

BALDWIN A. REICH, owner and proprietor of a flourishing bakery in Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Germany, December 6, 1863, a son of Emil and Wilhelmina (Hoffman) Reich. When he was a child of about four years old his parents came to this country, settling in Baltimore, Md., where they spent the rest of their lives. The voyage was made on the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and lasted eighteen days. The father, Emil Reich, was a basket maker in his native land, but in Baltimore became a shipping clerk, which occupation he subsequently followed. He and his family were members of the Lutheran Church. Their children were: Albert, Baldwin A., Bertha, Otto, August, Edward, Minnie, Elise, Marie and Alfred.

Baldwin A. Reich attended the common schools of Baltimore until reaching the age of sixteen years. He then learned the baker's trade in that city, which he has since followed. In 1888 he came to Portsmouth to work as baker for Mrs. Frank Roebeck. He continued in her employ until 1894, at which time he purchased the business from her and has since been sole proprietor. He is doing an excellent business, which gives employment to six hands and keeps one wagon busily engaged in delivering goods. In addition to a large general trade he caters for the beaches and Masonic lodges. In Masonry he has advanced to the 32d degree and he belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is independent.

Mr. Reich married Annie Wingate, a daughter of James W. and Carrie (Center) Wingate. She was the only child of her parents; her father was a sail-maker, in the employ of the United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Reich have two daughters, Evelyn and Eleanor. The family attend the Baptist Church and are numbered among the prosperous and substantial people of the city.



Opp by E. J. Williams, 4.25x. 33"

John K. Bates

JOHN KIMBALL BATES, president of the First National Bank of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Wilmot, Merrimack County, N. H., June 9, 1867, a son of John Robinson and Ann (Kimball) Bates. His literary education, acquired in the common and high schools, was supplemented by a business college course, after which he entered business life, becoming connected with the First National Bank of Portsmouth in 1887. He has since remained with this institution, which is one of the strongest banks in New Hampshire, and has risen by degrees to his present position as its president, which office he has held since 1910. He is also a trustee of the Piscataqua Savings Bank. Mr. Bates is one of the five members of the executive committee of the New Hampshire State Bankers' Association. He is also one of the five members of the executive committee of the National Currency Association of New Hampshire. A Republican in politics, he served two terms in the city council and was for four years treasurer of Rockingham County. He is a Mason of high rank, belonging to and being past commander of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, a member of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, K. T., and has attained the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite.

Mr. Bates was married, June 7, 1893, to Catherine Atwood Hardy, a daughter of Manly and Emma Hardy, of Brewer, Me. He has one daughter, Frances Hardy Bates. He and his family are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Bates has four sisters living: Mrs. C. H. Watson, of Warner, N. H.; Mrs. J. C. Runnells, of Alpena, Mich.; Miss Abbie E. Bates, of Saginaw, Mich., and Miss Eva M. Bates, of Fitchburg, Mass. As one of the leading business men of Portsmouth, Mr. Bates takes a deep interest in the development and prosperity of both the city and county, and his aid and influence can usually be counted on in behalf of any worthy cause.

GEORGE H. BERRY, who is engaged in general farming in the town of Greenland, was born in Nova Scotia, November 1, 1849, a son of James H. and Rebecca (Rawding) Berry. His parents, who were agricultural people, spent their lives in their native land. They had ten children, only two of whom are living in the United States. Three of the sons were sea captains. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Berry.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, after which he followed the sea for four years. He then came to Rockingham County, N. H., and worked for awhile on a farm in the town of Portsmouth, subsequently coming to Greenland, where he has since remained. He resides on a tract of three acres, of which he is the owner, and also owns four acres in North Hampton and three in Rye. In addition to this, he leases a tract of sixty acres, which lies across the road from where he lives, it being the property of Annie M. Perry, of Portsmouth. This tract he has leased for the last twenty-four years. He does general farming, keeping nine head of cattle and three horses.

Mr. Berry was married, in April, 1880, to Miss Leah Merrill, who was born in Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H., a daughter of Jesse and Irene (Stockbridge) Merrill, of that town, her father being a farmer. There were three children in the Merrill family—Mary, Anna, and Leah, now Mrs. Berry. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have two children: Florence, the wife of Harry Johnston, residing in Littleton, N. H., and

Edward M., of Greenland, who is assisting his father on the farm. Mr. Berry is a Democrat in politics, but uses judgment in casting his vote, reserving his right to vote outside of party lines whenever such action seems advisable. He and his family attend the Congregational Church. They are prosperous members of the community and have many friends in this locality.

PAY DIRECTOR EDWIN PUTNAM, retired as rear admiral, who served with distinction for many years in the United States Navy, and now resides in Portsmouth, N. H., where he is widely known and as highly esteemed, was born at Bath, Me., September 28, 1840, a son of Israel and Sarah Emory (Frost) Putnam. He comes of an old and very prominent New England family, members of which have at various times distinguished themselves in public service.

In September, 1862, the subject of this sketch entered the United States Navy as assistant paymaster. He served with credit during the Civil war, was on the Monitor "Nahant" in naval attacks on Charleston, S. C., took part in the capture of the Confederate ironclad "Atlanta" in Wassaw Sound, Georgia, and during the latter part of the war was on the U. S. S. "Portsmouth," as a part of the Western Gulf Squadron. Continuing in the service after the close of the great struggle between the States, he had charge of the United States naval depot at St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, 1868-9, was on duty on various ships and at various stations as pay officer and general storekeeper, 1870 to 1902; he was made paymaster of the United States Navy, was subsequently advanced to the rank of rear admiral, and retired for age limit, September 28, 1902.

Pay Director Putnam married, December 8, 1870, Annie M. Salter, a daughter of Henry P. and Mary C. Salter of Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Putnam is also, like her husband, of a very prominent family. They occupy a tasteful and comfortable residence at No. 402 State Street, Portsmouth, where they often extend a generous hospitality to their numerous friends. Pay Director Putnam takes a keen interest in his home town—both in its bygone history and its present advanced condition of civilization and prosperity, and his aid and influence can always be counted on in behalf of any worthy cause.

DANA W. BAKER, a highly esteemed citizen of Exeter, N. H., engaged in the insurance and real estate business, who has also taken a prominent part in local politics, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 1, 1861, a son of Samuel and Caroline (Wingate) Baker. The father, who came from Haverhill, Mass., was by profession a dentist. His wife, the mother of our subject, was from Stratham. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baker's two children now living are Dana W. and Elizabeth H., the latter a teacher in Robinson Female Seminary.

Dana W. Baker was educated in the town schools and at Phillips Exeter Academy, being a member of the class of 1881. He then became connected with the drug business, as clerk for the late Charles A. Merrill, remaining in Mr. Merrill's employ for eight years. Subsequently for eleven years he was engaged in the retail shoe business in Exeter—from 1886 to 1897—since which time he has followed his present occupation, that of insurance and real estate. As above mentioned, he has taken an active part in local politics and is now president of the

Rockingham County Republican Club. He was representative to the General Court from Exeter for the sessions of 1911-1913 and was the first treasurer of the school board under the new law. He is the Republican nominee for moderator for the town of Exeter, fall election, 1914, and is a member of the executive committee of the town Republican Club. He is a trustee of the Robinson Female Seminary. His society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Red Men, the Grange, and the Renaissance Club of Exeter.

Mr. Baker was married in 1886 to Miss Fannie F. French, a native of North Danville, N. H., and daughter of James M. and Hannah (Collins) French, she being their only child. Her father was a prosperous farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of two daughters, Florence and Beatrice, both of whom are graduates of Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter, and of Bradford Academy, Massachusetts. The family are members of Phillip Congregational Church, of which Mr. Baker is treasurer. They have a wide circle of friends in Exeter and are popular members of the best society of the town.

CLIFFORD A. LOWD, dealer in motorcycles and cyclecars, being distributor of the Trumbull cyclecar for Rockingham County, N. H., and York County, Maine, is proprietor of a store in Portsmouth and does repairs of all kinds, but makes a specialty of vulcanizing. He was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 30, 1872, and was the only child born to John H. and Mary (Gay) Lowd. Both were natives of this state and lived in Portsmouth when they died. The father was for years bank messenger in Portsmouth. He was a Republican in politics and was deeply interested in the affairs of the city.

Clifford A. Lowd, after completing a course in the grammar schools, attended commercial college in Portsmouth. He engaged variously in farming, painting and meat cutting before entering the position of bank messenger. This position he filled satisfactorily and efficiently for a period of thirteen years, representing all banks of the city in that capacity. He continued until 1912, when he gave it up to devote his entire time to his store. He started his present establishment in 1901, and has built up a well paying business, employing from four to six assistants.

Mr. Lowd was in 1892 joined in marriage with Mrs. Etta L. Clough, widow of Edward B. Clough, by whom she had a son, Arthur B. Arthur B. Clough married Rose O'Neil and they have three children: Rosetta Mae; and Arthur Clifford and Daisy Lillian Clough, twins. Mrs. Lowd is a native of New Hampshire, and in maiden life was Etta L. Buzzell, a daughter of Jonathan Buzzell. Mr. Lowd is a Republican. He has taken high degrees in Masonry, being a member of Blue Lodge Commandery, Chapter and Council, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, the Portsmouth Yacht Club, and is a member and treasurer of the Portsmouth Motorcycle Club. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Unitarian Church.

JOHN W. WEEKS, a well known farmer and dairyman of the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., resides on the old Weeks

farm, and in the old Weeks brick house, which, in point of age, is the oldest house but one in New England. This property has always been in the Weeks name, the subject of this sketch being of the eighth generation to live in it.

John W. Weeks was born in the town of Greenland, this county, in 1848, a son of William H. and Mehitable B. (Broadhead) Weeks. His maternal grandfather was John Broadhead, in former days a widely known Methodist preacher of this section, who also at one time served as member of Congress. To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Weeks were born three children, namely: Julia A., wife of George A. Francis; Josephine B., wife of Charles E. Hall, and John W. The Weeks farm is now being carried on under the name of John W. Weeks & Son. It is a good property, well taken care of, and its careful management brings satisfactory financial results.

Mr. John W. Weeks was married April 21, 1874, to Sarah E. Lord, a daughter of John O. and Martha J. (Harman) Lord, of Gt. Falls, now Somersworth, N. H. He and his wife have had three children: Charles E., Thornton N. and Martha B. The first and last mentioned are now deceased. Thornton N. Weeks married Florence Lucy, and they have a son, John W. Weeks, 2d. Mr. Weeks is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Portsmouth. He and his family attend the Methodist Church.

HON. HARRY B. YEATON, the present mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city in 1865, a son of Henry Augustus and Ara Abby (Brooks) Yeaton. The father, Henry A. Yeaton, also a native of Portsmouth, has been for many years one of its most prominent citizens, having achieved business success as a member of the firm of H. A. Yeaton & Son, dealers in flour, grain and provisions. A Republican in politics, he has frequently held public office, having served on the board of aldermen, as representative to the general court, and as a member of the state senate. He is also closely connected with several important business interests, aside from the firm of which he is a member, and is identified with various benevolent associations, besides being an active and prominent member of the Baptist church.

Harry B. Yeaton acquired his education in the public schools and at Smith Academy, and while a resident of Detroit, Michigan, from 1879 to 1882, he attended the Detroit high school. Returning to Portsmouth in 1882, he entered the employ of Joshua Brooks & Co., in which concern his father was a partner, and of which the present firm of H. A. Yeaton & Son is the successor. In 1887 he himself became a partner in the concern and so remains to the present time. This is one of the old and reliable business houses of Portsmouth, and one of the most successful. As a Republican, Mr. Yeaton early began to take an interest in public affairs, aiding the cause of good government whenever he found opportunity. He served as alderman in 1898, and was representative to the general court in 1897, and again in 1903, fulfilling his duties at all times in a manner to inspire confidence in his fellow-citizens. His election as mayor of the city took place December 8, 1913, and he assumed the duties of office January 1, 1914, since which time he has served in this office with credit to himself and with advantage to the community. As a business man he is able and far-sighted, thorough and systematic in his habits. In his personal character he is modest, letting his public and private acts speak for themselves, while his



Harry B. Eaton.

genial manners and whole-souled disposition have won for him hosts of warm friends and admirers. His fraternal affiliations are with the Royal Arcanum, the Grange, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. Yeaton was married, December 25, 1890, to Elizabeth Ferguson, a native of Salem, Mass. They have five children, namely: Ruth A.; Philip O.; Dorothy B.; Donald F., and Caroline F.

EDWARD H. DREW, manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, at Portsmouth, N. H., is a well known resident of that city. He was born in Barrington, N. H., August 24, 1870, and is a son of Greenleaf S. and Mary Elizabeth (Chesley) Drew.

Greenleaf S. Drew and his wife both were natives of New Hampshire, and lived in Barrington all their lives. He always followed the trade of a shoemaker, and in a small way also engaged in farming, being the owner of a farm property. In religious faith they were Baptists. Their family consisted of the following children: Frank E.; Lucy M., widow of Elmer E. Hall; G. Sharpleigh; Horace E.; Edward H.; and Samuel C.

Edward H. Drew attended the public schools at Barrington, later was graduated from Milton grammar school, and pursued one year of study in Milton high school. He received private instruction for one year and then worked on the home farm one year. When seventeen years old he began work as a messenger at Dover, N. H., and thus has learned the business with which he has since been identified from the ground up. In 1889 he went to Clinton, Mass., as manager, but after one month was transferred to Portsmouth, N. H., where he has since continued. He has a wide circle of friends and is held in highest esteem by all who are brought in contact with him, both in a business and social way.

In 1911 Mr. Drew was married to Miss Eva M. H. Sanborn, who was born in Portsmouth, and is the only child of her parents, Zebulon and Emma J. (Hilton) Sanborn. Her father came from Epping, and Mrs. Sanborn is from New Market. Fraternally, Mr. Drew is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he has filled all chairs; and the Royal Arcanum. He also is a member of the Warwick Club. He and his wife attend the Baptist Church.

MICHAEL HURLEY, city marshal of the city of Portsmouth, N. H., is one of a family of five children, of whom three survive, born to his parents, Michael and Julia (Carey) Hurley. The father, Michael, was born in Ireland and located in Portsmouth in 1855. He spent the rest of his life in this city, where his death occurred in 1877.

Michael Hurley, the direct subject of this sketch, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February 25, 1866. He was educated in the common schools, and when he grew to manhood he embarked in the mercantile business as clerk, in which capacity he remained until 1889. He then became identified with the city police as patrolman and made such a good record that he was subsequently promoted to be assistant marshal. On January 1, 1913, he was appointed marshal, in which position he is now serving with credit to himself and benefit to the force, and to the citizens of Portsmouth generally. He is independent in politics, while his society affiliations include the Elks and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Hurley married Anna T. Coakley, a daughter of James Coakley, and their union has been blessed with three children—Joseph M., William J. and Charles. Mrs. Hurley died July 25, 1912. She was a devout member of the Catholic Church, to which all the members of the family belong. Mr. Hurley resides at No. 20 Union Street.

CHARLES TREDICK, in former years a well known insurance man of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city April 3, 1846, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1895. His parents were Thomas and Martha (Stavers) Tredick, both natives of New Hampshire.

Charles Tredick was engaged in the insurance business during his entire active career, following it in New York and Philadelphia, spending the last twenty-eight years of his life in the latter city. He was married in 1870 to Abbie E. N. Rowell, who was born in Amesbury, Mass., a daughter of Samuel and Lydia Jones (Neal) Rowell, her father being a native of Amesbury and her mother of North Berwick. They were Quakers in religion, the father being a painter by occupation. Their children were Oliver D., Samuel, Edward H., John, and Abbie. Mrs. Tredick's paternal grandfather was Jacob Rowell; her mother was a daughter of Hiram Neal. To Mr. and Mrs. Tredick were born two children—Abbie Elizabeth and Martha Elizabeth, the former of whom is the wife of Herbert Campion of Philadelphia and has four children—Gail, Betty, Herbert and Horace. Martha E. Tredick married Charles W. Brewster, a banker of Concord, N. H., and has a son, Charles T.

Mr. Tredick was essentially a home-loving man. With his family he belonged to the Presbyterian Church and during all his life, from early manhood, took an active part in its good work. He was interested in every worthy cause, especially in everything calculated to improve the moral, religious or material condition of the community, and to such he gave the benefit of his aid and influence, so far as it lay in his power. His sterling character was widely appreciated and he left many friends to mourn his loss. His widow resides in a comfortable home at No. 388 State Street, Portsmouth, it being the old Tredick homestead, of colonial type, in which Charles Tredick was born.

JOHN GOODWIN TOBEY, attorney at law, having an office at No. 48 Congress Street, Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Worcester, Mass., November 10, 1873, a son of John G. and Emily A. (Laighton) Tobey. The father, a native of Eliot, Maine, was for a number of years connected with the Boston stock exchange; he died in 1907. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1902. Opening an office in Portsmouth, he practiced law here until 1908, at which time he went south and located in Atlanta, Ga., where he practiced his profession until 1911. He then returned to Portsmouth and has since been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He has made a good reputation in his profession and handles a considerable amount of law business every year, his able and conscientious work having gained the confidence of his clients. Mr. Tobey is a progressive and up-to-date citizen, taking an interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare of the city and county. In former years—about 1895—he served in the city council, and for a time was president of that body, but his attention is now

chiefly given to his professional duties. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Grange.

Mr. Tobey married Miss Emma J. Morrison, a daughter of Josiah H. Morrison of Portsmouth. They became parents of one child, Emily Loughton Tobey, born March 20, 1909. Mrs. Tobey died July 3, 1911. Mr. Tobey is a member of the Unitarian Church, his wife having belonged to the Christian Science Church. He resides at the Rockingham hotel. He is a member of the Portsmouth Athletic Club.

WILLIAM ALLEN ODELL, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Greenland, owner of a good farm of 100 acres, was born in this town, April 20, 1859, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Libby) Odell. The father of our subject was a native of Hampton, N. H., and son of Dr. George Odell, in his day a well known physician. Mrs. Elizabeth Odell was a daughter of Storer Libby, and was born in Scarborough, Me. The father, George W. Odell, was in early life a speculator, and in later years a farmer. He and his wife are both now deceased and are buried in Greenland. They had three children: George E., of Greenland; Samuel T., who is employed in the navy yard at Portsmouth; and William Allen, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

William Allen Odell acquired his education in the common schools, after which he took up farm work, in which he has since been engaged. He has resided in the town of Greenland all his life up to the present time, and in addition to owning the farm of 100 acres above mentioned, he leases other land for his operations, employing usually about eight hands. He is a Republican in politics and is now serving as selectman and as fire warden of the town.

Mr. Odell was married in 1893 to Catherine Pickering, a native of Greenland, N. H., and daughter of William J. and Josephine (Holt) Pickering. Her father, a native of this town, was a farmer, while her mother was from Georgia. Their children were: Mary E.; Lucy, who died when seventeen years of age; Josephine, widow of the late Frank J. Scammon; Catherine, wife of the subject of this sketch, and Edwin. Mr. and Mrs. Odell have two children, Dorothy Lancaster, who is a student at Mt. Holyoke College, and Elizabeth P. The family attend the Congregational Church. They are thrifty and prosperous people and have a wide circle of friends in this town and the vicinity.

ERVIN T. TREFETHEN, who has always been engaged as a practical machinist, is junior member of the well known firm of Chadwick and Trefethen. He has been a resident of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for seven years, and in that time has made many friends and acquaintances.

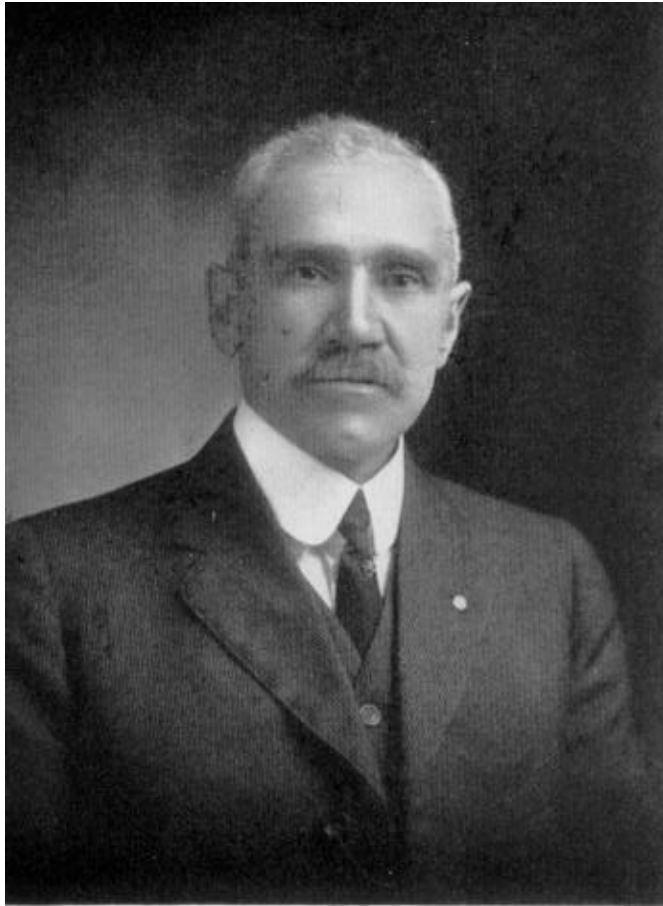
Mr. Trefethen was born in Eliot, Maine, October 30, 1852, and is a son of Ephraim and Parmelia (Laugley) Trefethen, and a grandson of Archelaus Trefethen. The last named and his brother, Daniel, were proprietors of an old packet line between Boston and Dover, New Hampshire. Ephraim Trefethen was a native of Dover, New Hampshire, and his wife was born in Lee, New Hampshire. He was a seafaring man and lived at Merrimac, Massachusetts, at the time of his death as did his wife, both being buried at that place. Religiously they were members of the Baptist Church. Their children, four in number, were: Frank; George; Florence, wife of Mark Winkley; and Ervin T.

Ervin T. Trefethen pursued a course of study in the grade and high schools, after which he took up the trade of machinist, which he always has followed. He was superintendent of a machine shop in Boston for several years prior to coming to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Here he has been associated with Mr. Chadwick for seven years.

Mr. Trefethen was married in 1888 to Miss Nellie E. Raad of Portsmouth, a daughter of Leondas F. and Elizabeth (Head) Raad. Her father was also a machinist by trade. She is one of a family of six children, the others being: Estella, Mary, Frances, Arthur, Elizabeth and Katherine. In religious attachment Mr. and Mrs. Trefethen are devout members of the Methodist Church, and he is president of the church board of trustees in Boston.

DR. ZACHARIAH WILLIS KEMP, principal of Sanborn Academy at Kingston, N. H., was born April 12, 1855, at Otisfield, Me. His parents were Charles E. and Sybil J. (Wardwell) Kemp. The father, born at Gorham, Me., August 15, 1830, was a successful farmer; he died in December, 1907. The mother, born in Otisfield, Me., December 24, 1835, is now a resident of that place. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are now living. The origin of the Kemp family is found in England, having been traced back to 1380, when flourished John Kemp, an ecclesiastic of the English church, who later, during the reign of Henry V, held the sees of Rochester, London and York, became archbishop of Canterbury and Lord High Chancellor, and was created Cardinal by the title of St. Rufina. The first of the family to come to America, as far as there is any record, landed here about the year 1700, and settled at Groton, Mass. Ebenezer Kemp, Dr. Kemp's paternal grandfather, fought for American independence and was wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Another ancestor, Col. Bradstreet, was in the British expedition to Prince Edward's Island.

At the age of three years, Z. Willis Kemp began attending country school, walking the distance to and from his home, about a mile each way. He continued to do so until he was eighteen years old, at which time he began teaching, in order to earn enough money to pay his way through college. He studied one term at Hebron Academy, and then entered Bridgeton Academy, from which he was graduated in 1879. Entering Bowdoin College in 1880, he completed the prescribed course and was graduated from that institution in 1884, with the degree of A. B. He then taught for one year at Norway, Me., being principal of the high school there. Being elected principal of the high school at Fairhaven, at an increase of \$400 a year in his salary, he accepted the position and was there four years. He then left to accept the position of vice-principal of the Tabor Academy at Marion, Mass., where he taught Latin for four years. After this he went to the French-American College at Springfield, Mass., as professor of Latin, and after being there two years was elected dean of the college. In 1901 he came to Kingston, N. H., to become principal of the Sanborn Academy, which position he has retained for the last thirteen years. Since he took charge of this institution the number of students has been increased from 75 to 140, and there are now eight teachers. In 1912 Dr. Kemp conferred honor upon the Academy by having his team win the state championship in debate. He received the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College in 1887, and that of Ph. D. from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1895. He belongs to the college fraternity known as Theta Delta Chi.



Z. WILLIS KEMP

Dr. Kemp was married, December 24, 1885, to Miss Mary L. Boynton, a daughter of Gardner B. and Sarah G. Boynton, of Norway, Me. Her father, now deceased, was a prosperous tanner of that town, and a Civil war veteran. Her mother is still living.

Dr. and Mrs. Kemp are the parents of eight children, as follows: Ida B., wife of Arthur B. Grant, of South Poland, Me.; Charles W., married, who is principal of Colebrook Academy, at Colebrook, N. H.; Marion T., unmarried, a graduate of Bates College, class of 1911; Sybil M., unmarried, a graduate of Brown University, 1914; Alice B., unmarried, a graduate of Sanborn Academy, 1914, who won first prize from the New Hampshire Peace Society for an article on "Peace;" Ralph B., now a freshman at Sanborn Academy; and Ruth H., and Robert D., who are attending public school.

Dr. Kemp is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Masonic Order, in which he is a past master, and to the Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand; he is also a member of the New Hampshire Peace Society. Mrs. Kemp belongs to the Eastern Star, and to the Rebekahs, being past matron in the former lodge and past grand in the latter. She and her husband attend the Congregational church. They are people of culture and refinement, who take a warm interest in the moral and material development of the community in which they reside, and whose aid and influence may usually be enlisted on behalf of any worthy cause.

WALTER COSTELLO, proprietor of a glazing shop at No. 35 Daniel Street, is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he has resided for a period of fifty-three years.

Mr. Costello was born in Ireland, November 25, 1840, and is a son of Patrick and Julia (Tangney) Costello, both natives of Ireland. The other children of this family were named: Jeremiah, John, Morris, Patrick, Margaret and Ellen.

Walter Costello was a small child when brought to this country, and for a time he was enrolled in the public schools of Boston. When about fifteen years of age, he began working in a sash and blind shop in that city, and this has continued to be his business ever since, in connection with the glazing business. He has an established reputation for reliability of service, and has an extensive patronage.

Mr. Costello was married July 28, 1861, to Miss Ellen Griffin, who was born in Ireland and is a daughter of John and Margaret Griffin. Their children were as follows: John, Raphael L., and Charles L. The two last named are the only survivors, both residing in Portsmouth. In religious belief the family is Catholic. Walter Costello is independent in politics, but takes an earnest interest in all movements for the betterment of the city.

RAPHAEL L. COSTELLO, son of Walter and Ellen (Griffin) Costello, is a prosperous merchant of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, being owner and proprietor of the R. L. Costello Seed Store at No. 115 Market Street. He carries a comprehensive stock of goods, including garden, lawn, dairy and poultry supplies, blankets, whips, incubators and brooders, paints and nursery stock. The store occupies six floors, with about 6,000 square feet of space, and also a store room in the rear.

This store had its inception December 6, 1913, and has already established itself in the good will of the people, giving every evidence of great future development. A force of five men is employed, and two auto trucks are in daily use.

Raphael L. Costello was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 3, 1879, and here he attended the common schools. This was supplemented by two years in high school, after which he became identified with the seed business, which has claimed his attention throughout his business career. Possessed of energy, ambition and good judgment, his success is assured.

IRVING ROLSTON, postmaster at Greenland, N. H., and the owner of some fine property in this town, was born in Nova Scotia, August 9, 1877, a son of Andrew and Evangeline (Densmore) Rolston. His parents still reside in their native land, where the father, formerly a blacksmith, is now retired. Their children were Emerson, Lillian, Lorne, Harvey and Irving.

Irving Rolston left Nova Scotia at the age of eighteen years, first going to Medway, Mass., where he found work at the blacksmith's trade, in which he had had some previous experience. His education had been acquired in the common schools of his native land. In 1899 he came to Greenland and started a blacksmith's shop here, which he conducted until his appointment to his present position as postmaster, under civil service rules, on April 1, 1914, to succeed George A. Norton. In addition to performing the duties of this office, he does some farming and fruit growing, and, as already stated, is the owner of a fine property. In politics he is a Democrat, but uses judgment in casting his vote. He has served as tax collector and is now treasurer of the school board.

Mr. Rolston was married in 1899 to Miss Florence J. Duntley, who was born in Greenland, N. H., and is a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Susan E. (Dearborn) Duntley. Her father was a well known merchant of Greenland, carrying on business here for forty-five years. He and his wife have four children—George W., Frank, Curtis W. and Florence J.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolston are the parents of two children, Frank G. and Russell A. The family attend the Congregational Church, while Mr. Rolston belongs to the Odd Fellows (including the Encampment) and to the Grange.

FRED SEATES TOWLE, M. D., the third son and child of Charles Augustus and Maria (Seates) Towle, was born at Boston, Mass., December 28, 1863. He was educated in the Boston public schools and was graduated from the medical college of Columbian University in the class of 1893. After a post-graduate course in the hospitals of New York City, and a years' practice in his native city, he took up his abode in Portsmouth, N. H., where he has since remained.

Dr. Towle's father was born in Canaan and his mother in Ossipee, and he is a descendant of a long line of New Hampshire ancestors. He has been city physician and chairman of the board of health of Portsmouth; surgeon-general on the staff of Governor George A. Ramsdell in 1897-99, and was chosen by the electorate of the First Councillor

District as a member of the Governor's Council during the administration of Governor John McLean.

Dr. Towle is surgeon of the staff of the Portsmouth Hospital; a member of the New Hampshire Surgical Club, the American Medical Association, the Portsmouth Medical Society, the Strafford County Medical Society, the Rockingham County Medical Society and the New Hampshire Medical Society. He belongs to the Masonic order in all of its branches and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the various bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Towle is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is an ex-president of the Warwick Club of Portsmouth. Dr. Towle married Martha Perry of Boston. They have one son, Charles Augustus Towle.

CHARLES FRED DUNCAN, a prominent shoe merchant of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has conducted a store at No. 9 Market Street for a period of seventeen years. He has an extended acquaintance throughout this vicinity and his enterprise is a thriving one, four clerks being employed to wait upon the trade.

Mr. Duncan was born in the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, February 28, 1861, and is a son of Charles L. and Mary J. (Higgins) Duncan. The father is now living a retired life at Kittery, Maine, and his wife, now deceased, was buried at that place. Charles L. Duncan spent his active business life in the employ of the United States Government. He was for a time a gunner in the navy, and was a machinist in the navy yard at Portsmouth at the time of birth of our subject. He has always been a Republican in politics, and he and wife attended St. John's Episcopal Church. They reared the following children: Nellie F., wife of W. J. Rogers; Charles Fred; William B.; and Frank C. Duncan.

Charles Fred Duncan attended the public schools at Kittery, and there received all the school training he ever obtained. Early he learned the trade of machinist in Boston, and followed it until he was nineteen, when he went on a steamboat as engineer. After one year as such, he went into the pilot house, and for a period of thirty years was captain of a passenger steamboat, or of a tow boat. During nine years of that period he was superintendent of the Bay State Dredging Company, but held license as captain and engineer. In 1897 he purchased the shoe store of J. K. Manning in Portsmouth, N. H., his present establishment, and has since continued without interrupted success at No. 9 Market Street. In connection with this store, he, for a period of five years owned and maintained a shoe store at Lynn, Mass. He has always taken a public-spirited interest in the affairs of his home community, and at the present is serving in the council of Portsmouth, having been elected on the Republican ticket for the term of 1913-1914.

Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Delia E. Crosley, a native of Boston, Mass. Her father, Thomas H. Crosley, was president of the Bay State Dredging Company. He is now deceased, as is his wife, and two children survive them: Delia E. (Duncan); and Fannie, wife of David Nicholson. Mr. Duncan has always been a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of Blue Lodge, F. & A. M. at Portsmouth, and of the Knights of Pythias at the same place. He and Mrs. Duncan attend St. John's Episcopal Church.

JOHN LINCOLN WEBSTER, who for the past thirty years has been the leader of the Kingston band, was born at East Kingston, September 7, 1860. His parents were John T. and Abbie P. (Buswell) Webster. The father was a native of Kingston and the mother of East Kingston. They had seven children, all of whom are now residents of Rockingham County. The parents are both deceased. The early ancestors of the family were from England and settled in this locality many years ago.

John Lincoln Webster was educated in the public schools of Kingston, but at the early age of six years had to make himself useful on the home farm. When he was seventeen he began work in a sawmill, his wages being six dollars per month. Later he worked for Henry Webster, receiving thirteen dollars per month, and was with him for a year and a half. He then left Mr. Webster in order to learn the trade of carriage painting, receiving at the start \$1.25 per day. He followed his trade for over 35 years, during which time he finished over 600 carriages while in Manchester for the Kimball Company. He has a fine farm in Kingston and his residence is one of the best in the town.

Mr. Webster began playing in the local band at the age of fifteen years, and, as above stated, has been the leader of the Kingston band for the past thirty years. This band is recognized as one of the best in the state, and has filled many important engagements, visiting Manchester, Boston, Haverhill, New York City and other places. In New York he played with the Manchester band at the unveiling of the Grant Monument.

Mr. Webster was first married November 17, 1881, to Mary A. Prescott, of Kingston. Of this union there were four children, namely: Bertha L., a graduate of Sanborn Seminary, who is unmarried; Walter E., now a leading merchant in Kingston; Harold P., educated in the public schools and at Sanborn Academy; and Helen L., single, a graduate of Sanborn Seminary. Mrs. Mary A. Webster died in December, 1907, and on April 21, 1909, Mr. Webster married for his second wife Clara Nichols, of Kingston. Of this union there are no children. Mr. Webster is a Republican in politics, and on various occasions has been urged to accept public office, but has declined. He has been a Free Mason since he was twenty-one years old, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the Grange, in which he has held all the chairs. Mrs. Webster belongs to the Rebekah Lodge and to the Eastern Star.

STEPHEN G. SLEEPER, who for many years has been engaged in agriculture in the town of Fremont, was born on the old Sleeper homestead, about a mile and a half southwest of Epping, N. H., October 15, 1842. His father, Gardner Sleeper, born in Fremont, this county, was one of the prominent men of this locality in his day, holding many town offices and serving as representative in the legislature in 1859. He married Sarah M. McQuillan of Brentwood, and they had six children, of whom but three are now living, namely: Stephen G., the subject of this sketch; Lizzie, widow of D. Frank Fellows; and Charles E., manager of the Castle Square Hotel at Boston, Mass. Mr. Sleeper's early ancestors were English on both sides, and his paternal grandfather, Stephen Sleeper, fought against the British in the War of 1812.

Stephen G. Sleeper was the second child born of his parents. He began



STEPHEN G. SLEEPER

attending the district school in his home neighborhood when he was about four years old, and continued to do so until he was fifteen, at which time he had to give up his studies in order to make himself useful on his father's farm, which was a large one of 500 acres. Not long after, on the breaking out of the Civil war, he was anxious to enlist and took some preliminary steps towards organizing a company at Exeter, of which he was to be first lieutenant. About this time, however, his father took him to Washington and there persuaded him to give up the idea of entering the army, procuring him instead a position under an uncle in the Clarendon Hotel at Washington, where he remained for a year, receiving \$14 per month to start with. His salary was later increased and by the end of the year he had received nearly \$1,000, of which he saved nine hundred. He then returned to his father's farm, of which he became proprietor on the father's death in 1865, and here he has since resided. In 1873 he purchased 65 acres adjoining the homestead, and still later another tract of 80 acres. His residence, which stands on the 65-acre tract, was built about 200 years ago, and is in the old colonial style of architecture. It has been improved and kept in excellent condition, and is in every respect a convenient and comfortable dwelling. Mr. Sleeper is a Democrat in politics and at various times has taken a useful and active part in public affairs. He served as selectman for fourteen years, was also a member of the school board, and in 1868 and 1869 was representative to the legislature, being elected the second time by a large majority. While a member of the House he served on the claims committee and also on the committee on military accounts.

Mr. Sleeper was married, June 2, 1877, to Emma G. Currier, a daughter of True W. and Abbie Stephens (Whittier) Currier of Deerfield, N. H. Of this union were born seven children, as follows: Emma G., wife of Charles L. Philbrick (no children); Stephen Gardner, Jr., who married Miss Jessie Campbell, of Dorchester, and has two sons, Stephen G., and Donald; Mary L., wife of Ruel Goodrick, of Epping; Ethel A., wife of Charles R. Bean, of Boston; Ruth F., single, a teacher, who resides at home; Charles E., who died at the age of four weeks, and Howard, who died when six months old. All of these children, except the two who died, were educated in the schools of Epping, and at Sanborn Seminary. Ethel also graduated at Haverhill and Kingston Academies, while Ruth is a graduate of Robinson Seminary at Exeter. All the children have taught in the same school which they attended when young. Mrs. Sleeper also taught school for thirty terms. On the maternal side she is a descendant of the noted poet Whittier. Her knowledge of educational matters is extensive and widely recognized, and she has served as a member of the town school board for nine years. She is an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was vice president in 1913. Her father, True W. Currier, was prominent in political affairs and held numerous offices, while her grandfather, also named True Currier, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and her great-grandfather Whittier in the Revolutionary War. She and her husband are affiliated with the Baptist Church. Mr. Sleeper's great-grandfather, Stephen Sleeper, was the first deacon when the Baptist church was established in Brentwood. Mr. Sleeper belongs to the Masonic Order, and in politics is a democrat. He is widely known as one of the older residents of the town and as a substantial and public-spirited citizen.

ALBERT E. DANIELS, proprietor of a flour mill, dealer in flour, grain and feed, and treasurer and stockholder of the Epping Handle

Company, has been a resident of Epping, New Hampshire, little more than three years, but in that time has become firmly established in its citizenship. A man of keen business acumen and stirring activity, in common parlance "a hustler," he has made an impress upon the affairs of the community and gained the good will of his fellow men.

Mr. Daniels was born at Barrington, New Hampshire, July 26, 1878, and is a son of John C. and Cora A. (Allen) Daniels, both natives of New Hampshire. They became parents of three children. John C. Daniels is well known over Stafford county, where he always resided and was honored by election as state representative. He also served the county as treasurer.

Albert E. Daniels was the second child born to his parents, and when six years old began his attendance at school, walking a mile and a half from his home. He continued in the local school during the winter terms, at the same time helping in the work on the farm, until he was sixteen, at which time he was forced to give up school and devote his energies entirely to farm work. When he was nineteen, his father determined the time was ripe to start his son in business, and as a result they established a flour, grain and feed business in Rochester, N. H., as partners. This partnership continued successfully until 1910. In March, 1911, Albert E. Daniels moved to Epping and purchased the mill, flour and feed business of John Liddy & Company, which he has since conducted on a more extensive scale than before. He is interested in the Epping Handle Factory, which manufactures handles of every description and picker sticks, the products being sold in every part of the United States. Mr. Daniels is active in its affairs and serves the company as treasurer.

May 16, 1903, Mr. Daniels was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Hislop, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hislop, of Rochester, N. H., and they have had four children: Lucile E., born June 11, 1904; Martelle, who died in infancy; Marjorie, born October 7, 1907; and Sybil, born September 8, 1912. Mr. Daniels has been too busy to seek political preferment himself, but has always been active in securing the election of good men, regardless of their political affiliation. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

JACOB A. CARLISLE, general agent for Ford automobiles, for the town of Exeter, and a business man of varied activities, was born in Exeter, N. H., October 29, 1867, a son of Jacob and Mary O. (Colcord) Carlisle. The father, a native of Parsonsfield, Me., was a contractor engaged in the lumber business and for a while the proprietor of a foundry in Exeter. He was a prominent citizen of the town, serving for a time as selectman, as representative to the legislature, tax collector, and engineer of the fire department, in all these various positions showing honesty and ability. In politics he was a Republican, and he and his wife attended the Baptist Church. Their children were as follows: James W.; Josephine A., the widow of Woodberry Berry; George A.; Cora A., wife of R. Dudley Burpee; Emma, who died at the age of twenty years; Walter S.; Eveline; Etta M., now deceased, who was the wife of Charles E. Smith; and Jacob A., subject of this sketch.

Jacob A. Carlisle in his youth attended the common schools and the high school of Exeter, being graduated from the latter in 1884. He

then attended the Institute of Technology at Boston for two years. Subsequently he entered into the hardware business, under the style of Carlisle Brothers, his brother, George A., being the senior partner. After being thus associated, their father died and the partnership was dissolved, Jacob A. entering into his present line of industry. In addition to his automobile agency, he is manager of a fruit plantation in Jamaica for Mrs. Lalia Bent of New York and Boston, and also owns and manages real estate. He was formerly associated in business with George Wentworth of Brookline, Mass. In politics he is a Republican, while his fraternal affiliations include the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Red Men.

Mr. Carlisle was married in September, 1890, to Miss Ida M. Hayes of Farmington, N. H., whose mother was Augusta Hayes. Mrs. Carlisle had one brother, Ira, now deceased. She and her husband are the parents of a daughter, Beatrice E. The family attend the First Congregational Church. They are among the substantial people of the town and have a wide acquaintance.

DR. FRED K. TAYLOR, veterinary surgeon and farmer, of Brentwood, N. H., was born in this town May 22, 1864, a son of John H. and Sarah F. (Chase) Taylor. His ancestors came to this country from England, his great-great-grandfather being a son of the Duke of Hamilton. Some among them served in the Revolutionary war. John H. Taylor, our subject's father, was born in Brentwood, N. H., March 5, 1826. He was a prominent soap manufacturer, in which business he continued up to the time of his death. His wife, Sarah, born at Kingston, N. H., July 16, 1831, is now deceased.

Fred K. Taylor was the fifth born of his parents's six children. He began his education in the district schools and later had the advantage of a private tutor. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one. The first money he earned was used by his father to buy a barrel of flour. He then went to Exeter and secured a position there in a shoe factory, but his father gave him \$200 to give it up and return home to work the farm, they sharing the profits together, and he has remained on the farm continually ever since. He spent seven years in the study of veterinary surgery, receiving his diploma November 2, 1911, since which time he has practiced this profession, in addition to farming. The house in which he resides, and where both he and his father were born, was built by his grandfather when the father of our subject was but seventeen years old, in 1843. A Republican in politics, Dr. Taylor has served the town of Brentwood as road agent for several terms. His farm is well stocked with fine horses and cattle, and in addition to his other employments, he carries on a large wholesale meat business.

Dr. Taylor was married January 8, 1889, to Cora I., daughter of George D. Bartlett, who for twenty-five years was postmaster of Brentwood. They have five children: Harry E., who resides in Methuen, Mass., and is unmarried; George H., who married Lena Lewis of Dover, N. H., and has two children, Everett and Cecil; Sidney A., single, a jeweler, residing in Exeter; Fred H., now fifteen years old, and Bertha M., thirteen. Dr. Taylor is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows. His religious connections are with the Baptist church.

RALPH TREFETHEN, a contracting carpenter and builder, whose place of business is located at No. 151 South Street, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city, October 2, 1870, a son of Albert B. and Mary A. (Rand) Trefethen. The parents were both natives of Rye, N. H. Albert B. Trefethen was engaged in business in Portsmouth as a contractor and builder, and died here in 1900. He was a reliable and enterprising citizen, taking an interest in public improvements, and in politics was a Democrat. His wife, a woman of fine character, still resides in Portsmouth. They had four children, all sons: Everett W., Ralph, Frank and Wallis.

Ralph Trefethen was educated in the common and high schools of Portsmouth. He then learned the carpenter's trade with William A. Hodgdon, remaining with him six years. At the end of that time he started in business for himself and has since conducted it successfully—a period of about eighteen years. He usually employs about six men. He belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the third degree. His religious affiliations are with the Middle Street Congregational Church. His business office and residence are at the same location, his mother residing with him.

ALBERT E. BARTLETT, who is carrying on a prosperous business as horticulturist in the town of Brentwood, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Kingston, N. H., May 12, 1869. His parents were Francis C. and Mary A. (Rowe) Bartlett, the father being a native of Kingston and the mother of Raymond, N. H. Both are now deceased. They had five children, of whom Albert was the eldest. The first Bartlett ancestors in America were from England and settled at an early day in Exeter.

Albert E. Bartlett was educated in the public schools and in the Academy at Exeter. He began industrial life at the age of fourteen years, hauling boxes from the factory to Haverhill, Mass., and other places, and was thus occupied until reaching the age of twenty. Having resolved to become a horticulturist, he spent a season on a seed farm, and for sixteen years subsequently was with Joseph T. Smith, proprietor of the largest greenhouse in this part of the state, with whom he thoroughly learned the business. In June, 1908, he started in the business for himself in Brentwood, and has since achieved a gratifying success, his trade extending to all the surrounding towns.

On December 23d, 1896, he was married to Grace M. Smith, a daughter of Leroy S. Smith of Brentwood, and of this union have been born two daughters and a son, namely: Mary E., born July 9, 1900, who is now in her junior year at Kingston Seminary; Dorothy F., born February 1, 1904; and William S. born November 9, 1907, the two latter being students in the public school at Brentwood. Mrs. Smith's ancestors, like her husband's, came from England and settled first in Exeter, N. H. The old Smith homestead, known as "Old Pine Croft," was built in 1781, and is still owned in the family. Mr. Bartlett is a Democrat in politics, and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife and family attend the Universalist church.

FREDERIC E. DREW, city clerk of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Manchester, N. H., October 13, 1877, one of the five children of



GEORGE E. GOWEN

Samuel T. and Emma (Chamberlain) Drew. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, and subsequently learned the printing business with the Portsmouth Times Publishing Company. In 1898 he went to New York City, where he was employed with the Imperial Shoe Company for three years. He afterward traveled all over the country, visiting nearly every state in the Union for the Mitchell Gas Generator & Burner Company of Boston. In 1903 he returned to Portsmouth and engaged as city editor of the Portsmouth Times, serving as such until 1913, when he was elected as city clerk, being re-elected to the same office in 1914. In 1908 he was a member of the board of assessors of taxes. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T., of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Portsmouth Lodge, No. 97, B. P. O. E.; Damon Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., and Alpha Council, R. A. Mr. Drew married Myrtle M. Cook, daughter of Charles A. and Amy Grant Cook. They have three children.

GEORGE E. GOWEN, owner of 170 acres of land in the town of Stratham, on which he is engaged in truck gardening and fruit growing, was born at West Newbury, Mass., July 1, 1846, a son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Colby) Gowen. The father, a native of Emory's Mills, Me., was a farmer; his wife was born in Massachusetts. They had ten children, all of whom, but two, reached maturity, namely: Caroline, Sarah, Benjamin, Charles, George, Frank, Oscar, and Carrie.

George E. Gowen, after attending the common schools, took a course at Comer's Business College at Boston. He then worked eight years at making shoes, after which he took up his residence on his present farm, which he has since carried on successfully, shipping his produce to Portsmouth and Boston. A republican in politics, he has served as selectman, a member of the school committee and representative to the general court. He was also a delegate to the last constitutional convention. At present he is serving on the library board.

Mr. Gowen married Miss Mary Smith, of West Newbury, Mass., daughter of Lewis and Rhoda (Parker) Smith. He and his wife are the parents of children as follows: May; Helen; Grace, wife of Frank Pearson, who has four children—Oscar, Dorothy, Margaret and Georgiana; Clarence, who married Lottie Smart, and has two children, Elizabeth and Joseph; Ralph; Bertha, wife of Marshall S. Chase; George Arthur; Benjamin; Howard, who married Mary Nixon; Phillip and Shirley. Mr. Gowen and family attend the Congregational church.

MATTHEW HARVEY, proprietor of a good farm in the town of Epping, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town, March 26, 1870, a son of Matthew J. and Susan F. (Thompson) Harvey. His early ancestors in this country came here from England, Sir Thomas Harvey settling at an early day in Exeter, N. H. A great great uncle of our subject, Jonathan Harvey, gained fame as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side he is related to the well known Ladd family. His father, Matthew J. Harvey, was born in Epping, October 14, 1821 and died March 7, 1902. Mrs. Susan F. Harvey was born January 17, 1823 and died February 18, 1900.

Matthew Harvey was the youngest of his parents' children. He

began his education in the district schools, which he attended until thirteen years of age, after which he was a student for four years in the academy at Epping, later spending a year at Tilton. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school at Salem, receiving \$9.00 per week, out of which he paid his board. Returning home, he remained there a year and then secured an office position, but soon tired of it and accepted a position as teacher at Candia village. At the end of the term, however, he returned home again and took charge of his father's farm, where he has since remained, being now the owner of the property. This farm is located about a mile and a half from the village of Epping and is well kept and in excellent condition. Mr. Harvey is a Democrat in politics, and although not ambitious for public office, has at times yielded to the persuasions of his friends and served on the school board, as tax collector, moderator and supervisor. He is not affiliated with any secret societies.

Mr. Harvey was married April 17, 1901 to Abbie J., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith. He and his wife attend the Methodist church. Mr. Harvey belongs to the old reliable type of New England citizen, noted for its industry, perseverance, regard for law and order, and sturdy Americanism, all of which qualities have been exemplified in a high degree in the Harvey family, to which also belonged former governor Matthew Harvey. He keeps well in touch with current events and his counsel is often sought by his fellow citizens in regard to matters of local importance.

JOHN H. CARR, one of the leading citizens of the town of Brentwood, was born in Fremont, N. H., October 22, 1845, a son of John H. and Mary (Quimby) Carr. His immigrant ancestors on the paternal side were from England and settled in Exeter, N. H. Among his ancestors was the famous Hannah Dustin, whose brave deliverance of herself and companions from Indian captivity is a familiar story to every reader of American history. Both parents of Mr. Carr are now deceased, the father dying in September, 1863, at Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in military service as a member of Company B, Burdan Sharpshooters. The mother, Mrs. Mary Carr, died in 1892. Their family numbered five children, John H., James M., William E., Albinus H. and Mary Estelle.

John H. Carr began attending the district school near his home at the early age of three years. When he was five his parents moved to Fremont, where he continued his studies until he was ten, after which he attended school at Fremont Rocks until he was seventeen. He also attended a private school three terms. On September 9, 1863, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Company B, 13th New Hampshire Regiment, and subsequently took part in the battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Ft. Harrison and others. Although wounded at Cold Harbor, he refused to go to the hospital. He received an honorable discharge in December, 1865, returned home and has since devoted his attention to farming.

Mr. Carr was first married, November 20, 1870, to Miss Mary Alvira Tuck, of Fremont, N. H. She died November 20, 1890, leaving no children. On December 25, 1892, he married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah M. Sanborn, a daughter of William F. and Sarah D. (Felch) Bean, of Sutton, Merrimack County, N. H. Mrs. Carr's first husband,

Mr. Sanborn, was also a Civil war veteran, serving in Company A, 11th New Hampshire Regiment, for three years. He died March 4, 1891. By her marriage to Mr. Sanborn Mrs. Carr has three children, all of whom are now grown up and two married. They are as follows: Neva E., wife of Fred G. Sykes, of Crawford, N. J., who has two children—Lawrence A. and Virginia S.; Ernest F., married, who resides in Brentwood, and has had three children—Mabel (now deceased), George O. and Irwin; and Mary L., single, who is a teacher in Rhode Island, but who lives during her vacations on the farm with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Carr.

Mr. Carr is a Republican in politics and for a number of years has taken a more or less active part in town affairs. In 1909 he served as representative and was a member of the Committee on the Soldiers' Home. He has also been supervisor, selectman, member of the school board and library trustee. He and his wife are both charter members of the Grange. The house in which they live is 150 years old, but is up-to-date in equipment, having both hot and cold water up stairs and down. Mr. Carr has in his possession a tool chest and tools formerly owned by his great grandfather, who used them in helping to build the First Church in Exeter. He and his wife attend the Baptist church. They are among the best known people in Brentwood and have many friends in this part of the county.

WALTER B. HILL, deceased, was proprietor of the Hill Livery, Feed and Sale Stable and a widely known horseman, took rank among the prosperous business men of Epping. He was born April 2, 1859, at Raymond, New Hampshire, a son of Robert and Sarah M. (Bartlett) Hill.

The Hill ancestors were of English birth and at an early date were transplanted on American soil, becoming established first in Massachusetts, and later in Rockingham County, New Hampshire. Robert Hill, father of the subject of this record, was born at Deerfield, in 1814, and was a prominent farmer throughout his active career, his death occurring in 1900. He was a veteran of the Union Army, serving three years during the Civil War as a member of the 10th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He was married to Sarah M. Bartlett, who was born at Nottingham, New Hampshire, in 1823, and died in 1889. They were parents of seven children, of whom Walter B. was sixth in order of birth.

Walter B. Hill was five years old when his schooling began, attending the public school one mile from his home. At the early age of fourteen years he left home and became self supporting. He worked in a portable steam mill for two years, first at a wage of thirteen dollars a month and later at one dollar and a half per day. He next received about two dollars per day in the shoe factory at Raymond, where he remained one year, after which he came to Epping in January, 1877. Here he accepted a position in a shoe factory and continued at that work for about ten years. He was always possessed of energy and thrift and bided the time when he could branch out into business for himself. He started a livery on a small scale, having a small barn and but two teams. His humble venture developed into a good paying business under careful management. He built a large modern barn, had twelve

head of fine horses, and a full complement of carriages and conveyances of all kinds. In addition he was a fancier of high class race horses. He is in every sense of the word a self made man and was the owner of considerable fine property in Epping.

On April 3, 1880, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Jennie E. Miles of Brentwood, who died March 5, 1896, without issue. He formed a second marital union, April 24, 1900, with Eva J. Dolluer of South Kingston, and they had one child who died in infancy. Mr. Hill was a Republican in politics, but always too busy with private affairs to think of public office for himself. The extent of his activity along this line was to lend his support to the man calculated to serve the people best, and he worked hard for his friends. The Hill residence in Epping is a fine home where Mr. and Mrs. Hill lived in the social enjoyment of the friendship of neighbors of long standing.

HENRY L. SWEENEY, M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of Kingston, N. H., and one of the most prominent citizens of the town, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., April 3, 1858. He is a son of Edward M. and Lucy M. (Thaxter) Sweeney. The father, born September 11, 1834, at Plattsburg, N. Y., was a prominent tack manufacturer; he died in April, 1913. His wife Lucy was born at Boston, Mass., October 28, 1839 and now resides in Hanover, Mass. They had five children, of whom Henry L. was the eldest. But three are now living. The early progenitors of the Sweeney family were from Ireland, and settled at Plattsburg, N. Y. On the maternal side the Doctor can boast of Revolutionary ancestry, one of his progenitors, Francis DeLuce, serving with distinction in the War for independence. There is good stock on both sides of the family, both the Sweenys and Thaxters, together with many representatives in the kindred lines, being people of enterprise and substance, industrious, law abiding and patriotic. The Doctor's grandmother, in 1829, at the age of eighteen, with needle and thread made a copy of a large picture of her great grandfather and his wife, which is very true to the original and life-like in appearance, and is today highly valued.

Henry L. Sweeney began his education in the district schools, subsequently attending the Academy at Hanover and the Adams Academy at Quincy. In September, 1879, he entered Harvard Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Kingston, but ten months later decided to go to Boston, where he remained one year. He then removed to Hanover, where he practiced medicine until 1890, returning in that year to Kingston, where he has since remained, having built up a fine practice. He belongs to the county, State and National medical societies, and has served as president of the county society. He has been member of the Board of Health for over twenty years and county physician six years, and is now serving the town in the office of moderator. In 1913 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and has also been delegate to other conventions. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Dr. Sweeney was married December 25, 1884, to Ellen J. Towle, of Kingston. Mrs. Sweeney was educated in the schools of Kingston, at Robinson Seminary, Exeter, and at Mt. Holyoke College. She died in 1900.



JOHN N. SANBORN

EDWIN ALONZO RAND, who owns and operates a good farm of forty acres on the Lafayette road, Portsmouth, N. H., was born on his present farm October 1, 1872, son of Alonzo and Mary (Peabody) Rand. The father of our subject was also born on this farm and followed agriculture all his life. His wife was from Antrim, N. H. Both are now deceased and are buried in the family lot on this farm. They were members of the Christian church.

Edwin Alonzo Rand, who was his parents' only child, acquired his education in the common schools, which he attended until about fourteen years old. He then began work on the farm with his father, and has since remained her, inheriting the farm at his father's death. He carried on general farming, raising enough stock for his own use. He is a Republican in politics and an up-to-date, energetic citizen.

On June 4, 1903, Mr. Rand married Mrs. Ida M. Smith, the widow of John M. Smith. She is a daughter of Edward and Ellen (Smith) Trehwela, whose only other child was Ellen, wife of William Davey. Her father died when she was six years old and her mother subsequently married for her second husband, Schuela Grant, of which latter union there were no children. By her first marriage to Mr. Smith, Mrs. Rand had one child, Chauncy M. Smith. The family attend the Christian church.

JOHN N. SANBORN, one of the leading men in the town of Hampton Falls, was born in this town, February 4, 1843, a son of Levi and Mary (Berry) Sanborn. He is a grandson of James Sanborn and a great grandson of Benjamin Sanborn, a Revolutionary soldier who died in 1825, and whose wife in maidenhood was Betty Blake. Levi Sanborn, who was also a native of Hampton Falls, served in the War of 1812-15. He married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Berry of Pittsfield, and their children were as follows: Albert J., who married Sarah Johnson of Seabrook, N. H.; Levi T., who married Sarah Perkins of Rye, N. H.; George B., who represented this town in the legislature in 1874-5, and who died in 1893; and John N., the subject of this sketch, who resides on the old homestead.

John N. Sanborn acquired a practical education in the public schools and since his youth has been engaged in farming and cattle dealing. He has a well kept and productive farm and is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the town, in every respect a prosperous and representative New England farmer, who has maintained the honor and credit of the old and respected family to which he belongs. He served the town as representative in 1885 and as state senator in 1910, showing a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs and faithfully guarding the interests of his constituents. He is known throughout this section as a remarkably shrewd and successful business man, of the strictest honor and integrity. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Sanborn married Miss Lucy E. Marston, daughter of James and Lucy (Dennett) Marston of North Hampton, N. H. Their children are: Laura, born October 11, 1881; Levi N., born September 2, 1883; Grant B., born October 8, 1885, and Alice J. D., born February 12, 1887.

ORLANDO S. LANGLEY, a prominent citizen of Epping, New Hampshire has been engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career and at the present time is owner of a valuable tract of 175 acres two miles from Exeter, on the Newmarket road. He

was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, October 16, 1840, and is a son of Orlando and Harriet (Walker) Langley.

Orlando Langley, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lee, New Hampshire, in 1797, and died in 1855. His wife, Harriet Walker Langley was born May 2, 1802, and lived to be more than ninety years old, dying on September 17, 1892. They became parents of twelve children.

Of the children born to his parents, Orlando S. Langley was eleventh in order of birth. When old enough he entered the schools of his home community, attending about three months each winter, the remainder of the time being devoted to work on the home farm. Thus he continued until he was fifteen, when he attended school at Newmarket for two years. He then worked out for different ones until he had sufficient means with which to buy a yoke of oxen. With this start Mr. Langley freighted between Lee and Newmarket for eight years. Industrious and saving he accumulated sufficient means to buy a 67 acre farm near Hedding, which he operated for three years. Then disposing of it, he acted as manager of a farm for his grandfather one year. He next came to Epping and bought a farm of seventy acres, which he managed and lived upon for two years. He purchased another farm two miles from Epping, which he tilled for fifteen years. Disposing of this property to advantage he then purchased his present farm of 175 acres located two miles from Exeter on the Newmarket road, which his son now farms. Mr. Langley has always been a man of public spirit, but never consented to mingle in politics or accept office, other than that of selectman, in which capacity he served three years. He was drafted for service in the Union Army during the Civil War, but owing to the fact that his mother was a widow and he was the only child left at home to care for her, he could not see his way clear to follow his inclination and go to the front, paying \$300 for a substitute.

January 10, 1866, Mr. Langley was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Burnham of Epping, a daughter of Uriah and Susanna Burnham, and they became parents of four children: Harriet B., deceased was the wife of Fred Cobb of Auburn, Maine; Albert S. married Alice Norris and they have two sons, Norris and Richard; Nellie G. is the wife of Charles W. Woods and has four children: Gertrude L., Benjamin M., Harold R., and Hollis L.; and Samuel W. Langley of Exeter, New Hampshire, married Ella Armstrong and they have a daughter, Helen M.

Mr. Langley is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry and has filled all the offices in the local grange. He is a democrat in politics. Mrs. Langley is prominent in club and social work, and has many friends throughout this vicinity, which she has always called home. She is active in the Ladies' Relief Corps, of which she has been chairman and filled all other offices except that of secretary. Religiously they are members of the Universalist Church.

JOHN ELVIN TUCK, owner of a farm in the town of Brentwood, three miles south of the village of Epping, was born in Brentwood, N. H., September 8, 1886, a son of John S. and Flora M. (Peasley) Tuck. The father was born on the same farm, November 20, 1847, and passed away from this life May 16, 1905. The mother of our subject is still living,

being now a resident of Brentwood. The Tuck family is of English origin, its earliest progenitors in this country settling first in Exeter. The farm of 130 acres now owned by the subject of this sketch has been in the family since the time of the great great grandfather, John Tuck. There is no record of Revolutionary service, but the great grandfather in direct line, also named John, had a brilliant record in the War of 1812-15.

John Elvin Tuck was the youngest of his parents' three children, all of whom are now living. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Sanborn Academy at Kingston at the age of twenty years. During the summer time and in the vacation he worked on his father's farm, first earning wages in 1902, when for two months' work he received \$25 and his board. Beginning at the age of twenty-one, he worked two years and a half in the James store at Crawley Falls, Brentwood. On the death of his father he returned home to take charge of the home farm, which three years ago was deeded to him.

He was married February 4, 1909 to Harriet E., daughter of Frederick E. and Mary (Swain) Osgood of Brentwood. Mrs. Tuck and her husband were classmates in school and graduated at the same time. They attend the Baptist church. Mr. Tuck is a Republican, and although he has never had political ambitions, he has on several occasions served his town in public office. He was supervisor two years and selectman for three years. He is a member of the Grange, which he has served both as overseer and steward. He and his wife are popular members of the community in which they reside.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, manager of the Rev. Alfred Elwyn farm of 750 acres in the town of Portsmouth, and also the owner of a farm of nine acres in the same town, was born in Clementsport, Nova Scotia, June 15, 1856, a son of John A. and Eleanor (Fitzgerald) Wright. His parents, both natives of Nova Scotia, came to the United States many years ago, settling in Portsmouth, where the father followed his trade of wheelwright. Both are now deceased. They were members of the Baptist church, John A. Wright being deacon of a church of that denomination in his native land. Their children were David, Fannie, Dora, who married William Eldridge, Jennie, who married Enoch Berry, Edward, Joshua, Israel, Walker, and John H.

John H. Wright attended the common schools until about fourteen years of age at which time he went to work at farming, an occupation which he has always since followed. He was seventeen years of age when he came to Portsmouth. In 1889 he became manager of the Mark H. Wentworth farm, holding that position for eleven years. He was then offered and accepted his present position as manager of the Rev. Alfred Elwyn farm, including 750 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation. He has now been fourteen years on this place and has made a good record for efficiency. The estate is in first class condition.

Mr. Wright was married on January 5, 1883, to Belle C. Saunders, who was born in Digby, Nova Scotia, and came here when eighteen years old. Her parents were Capt. Charles and Eveline Saunders, both natives of Nova Scotia, the father being a sea captain. Both died in their native land, neither coming to this country. Their children were: Belle C., who married John H. Wright; Bessie, wife of John A.

Williams and Ulna, wife of Benjamin Woodfin, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have had three children, Effie B., Charles Shannon, and John Brandon. Effie B. is a stenographer in the office of Kelly & Hatch, attorneys of Portsmouth. Charles Shannon Wright took the degree of B. A. at New Hampshire College, and subsequently graduated from Cornell with the degree of M. A. He now holds a position as assistant to the manager of the Campbell Soup Factory, supervising the raising of tomatoes on the Campbell farm. He married Annie Taylor, and they have a daughter, Barbara Saunders Wright. Mr. Wright is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to the New Hampshire Grange, also to the Red Men and the Mutual Relief Association of New Hampshire. He and his family attend Middle Street Baptist Church. Mr. Wright has his own farm of nine acres rented out, he being too busy with his duties on the Elwyn estate to give it his personal attention. He is a thoroughly practical agriculturist and general farmer and as a citizen is up-to-date and public spirited, taking an interest in everything calculated to promote the moral or material welfare of the community.

GEORGE ROWE, a prosperous farmer and lumberman of the town of Epping, residing about two miles north of Eppings village, was born at Nottingham, N. H., October 23, 1837. His parents were Ichabod and Abbie (Foss) Rowe, and their family consisted of three children, John P., George and Horace E. The immigrant ancestor of the Rowe family came to this country from England. Among Mr. Rowe's ancestors was Governor Bradstreet, first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who was also assistant governor of the colony for seventeen years. On the maternal side Thomas Wiggin, who settled in Massachusetts at an early date, subsequently removed to Exeter. Governor Thomas Wiggin married a daughter of Governor Barefoot. Members of the Wiggin family also took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War.

George Rowe attended the country schools near his home until he was nineteen years of age, during the latter part of this time, however, at intervals only, as when fifteen, he began to learn the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked for some time, receiving six dollars a week. Later he started to learn the carpenter's trade, but soon gave it up. He then accepted a position selling tinware for Charles Hubbard of Manchester, N. H., and was thus occupied for several years. Still later he went into the hay business, also dealing in potatoes and lumber, and he has since built up a large and growing business along these lines, his two sons now attending to the active part of the work. He owns three fine farms, aggregating 276 acres.

Mr. Rowe was married January 26, 1865 to Sarah A. Smith, a daughter of George S. and Sarah A. D. (Emerson) Smith of Deerfield, N. H. Mrs. Rowe's early ancestors in this country were from Ireland. Her father died December 7, 1862, aged forty-five years and ten months. The mother survived her husband many years, passing away November 9, 1894, at the age of seventy-six years and ten months. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Rowe was a son of Jonathan Emerson, who served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have three children, as follows: Sadie A., who married John Q. Pike, who is teller in a bank at Dover, N. H. (They have a daughter, Eliza, T., who married Wil-



CAPT. JOSIAH N. JONES

liam Goss, assistant cashier of the bank); John E., single, who resides with his parents and assists in the management of the home farm; and Harry L., who married Mary F. Heath, of Hamptead, and has a daughter, Elizabeth R. All three children were educated in the public schools and academy at Epping, and Mrs. Pike, before her marriage was a teacher. The family attend the Congregational church. Mr. Rowe is a Democrat in politics, and, although not caring for public office, has served efficiently on the town school board.

FRANK W. SWALLOW, of Exeter, N. H., owner and proprietor of a flourishing post card business, was born in Exeter in 1864, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Swallow. His father was a map publisher, and did an extensive business in Boston, Mass.

Frank W. Swallow was educated in the grammar schools of Exeter, N. H., and the High School of Melrose, Mass. He began his industrial life as a salesman in the china and crockery business, traveling for one Boston house for a period of fifteen years. He then engaged in the real estate business. When in association with H. F. Dunn he opened four streets in the west end of Exeter—Washington, Cottage, McKinley and Hobart streets—and was joint owner of this property with Mr. Dunn for about ten years. He then became interested in the post card business, and throughout many New England towns was the first to introduce local view post cards. Meeting with success, he later began the manufacture of post cards and with a business steadily growing, makes large numbers of local views from hundreds of New England towns besides filling mail orders from several other states. He belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order at Exeter, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Swallow was married in 1891 to Jennie E. Johnson, a native of northern Vermont, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dexter Johnson.

CAPT. JOSIAH N. JONES, a veteran of the Civil War, for years a well known and respected citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., but now residing at Lawrence, Mass., was born in Wakefield, N. H., April 6, 1835. His parents were John and Rhoda (Witham) Jones. The father, a native of Lebanon, Me., was a farmer and a soldier of the War of 1812; the mother was from Milton, N. H. They had eight children—Reuben, Mary and Martha (twins), Hiram, John R., Josiah N., Mahala and Matilda—only three of whom are now living.

Josiah N. Jones was educated in the district schools of Carroll county, which he attended only during the winter months, as he had to work on the farm during the summer, his father having died when Josiah was but eight years old. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he went to Boston, where he learned the trade of machinist and blacksmith—learned it very thoroughly, as his subsequent record proved. He then went west and worked at his trade for some time in Chicago. Having a strong desire to see the country, he continued his pilgrimage to the Mississippi river and beyond, finally reaching the Far West, where he spent some years, hunting buffalo in Kansas as early as 1858, and traveling from the Rocky Mountains to the Rio Grande.

He returned home at a time of great political excitement, owing to the approaching struggle between the Northern and Southern States. A year before the breaking out of the war he joined the Massachusetts Volunteer

Militia, and was therefore in readiness to go out on the first call for 75,000 troops. On April 15, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and went out with his regiment. After serving out a term of three months and seventeen days, he re-enlisted in the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, becoming first lieutenant of Company D. On August 4, 1862, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company F and served until the close of the war, enduring much hardship. He was mustered out in December, 1864, having made an honorable record for valiant and faithful service. He was commander of his regiment for four months during his service, and was also in command of the Thirty-second Maine Regiment for about a month. After the war Captain Jones returned to the West, where he again spent a number of years, residing seven years in Rockford, Ill.

He was married, August 7, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Rhoads, who was born in York county, Me., a daughter of Aaron and Ruth (Roberts) Rhoads, residents of that county, where her father followed farming. There were four children in the Rhoads family—Lydia A., Asa S., Sarah J. and Mary E.

Captain Jones's principal work throughout his life has been the making of machinists' tools, and as an expert in that line he is known far and wide. In 1890 he received a bronze medal for tools made by him, from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association at Boston, Mass. He has taken out several patents on tool work, and has designed new tools and improved old ones, such as thread-cutting tools, diamond-nosed tools, offset thread and cutoff tools, etc., they being used by machinists in working on lathes, planers, shapers, etc. Captain Jones spent over fifty years at this work, and for fifteen years made practically all the special machinist's tools used in the machine shop of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He is very expert on hardening and tempering steel, and, although now retired, still keeps up his old interest and enthusiasm in this line of work.

Captain Jones is a Republican in politics but occasionally disregards party lines in casting his vote, as he sees fitting reason. While a resident of Waterboro, Me., he served as selectman, and also as postmaster at Waterboro Center. In 1909 he was a member of the legislature for this district. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and to Post No. 1, G. A. R. He is a man devoid of sectional feeling, however, being an American in the broad sense of the term, a champion of equal rights to all men. He has delivered speeches on political or other topics all over New England, usually to large and appreciative audiences. He and his wife are affiliated with the Unitarian church.

In the fall of 1914 Captain Jones sold his property in Portsmouth and moved to Lawrence, Mass., and in so doing deprived Portsmouth of one of her most valued citizens. At a farewell reception given to him by the members of his Grand Army Post and Woman's Relief Corps in Portsmouth, he was presented with a beautiful gold ring as a token of the regard and esteem in which he was held, and his wife with a brooch. He and his estimable wife left many friends in Portsmouth, as few people were better known or more highly esteemed here.

FRANK S. GLIDDEN, a well known and popular citizen of Epping, where he is conducting a prosperous livery business, was born at Northwood, N. H., July 4, 1865, a son of Jeremiah Davis, a Civil War veteran. His parents died when he was about three years old and he was adopted by William H. and Mary E. (Hall) Glidden, taking the name of his foster father, who was a prominent farmer of Brentwood. He was

educated in the district schools, which he attended until about fourteen years of age, and was then obliged to give up his studies and go to work on the farm, receiving his board and clothes. At the age of fifteen he secured a position driving a team in Brentwood, for which he received fifteen dollars a month and his board. After being thus occupied for one year, he went to Haverhill, Mass., where for a year and a half he was engaged in driving an express wagon. He then returned to farming and was thus occupied until he was twenty-one, working for others, after which he leased a farm for one year. He then went to Manchester and was in the milk business there for five years, at the end of which time he returned to Brentwood, where he purchased a farm, operating it for five years. Subsequent to this he was overseer at the county farm for two years, and later for awhile had charge of a summer stable at Hedding Camp Ground. About this time he began to see brighter prospects for himself in the livery business, and on December 27th, 1908, he came to Epping and started his present business on Depot Square. His career since that time has been one of prosperity and he is now one of the substantial citizens of the town. His stable is well equipped with fine horses and carriages, as well as an automobile for the traveling public.

Mr. Glidden married Miss Anna G. Miles of Brentwood, and they have four children, Edna R., Mildred E., Addie E. and Bessie I. Edna R., now twenty-four years old, was educated in the schools of Brentwood and Dover. She married Leon Sylvester, and they have a son, Wesley M. Mildred E. was educated in Brentwood and at the Sanborn Seminary at Kingston. Addie and Bessie are now attending the high school at Epping.

Mr. Glidden has served the town as highway agent for several years. He is a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held all the chairs. In politics he is a Republican and he is affiliated with the Baptist church. He is the owner of a fine residence in Epping.

WILLIAM B. DRYDEN, proprietor with Alec Archibald of the old March farm of 250 acres, near Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1890, a son of James and Mary (Birse) Dryden. In his youth he assisted his father, who was a farmer and dairyman, but at the age of eighteen years he came to America, settling first in Newington, Rockingham County, N. H., where he worked at farming. From there he removed to the town of Greenland, and in May, 1913, associated himself with Mr. Archibald in the purchase of the March farm from William A. Bragdon, the latter having bought it from the March heirs. Here he successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, especially dairying. Mr. Dryden is the only member of his parents' family to come to America, except his brother David. He is a man of great activity and athletic build and it is claimed by the people that he is the middle weight champion wrestler of New England. He is a member of the Grange and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Rebeccas.

Mr. Dryden married Miss Mary Henderson, of Scotland, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Peggie) Henderson, her parents still residing in Scotland, where her father is engaged in the lumber business. Mr.

and Mrs. Dryden are people of sterling character and have made many friends since settling in this locality.

HERBERT R. HAINES, a prominent business man of New Market, New Hampshire, is engaged in the grain and feed business. He was born in New Market, July 26, 1866, and is a son of Charles P. and Cornelia (Eastman) Haines. Charles P. Haines was born in Massachusetts, March 7, 1834, and died March 24, 1907. His wife Cornelia E. Haines was born Oct. 7, 1839, and died January 6, 1899.

Herbert R. Haines attended the public schools of New Market. When twenty years old he engaged in the grain business with his father and that has continued to be his vocation ever since. Some three years before his father's death, he bought the latter's interest and has since carried on the business alone.

Mr. Haines was married December 30, 1890, to Miss Teresa Ingraham, and in April, 1898, was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife by death. September 14, 1900, he formed a second marital union with Cecelia Buckley of Haverhill, Mass., and they have two bright and interesting sons: Wilbur N., born February 26, 1902; and Ralph Herbert, born February 21, 1904. The family home is on the main road to Epping, one and a half miles from New Market.

VALENTINE M. COLEMAN, for many years one of the foremost citizens of Newington, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town, November 12, 1837, and died at his home there, December 1, 1911, after a well spent life of seventy-four years. He was reared in his native town and in his younger days taught school for awhile, but later engaged in farming, which occupation he followed thereafter to the end of his life. He was a man of high character, faithful to all the duties of life, a good husband and father, and greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, being one of the best known and best liked men in this part of the county. A Democrat in politics, he represented Newington in the New Hampshire legislature, serving efficiently in that position. For some time he was a member of the Piscataqua Grange.

Mr. Coleman married Miss Corinne Hoyt, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 28, 1839, a daughter of James and Lydia (Smith) Hoyt. Her father, a native of Newington, was in early years a well known and successful school teacher. He was a son of William Hoyt, in his day a well known and respected citizen of Newington, the Hoyt family being one of the old and prominent families of this town. Mrs. Coleman was reared in Newington and attended Portsmouth High School, subsequently finishing her literary education in an academy at New London, N. H. Afterwards, before her marriage, she taught school for a time. She and her husband were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living, namely: James H., a resident of Newington; Lydia S., wife of Calvin Lear, residing in Portsmouth, and Florence H., of Newington, who is a graduate of Smith College. The two deceased are Dorothy and Nathaniel. Mrs. Coleman is the owner of a good farm in Newington and is a lady widely known throughout this locality and as highly esteemed. Of cultivated and literary tastes, she takes an interest in everything calculated to enlarge the mind and refine the



EDWARD S. COWLES, M. D.

character and is a warmly interested member of the Shakespeare Club of Newington.

JAMES W. COLEMAN, a well known and prosperous farmer and stock raiser of the town of Newington, of which he has been a life long resident, was born here October 22, 1839, a son of Nathaniel P. and Dorothy (Mathes) Coleman. The Colemans are one of the pioneer families of this town, of which the grandfather of our subject, James Coleman, was also a resident. Nathaniel P., the father of James W., was born in Newington and here passed his life, dying in 1876. He was a well known and popular citizen and served three years in the state legislature. His wife Dorothy died in 1886.

James W. Coleman acquired his literary education in the public schools of this town. When a young man he worked for a time at ship building in Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H.; but farming, of which he early acquired a practical knowledge, has been his real life work, and in it he has prospered. He owns a good farm of 150 acres, which he devotes to general farming. Since reaching manhood he has taken an active interest in local affairs. For a number of years he served as tax collector of the town, was selectman several years, and in 1883 represented Newington in the New Hampshire legislature, serving efficiently in all these positions. An honest and capable business man, a good neighbor and a public spirited citizen, he is widely known and universally popular.

Mr. Coleman was married January 14, 1866, to Mary E. Nutter, who was born in Newington, N. H., a daughter of Charles W. and Antoinette E. F. A. (DeWitt) Nutter. Mrs. Coleman's father was born in Portsmouth, N. H., her mother being a native of South America. Her paternal grandfather, James Nutter, died in Newington, in which town he had resided during the latter years of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have been the parents of three children, namely: Martha M.; Mary, who is the widow of Charles A. Dame, late of Newington; and Charles W., who is a resident of Newington. The family are prominent members of the best society of this town.

EDWARD S. COWLES, M. D., proprietor of Dr. Cowles' Psychotherapeutic Sanitarium, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in the state of Virginia, Sept. 22, 1889, a son of John and Harriet (Spencer) Cowles. The father, John Cowles, was a large land owner in Virginia. He and his wife Harriet were the parents of nine children.

Edward S. Cowles received his education in the public schools of Virginia; the Hampton (Va.) High Schools; the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.; the University College of Medicine, Va.; and the Harvard Medical School, where he made a specialty of nervous and mental diseases. Dr. Cowles is a member of the Phi Kappa Alpha literary fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity with a Harvard Chapter. In 1914 Dr. Cowles organized the Portsmouth Peace Society in Portsmouth, N. H., with such speakers as Dr. Edwin D. Mead and Lucia Ames Mead of the World Peace Movement, William Thayer of Concord, N. H., and the Hon. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass.

Dr. Cowles' Psychotherapeutic Sanitarium was established in Portsmouth in 1912 for the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. (Psychotherapy

comes from *psycho*—the mind, and *therapy*—treatment, meaning scientific mental treatment.) The institution consists of several buildings, delightfully situated. One building is devoted to the treatment of neurasthenia, psychasthenia, hysteria, nervous prostration, insomnia, chronic fatigue, faulty sex habits, worry, headache, fear, self-consciousness, stammering, certain kinds of eye and ear troubles, etc. Also to those cases of heart, stomach, and bowel disorder which are due to a disturbance of the nervous system. Another building is devoted to the treatment of mental diseases, and there is a third building devoted to the treatment of alcoholic and drug cases. The craving for the drug, whether morphine or alcohol, can be eliminated in a three days' treatment, but Dr. Cowles advises that the patient have mental treatment to strengthen his will-power and give character and strength to his emotions, personality and nervous system.

Dr. Cowles, though conversant with all the psychotherapeutic methods in vogue, has evolved a method of his own which has given him the most gratifying results. A careful examination of each patient is made and the treatment adapted to his individual peculiarities, every side of his nature—physical, mental, social and spiritual—being closely studied in order that the largest measure of help may be given.

In each case, whatever the form of the disease, the patient is assured of receiving the best possible medical care, with the advantage of baths, proper foods, medicines, and graduated exercises; work or rest, as the individual case may require. Trained nurses are employed, and the atmosphere of the Sanitarium is distinctly that of a home, its life and activities being natural, alive, and wholesome, establishing in the mind of the patient the idea of his own normality, and making impossible the formation of artificial habits of living. In addition to nurses there are expert medical assistants, with eminent Boston specialists as consultants.

HON. JOHN HATCH, whose death on March 15, 1904, deprived the city of Portsmouth of one of its most honored and beloved citizens, was born in Portsmouth, N. H.; January 1, 1849, came of a prominent family in this section whose ancestry extends back for a number of generations in this country. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at St. Paul's School, Concord, and was for some time connected with the latter institution in an administrative capacity. He afterward studied law with his father, Albert R. Hatch, and established himself in practice at Portsmouth, taking up a residence at the old family homestead in Greenland, where he lived for thirty-one years. From this town he was sent, in 1879, to the legislature, and again, also, in 1881. During both these sessions Mr. Hatch was a prominent member of the house. He served upon its most important committees, and though a member of the minority party, was a forceful factor in legislation. In 1885 he sat in the State senate as a member from the New Market district, and added to his credit the record of faithful service in that body. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889, and served his town as a member of the school board and town treasurer for a number of years. In August, 1893, he was appointed a member of the bank commission, succeeding William A. Heard, and entered upon his new duties with earnestness and vigor, serving on that commission until March 15, 1904, the time of his death.

Mr. Hatch was one of the most active laymen of the Episcopal

church in New Hampshire, and became a familiar figure at diocesan and other church conventions, numbering also among his other services to the church several years of membership on the standing committee of the diocese.

Mr. Hatch married Alice Carolina Benton, who survives him, making her home in Greenland. Their union was blessed with seven children, namely: John K., who is assistant treasurer of the Strafford Savings Bank of Dover; Margaret H., who married Charles H. Batcheler, an attorney of Portsmouth; Caroline B., who became the wife of Dr. D. C. McLachlan, of Greenland, N. H.; Mary A., now Mrs. John E. Gardner, of Chicago; Samuel F., a resident of Boston, Mass.; Alice, wife of Theodore Parker, of Brookfield, Mass., and Albert R., an attorney, of Portsmouth.

ALBERT R. HATCH, a member of the law firm of Kelley & Hatch, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Greenland, N. H., August 10, 1882, a son of John and Alice C. (Benton) Hatch. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1904 and from Harvard Law School with the class of 1907, being admitted to the bar in the same year. Since then Mr. Hatch has gained a high reputation as an able attorney and is now among the leaders of his profession in Portsmouth. The firm of Kelley & Hatch was organized July 1, 1908 and handles a large amount of important law business. Mr. Hatch takes pride in the fact that it occupies the same quarters in the Exchange Building, Portsmouth, where his father and grandfather carried on a successful law business for many years. Mr. Hatch is a Republican in politics and is fraternally connected with the order of Elks. He was married, January 10, 1906, to Rosaline F. Littlefield, a daughter of Abner Littlefield, of Greenland. They have two children: Harris, born February 12, 1907; and Francis M., born March 3, 1909. The family are members of St. John's Episcopal church and have a pleasant residence at Greenland, N. H.

CHARLES F. FOLSOM, who is now living retired at No. 81 High Street, Exeter, N. H., was born in Exeter, N. H., December 3, 1832, a son of James and Judith (Morrow) Folsom. He was born in a house which formerly stood on the spot where his fine residence now stands. The parents of our subject were natives respectively of Exeter and Pittsfield, N. H., the father being a carpenter by trade. They were members of the Congregational church. Both are now deceased and are buried in Exeter. They had a large family numbering twelve children, all of whom are now deceased but two—Mrs. Martha A. Head and Charles F. The father, James Folsom, was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Charles F. Folsom was educated in the common schools of Exeter and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He then went to Boston, where he was clerk in a grocery store for five years. Returning at the end of that period to Exeter, he found employment here as a carriage painter and also for a time worked in a brass foundry. He then went to what was then South Newmarket, now Newfields, where for a while he was engaged in different lines of industry. Subsequently returning to Exeter he went into the oyster business here and continued in it from 1860 to 1913,

a period of fifty-three years, keeping the well-known oyster house known to the students from all over the United States who attended Phillips Exeter Academy. Few men could show a record for more steady work, as in the last fourteen years he never lost even half a day from his place of business.

He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Ellen McNancy, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of James and Ann (McBride) McNancy. Her father dying when she was a young woman, she soon after accompanied her mother to America. There were seven children in the McNancy family, all of whom are now supposed to be dead. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom became parents of a daughter, Emma Frances. Mrs. Folsom passed from this life in 1898. The family attend the First Congregational church. Mr. Folsom is a Republican in politics.

JOHN J. TILTON, one of the representative business men of Rockingham County, is the leading clothing merchant of Epping, and has a wide acquaintance throughout this section. He has been a man of untiring energy and public spirit, and has very frequently been called into public service, always giving the same conscientious attention to public business that he did to his own affairs.

Mr. Tilton was born in Epping, New Hampshire, February 15, 1867, and is a son of William H. and Alfarata A. (Boody) Tilton, both of whom were natives of Epping. The family is an old one in this country.

John J. Tilton, the only child born to his parents, first attended the public schools of Epping, this training being supplemented by a course in Phillips Academy at Exeter, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1886. Returning to Epping, he was variously employed as teacher, clerking and working in the shoe factory. In 1897 he accepted a position in the ticket office of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Epping and continued without interruption until 1907. In February of the latter year he purchased the store of G. H. McCauley, which he has conducted since in a highly successful manner. It is the only large clothing store in Epping, and he handles a complete line of clothing and furnishings, hats, boots and shoes. In addition, Mr. Tilton conducts a large insurance business.

October 12, 1905, John J. Tilton and Stella M. Stokes were joined in marriage. She was a daughter of John W. Stokes of Gorham, Maine. They had but one child, a daughter, who died in infancy. On July 31, 1908, Mr. Tilton was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, her death being a distinct shock to him and her many friends who had known her so long and well. Mr. Tilton is a Republican in politics and has been active in the councils of the party. He frequently has been a delegate to Republican state conventions. For nine years he served as a member of the school board; was town clerk a number of years, also a selectman; and when the police court was established, was appointed the first associate justice of that tribunal. Fraternally he is Past Master and for eight years has been treasurer of Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M. He also is a member of the Commandery, the Shrine, and the Odd Fellows, which he has served as District Deputy. He is Past Patron of Queen Esther Chapter, Eastern Star, and Past Grand Patron of the State Chapter.

SAMUEL LANGDON, owner and proprietor for many years of a good fifty-acre farm on the Lafayette road, Portsmouth, N. H., was



John Porter Weeks

born in Portsmouth, August 17, 1838, and died October 31, 1913. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Langdon) Langdon, were both natives of New Hampshire. Their children were John, Joseph, Harriett Ann (wife of Mark L. Jenkins), and Samuel, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, at a private school in Portsmouth, and at Pembroke Academy. He was brought up on his father's farm, which subsequently came to him by inheritance and on which he lived continuously from the time of his marriage until his death, operating it with good financial results. The estate is now the property of his widow and son, Samuel S. Mr. Langdon was a man of good business ability and took an active part in public affairs. At one time he was a member of the city council, also served on the school committee, and was a justice of the peace.

He was married November 21, 1877, to Florence E. Marston, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of Joseph and Thankful (Langdon) Marston, who were New Hampshire people, *the father being a stone mason*. There were seven children in the Marston family, namely: John L., Annie F., wife of Addison Carroll; Sarah A., wife of George H. Pickering, Albert S., Marcellus H., Florence E., who became the wife of the subject of this sketch, and Charles L. W. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon were the parents of three children, namely: Ida, wife of Joseph Miner; Samuel S., residing at home with his mother, and Frank J., engaged in the milk business at Portsmouth. The family attend the North church.

EUGENE B. EASTMAN, M. D., of Portsmouth, N. H., is a native of Canada, born August 26, 1877, a son of Ira G. and Caroline (Armstrong) Eastman. Although he was born in Canada, his parents were citizens of the United States, his mother being on a visit to Canada at the time of his birth. He began his education in the public schools, subsequently attended Tufts College, and was graduated later—in June, 1902—from McGill University, Montreal, Canada. After taking a post-graduate course he went to Europe, where he visited some of the famous hospitals. Then, after traveling a short time in the States, he located in the same year—1902—in Portsmouth, where he has since practiced his profession very successfully, having an office at No. 32 Congress street. He is a member of the county and state medical associations, and, a close student, keeps in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. Fraternally Dr. Eastman belongs to the Masons, having advanced as far as the commandery; also to the Elks and Foresters. He married Miss Annie Hill, a daughter of Daniel Hill of the state of Maine, and the family are members of the Congregational church. They reside at No. 303 Pleasant Street.

JOHN PORTER WEEKS, an extensive farmer of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., was born on the parental homestead in this town, January 24, 1844, a son of Deacon William and Louisa (Porter) Weeks.

Leonard Weeks, the earliest known ancestor of our subject on the paternal side, came to New Hampshire from England, and settled about 1620 in what is now Greenland, Rockingham County. His son Joshua was the great-great-grandfather of John Porter Weeks, the subject of this sketch. Joshua

Weeks' son William was the father of Major William Weeks, who served in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He is said to have been one of Washington's staff officers. He was paymaster in 1776 and later.

Deacon William, son of Major William Weeks, and the father of John Porter, was a native of Hopkinton, N. H. On May 26, 1835, he married Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Huntington Porter, of Rye. They had five children, namely: Ann L., Ellen M., Sarah P., George W., and John Porter. Ann L. died on July 8, 1889. Ellen M. lives at the old homestead. Sarah P. died on February 10, 1895. George W. met with a tragic death, being killed at the Bay Side Railroad crossing on January 7, 1893. He left a widow, Mrs. Sarah L. Robinson Weeks, and one son, William.

John Porter Weeks was the youngest of the family. He resided with his parents until September 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. He was mustered into service at Concord, N. H., on October 12, 1861, going thence to Virginia, where he remained in camp at Alexandria during the winter of 1861-62. Although the youngest member of the company, he was promoted to corporal the same year. While in the army he was taken sick, first with measles, and then with lung fever, which obliged him to go to the camp hospital and Fortress Monroe, where he later rejoined his regiment. Mr. Weeks was then taken ill with typhoid fever, which confined him for three weeks in the hospital at David's Island, N. Y. After a furlough he was discharged on account of disability. He served as corporal but was discharged as sergeant. He and his brother, George W., then took charge of the home farm, and in 1878 erected a fine house and barn, all new buildings on the west side of the road. Mr. Weeks owns three hundred acres of land, carrying on general farming and dairy business. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, having been chairman of the Republican Club for twenty-five years. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes a great interest in it.

Mr. Weeks has been twice married: first on April 26, 1870, to Ellen, daughter of Hon. Charles Hatch, a member of one of the prominent families in this section. She died June 16, 1874. On September 14, 1876, he married Laura A., daughter of Nathan R. Foss. She was born in Strafford, N. H., December 30, 1851, and died May 30, 1910. They were the parents of three children: Mabel P., born July 11, 1878; Carrie F., born March 28, 1881, and Alice H., born November 12, 1882. Mr. Weeks attends the Congregational church, where he has served as deacon since the death of his father. Their children are in the seventh generation from Leonard, the immigrant ancestor of the family, and they are now living on a part of the land owned by him more than three centuries ago.

FRED P. KNOX, one of the well to do citizens of the town of Epping, who has been station agent at Epping for the past thirty-four years, was born in Epsom, N. H., June 9, 1855, a son of Henry and Caroline (Wells) Knox. His ancestors on the paternal side were originally from Scotland, the family including among its members General Henry Knox, who gained fame in the War of 1812-15. Henry Knox, father of Fred P., was a man of local prominence, serving his town as moderator, selectman and representative in the legislature. His wife Caroline was of English ancestry. They were the parents of three children: Cyrus H., a prominent railroad man located at Fitchburg, Mass.; Eleanor D., who died in infancy, and Fred P., the subject of this sketch.

Fred P. Knox began his education in the Epsom public schools, and subsequently continued it in the Northwood Academy and in Pembroke Academy, one year. He began industrial life in a sawmill when about sixteen years of age, receiving \$1.35 per day, but after holding this position awhile he gave it up to work under his father, who was station agent at Epsom, becoming assistant station agent. He soon learned the business and in 1874 was appointed station agent. In December, 1879, he became station agent at Raymond, in July, 1880, being transferred to Epping, since which time he has been station agent here, having now been in the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad over forty consecutive years.

Mr. Knox is a Democrat and for many years has been more or less active in politics. He served for years formerly as a member of the local school board, and also, at times, as town clerk and selectman, and was representative in the legislature in 1890-1891, being a member of the Committees on Labor and Agriculture.

He was married, June 20, 1888, to Carrie B. Chamberlain, of Lowell, Vermont, and he and his wife are the parents of six children—Harley W., Walter S., Eleanor S., Dorothy E., Marjorie C. and Kathryn O. The three last mentioned are single and are living with their parents. Harley W., who is a railroad engineer, resides in Epping. He married Lois Ellison and has a daughter, Evelyn. Walter S., who is baggage master at Epping under his father, married Etta Guinea and has a daughter, Doris. Eleanor S., is the wife of Charles E. Hutchins, a machinist of Pittsfield, Mass. She has two children, Raymond C. and Katharine.

Mr. Knox and family belong to the Congregational church. He is a member of Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held all the chairs, while Mrs. Knox belongs to the Eastern Star and the King's Daughters. They have one of the finest homes in the town of Epping. A progressive and public spirited citizen, he and his family are among the best known residents of Epping and are highly esteemed by their fellow townsmen.

HAROLD M. SMITH, Attorney at Law, of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Barrington, N. H., September 1, 1887, the son of Walter H. and Flora E. (Hoyt) Smith. The father, a native of New Hampshire, is a lumber dealer well known throughout the state. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and was later graduated from a private academy at Northwood, N. H., in the class of 1905. In 1909 he was graduated from Bowdoin College, with the degree of A. B., continuing his studies at Harvard Law School and completing his work in 1912. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1912, and first practiced his profession with L. P. Snow of Rochester, N. H., locating in Portsmouth in the present year, 1914. Although one of the more recent additions to the bar of this county, he has already given evidence of legal ability and has bright prospects of a successful future. Mr. Smith belongs to three prominent college societies—the Delta Upsilon, the Theta-Nu-Epsilon and the Phi-Delta-Phi. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and attends the Congregational church.

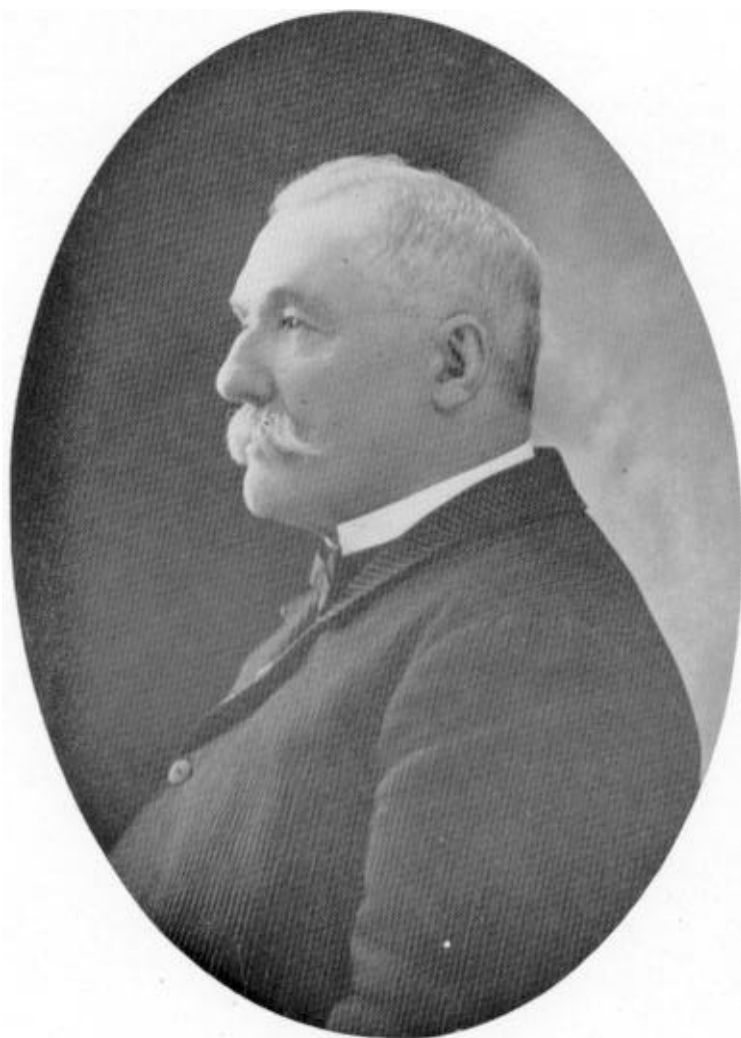
In August, 1911, Mr. Smith married Miss Agnes Maxwell Greene, of Portland, Maine. They have one daughter, Nathalie C. Their residence is at No. 283 Middle street, while Mr. Smith's office is located in the Congress Block.

FORREST W. PIKE, M. D., who has been engaged in medical and surgical practice in Portsmouth since 1903, having an office and residence at No. 16 Pleasant Street, was born in Massachusetts, April 24, 1864, a son of John B. and Mary J. (Wiley) Pike. He was educated in the public schools, including the high school, and later entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1890. After taking a post graduate course in the New York Post Graduate School he began the practice of his profession in Massachusetts, thence, in 1895 removing to Greenland, N. H., and afterwards to Portsmouth, as above narrated. He belongs to the Portsmouth Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Association, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, Redmen and Odd Fellows. In politics he is independent, preferring to vote for honest and capable men rather than be bound by strict party lines. He has been successful in his profession and enjoys a wide personal popularity.

REV. EDWARD J. WALSH, Permanent Rector, pastor of the church of "The Immaculate Conception," Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Rhode Island, May 22, 1854, one of the nine children of John and Elizabeth (McGraw) Walsh. He was graduated from the Jesuit College, Montreal, Canada, in 1876, and in the following year from Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada. Ordained to the priesthood in 1880 by Archbishop Fabre he was first stationed at St. Dominic's parish, Portland, Me., subsequently became assistant priest at Waterville, Me., and was then assigned to Lewiston, Me., where he was assistant priest until becoming pastor of the Catholic church at Graham, N. H. Then, after a period of service at Salmon Falls, N. H., he came to his present charge in Portsmouth, in August, 1907. Since coming here he has reduced the outstanding indebtedness of the parish some \$25,000. He has some five hundred families under his care and there are about five hundred pupils in the parochial school, where twelve Sisters of Mercy are employed as teachers. All the ordinary branches of a good English education are taught, as in the graded schools, and in addition instruction is given in music. Both parish and school are in a thriving condition. Father Walsh is assisted by Rev. Father Frank A. Mulvanity. He is a hard worker for the good of his church and people, and is beloved by his parishioners, and widely respected by the citizens of Portsmouth generally, without regard to religious affiliations. He takes an active interest in local affairs, as a good citizen ought, and is ever ready to further any worthy cause.

JOHN E. SEAVEY, the owner of 200 acres of good farm land on the North Hampton road in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town, August 12, 1853, a son of Shadrach and Lucinda (Edgerly) Seavey. His father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Alton, Belknap County, N. H., his wife being born in Greenland. Both are now deceased and are buried in this town. They were Methodists in religion, the father being a Democrat in politics. They had three children: James F. and George F., who reside in Lynn, Mass., and John E., the subject of this sketch.

John E. Seavey acquired his education in the common schools, which he attended for several terms, and at Hampton Academy. He then took



HON. THOMAS ENTWISTLE

up farm work, which he has since followed successfully. He does general farming and keeps about twenty-five head of cattle, marketing his milk at Beverly, Mass. A Democrat in politics, he has taken an active part in local government, serving ten years as selectman, and two years in the state legislature. He is now serving in the office of tax collector. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at North Hampton.

Mr. Seavey was first married to Georgia A. Sheppard, who died, leaving three children, namely: Edward, who married Marion Cogswell, and has two children, Ruth and Edward S. Jr.; Alice G., a book-keeper and stenographer employed in a shoe factory at Lynn, Mass.; and Marion I., who is a student in the high school at Lynn, Mass. Mr. Seavey married for his second wife Emma L. Berry. They attend the Methodist church. Widely known and respected, they are among the representative farming people of Rockingham County.

HON. THOMAS ENTWISTLE, ex-city marshal of Portsmouth, N. H., is a native of England, born in Hyde, Cheshire, January 12, 1840. Coming to Portsmouth in his boyhood, he obtained employment in the Kearsarge Mills. Here he worked until the Civil War broke out, when he was among the first who offered their services in defense of the Union, enlisting June 21, 1861, in Company D, Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. At first the regiment was assigned to the Tenth Corps, commanded by General Gilmore, but when General Grant received the chief command it was under the orders of General Butler. Mr. Entwistle served from the beginning to the end of the war in the southern campaigns, taking part in the following actions: Port Royal Harbor, November 7, 1861; Elba Island, March 7, 1862; Bluffton, March 16, 1862; Jehossee, April 10, 14 and 17, 1862; James Island, June 8, 1862; Secessionville, June 16, 1862; Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862; May River, January 7, 1863; Stone Inlet, April 7, 1863; Morris Island, July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; Siege of Wagner, July 18 to September 7, 1863; siege of Sumter, September 7 to March 1, 1864; Palatka, April 13, 1864; and Drewry's Bluff, May 13 to May 16, 1864. He estimates that for one year of the time he was constantly under fire. On July 10, 1863, he was wounded in the ribs by a minnie ball. He was wounded again at Drewry's Bluff on May 16, 1864, receiving the injury this time in the right leg, this wound resulting in his capture by the enemy. On this occasion he was first taken to Libby prison, and then, after the lapse of two weeks, to Andersonville, where he was held nine months. In the early part of February, 1865, as he and other prisoners were being transferred to another place, fifty of the number, including Mr. Entwistle, jumped from the train and escaped. After a perilous journey of twenty-one days, during which they suffered many hardships, he and two companions reached the Union lines on February 21, 1865. He received a furlough of thirty days after the assault on Fort Wagner, in recognition of meritorious conduct on the field. Also in the course of service he was advanced to the rank of sergeant. At one time he was recommended for a lieutenancy and would have received it but for a thoughtless speech of his uttered impulsively. He was honorably discharged at Concord, N. H., August 2, 1865. In 1863, he was presented by Gen. Quincy Adams Gilmore, then in charge of the Southern Division, with a bronze medal for meritorious conduct.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Entwistle returned to Portsmouth, obtained employment in the blacksmith's shop of the navy yard, and worked

there for about eighteen months. He was then appointed night patrol of Portsmouth. The duties of this position had been efficiently discharged by him for two years when he was elected assistant marshal. He held that office for nine years and was then, in 1877, elected city marshal, in which capacity he served eight years, making a continuous record of nineteen years spent in the public service. Subsequently he was captain in the navy yard. From this position he was removed under the Democratic administration, and for several months in 1885 he worked in the blacksmith shop of the Boston & Maine Railroad. He was then reinstated captain of watch in the navy yard, after the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, and remained this time seven years. His connection with the navy yard was ended by his resignation to accept the office of city marshal once more, an office he occupied until Dec. 31, 1912, when he resigned.

In politics a zealous Republican, Mr. Entwistle did good service on the committee of Ward 1 for about thirty years. He has served the community in the representative capacity of selectman, councilman and Alderman, and in the office of deputy United States marshal. In 1907 he was elected to the State Senate, serving three terms, 1908-1911, and he was a member of the staff of Gov. Robt. P. Bass for one term, in 1911-12. He is a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons, No. 1; Osgood Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F.; and a comrade of Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

On October 13, 1859, Mr. Entwistle was united in marriage with Elvira S. Dyer, daughter of Zekin Dyer, of Portsmouth. Of this marriage were born two sons and three daughters, all of whom married, except one daughter. Of the sons, William T. was a candy maker in Portsmouth for a number of years and is now agent of the Columbian Life Insurance Company. The other, Albert H., who was a machinist at the navy yard, died in 1909. His widow now resides at No. 278 Cabot street. The daughters are: Elizabeth, wife of Walter L. Tuft; Georgia, wife of Oliver J. Goldsmith; and Maude Isabelle, who resides at home and is a well known actress. Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of which he is a vestryman.

REV. EDWARD ROBIE, D. D., pastor of the Congregational church at Greenland, N. H., was born in Gorham, Me., April 5, 1821, a son of Thomas S. and Clarissa (Adams) Robie. The father was a merchant in Gorham for many years. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of nine children and is the only one now living. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Gorham, and subsequently prepared for college at Gorham Academy. Entering Bowdoin College in 1836, he was graduated therefrom in 1840, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1843. Going to Germany, he studied there for about three years, after which he returned home and accepted a position as teacher of languages in Gorham Academy, remaining there for two years. Subsequent to this he taught at Andover for three years. He was ordained as minister at Greenland in 1852, and has since resided here as pastor of the Congregational church.

Mr. Robie was married in December, 1852, to Susan Elizabeth Lord Jameson, who was born in Effingham, N. H., a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lord) Jameson. Her father was a minister in the Congregational church. Dr. Robie and wife were the parents of one son

and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Robie died in June, 1878. She was a lady of culture and refinement and her loss was greatly felt by her family and a wide circle of friends.

WILLIAM H. C. FOLLANSBY, president of the Union Five Cents Savings Bank, also of the Exeter Banking Company, also trustee and treasurer of the Exeter Cottage Hospital, was born in Tilton, N. H., May 1, 1845, a son of William and Mary (Sweatt) Follansby. The father, William Follansby, was for many years engaged in mercantile business in Tilton, and was prominent both in business and politics. He was twice married, first to a Miss Wells, of which union there were four children. Of his second marriage, to Mary Sweatt, the subject of this sketch was the only issue. Both of Mr. Follansby's parents were natives of this state, and both are now deceased, the father dying when his son William H. C., was four years old.

William H. C. Follansby was educated in the public schools of Belmont and of Laconia, N. H. He began industrial life as clerk in a general store, but on reaching the age of twenty-two years went into business for himself in the same line and was thus engaged for thirty-three years, or until the year 1900. In 1895 he helped to organize the Exeter Banking Company and is now its second president. He was a member of the legislature in 1893 and 1895 and a member of Gov. Charles M. Floyd's council in 1907-1908. He is one of the trustees of the George A. Wentworth estate. A man of more than ordinary business ability, and of attractive personal character, he stands high in the community, and his opinion is often sought by his fellow citizens upon matters of importance affecting its moral or material welfare. In the Masonic order he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Exeter and to the Commandery at Portsmouth.

Mr. Follansby was married December 31, 1866, to Miss Ella L. Winslow, a native of Tilton, N. H., and daughter of Darius and Hannah (Haines) Winslow. Mrs. Follansby died in 1907, her death leaving a sad void, not only in her own family circle but in the hearts of hundreds of admiring friends. A woman of exceptional ability and of the highest personal character, she was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was a member of the State Board of Charities and was for years closely associated with various philanthropic enterprises, in particular with the Exeter Cottage Hospital. To enable the reader to better appreciate her unselfish devotion to every good cause, we reproduce in full the following tribute to her memory, which was published in the annual report of the hospital for the year ending December 31, 1907:

"The Board of Trustees desires to place on record an expression of their appreciation of the character and services of Mrs. Ella L. Follansby, for many years one of their more efficient and devoted members. Mrs. Follansby was a woman of that rare type whose entire life was given most cheerfully and unselfishly to the service of others. She was one of the best known and best loved women of the state. She was prominently identified with many organizations of the town, the county and the state, serving them with all that earnestness, zeal and devotion which was so essential an element in her well-rounded character. Fond of all that is best in social life, she constantly opened her home in generous hospitality, not merely to friends whom she loved, but to

worthy causes of every kind. To the orphaned, the needy and the friendless, her warm heart went out in fullest measure, and it has been well said that 'To their welfare she devoted her ample means and the best days of a most active life, with no thought of return except that the world might have better men and women.' She was a helpful and uplifting friend to every wayward or unfortunate child whom she could privately or officially reach. As a member of the State Board of Charities she was untiring in her devotion to its special work and to the betterment of conditions for the poor and unfortunate among the people of the state. She was a zealous member of the First Church, greatly interested in all activities of church and parish.

"Mrs. Follansby was especially devoted to the Exeter Cottage Hospital, with which she had been prominently identified since its beginning. Its interests of every form were very dear to her. She was a member of the committee which secured and furnished its first home, the Stratton House, on Pine street. She served continuously as trustee until the time of her death, and for several years had been the hospital's efficient treasurer. In work and plans for the present building she took a prominent part. Her energy and enthusiasm won friends for the cause and greatly aided in the successful completion of the work. Her life abounded in 'good works.' Few have accomplished so much. Mrs. Follansby's many associates in philanthropic, religious and social work will bear most willing testimony to the inspiring example of her noble life. In the beauty and strength of such a life, in its tireless devotion to worthy things, in its gentleness and sweetness, she has left us a rich legacy. In her death, not merely the Hospital, but the town, the county and the state have suffered irreparable loss."

HARLAN P. AMEN,
AMANDA M. CILLEY,
Committee.

As an additional tribute to her memory we may add the remark of Secretary of State Edward N. Pierson, that "There never was before nor for the next hundred years would be, another woman like Mrs. Follansby."

Mr. and Mrs. Follansby were the parents of a daughter, Daisy L., who is now a student in Robinson Seminary. Mr. Follansby is a trustee of the Congregational church, of which his wife was so devoted a member.

JAMES ELMER STOCKBRIDGE is a representative of one of the old and well known families of the town of Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H. He has a highly improved farm of one hundred acres, and is now making a specialty of Dorset sheep, which he is introducing in this neighborhood. He was born in Stratham, January 29, 1867, and is a son of Isaac M. and Lydia S. (Scammon) Stockbridge, and a grandson of James and Olive (Lang) Stockbridge.

Isaac M. Stockbridge was born in Stratham, Rockingham County, and throughout his active life engaged in farming. He was a Democrat in politics. Religiously, he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stockbridge was united in marriage with Miss Lydia S. Scammon, a daughter of Stephen and Myria (Gordon) Scammon, of

the town of Stratham. Isaac M. Stockbridge died in December, 1912, and is survived by his widow, who resides in Boston.

James Elmer Stockbridge, the only child born to his parents, attended the public schools of his home community, and afterwards the grammar and high schools in Exeter. He then turned his attention to farming and dairying, in association with his father, with whom he continued until the latter's death. He has since had the farm which consists of one hundred acres and is the old Scammon home farm, which has been in that family for many years.

Mr. Stockbridge was united in marriage with Miss Nellie A. Rollins, who was born in Stratham, and is a daughter of Albert N. and Ellen (Scammon) Rollins, her father being a farmer of that town. She is one of two daughters, having a sister, May, who is wife of Frank Sanborn and lives in Exeter. Mr. and Mrs. Stockbridge are parents of two sons: Earl R., who is teller in a bank at Exeter, and Carl D. The former resides with his parents, and is serving out an unexpired term as tax collector. James Elmer Stockbridge is a Democrat in politics and was tax collector for seven years; also agent for the New Hampshire and Granite State Insurance Companies for several years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Portsmouth; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Knights of Pythias at Exeter; and the Patrons of Husbandry. Religiously the family belongs to the Federated Church of Stratham, of which Mr. Stockbridge is treasurer.

THOMAS M. HEALY, formerly a well known and respected citizen of Raymond, N. H., was born in this town, July 30, 1825, and died April 20, 1897. The farm on which he lived was in early days, during the Indian wars, the home of Joseph Dudley, and on it was situated the famous old tavern that was a landmark in this section of the state. Mr. Healy during his best years was one of the active and public-spirited citizens of the town. He held at various times most of the local offices, including that of town clerk, and always rendered efficient service.

He was married November 29, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Polly (Nay) Brown, her parental ancestors being people of note in Revolutionary times. Joseph Brown won fame in the War for Independence, and John Brown, Mrs. Healy's father, served bravely in the War of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Healy were the parents of two children: George F. and Clarence O. The former, born December 23, 1862, is unmarried, and now has charge of the home farm. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, but has never cared to hold public office. Clarence O. Healy, born March 1, 1869, is also unmarried. He is engaged in the grocery and bakery business in Raymond.

Mrs. Healy is one of the oldest living residents in this county. She was present at the 100th anniversary celebration of the town, and on July 4, 1914, was one of the few present who took part in the celebration fifty years before. Although of advanced age, she is well preserved for her years, both mentally and physically, and can relate many interesting stories of earlier days in this locality.

HON. THOMAS HARDY SIMES, of Portsmouth, N. H., a prominent member of the Rockingham County bar, was born in this city

September 5, 1876, the youngest son of Nathan Parker and Mary I. Simes. The father, Nathan P. Simes, was the second son and third child of Stephen Hardy and Ann Elizabeth (Yeaton) Simes, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 1, 1833. When a youth he sailed before the mast in the ship "Gento" in command of Captain William Parker. After serving his apprenticeship he advanced in time to be master of the ship "Emily Farnum," owned by William Jones & Son, of Portsmouth, and he continued in command of that vessel until after the Civil war. He was afterwards master of the British ship "Black Wall," in the cotton trade, and during his life he circumnavigated the entire world. In 1875 he retired from active service. His death took place in Portsmouth, N. H., October 23, 1888, when he was 55 years old. He married I. Turner, daughter of William D. Turner, of London and Liverpool, England. Their children were: William Parker, Frank Turner, Harold Lancaster, Alice Parker and Thomas Hardy.

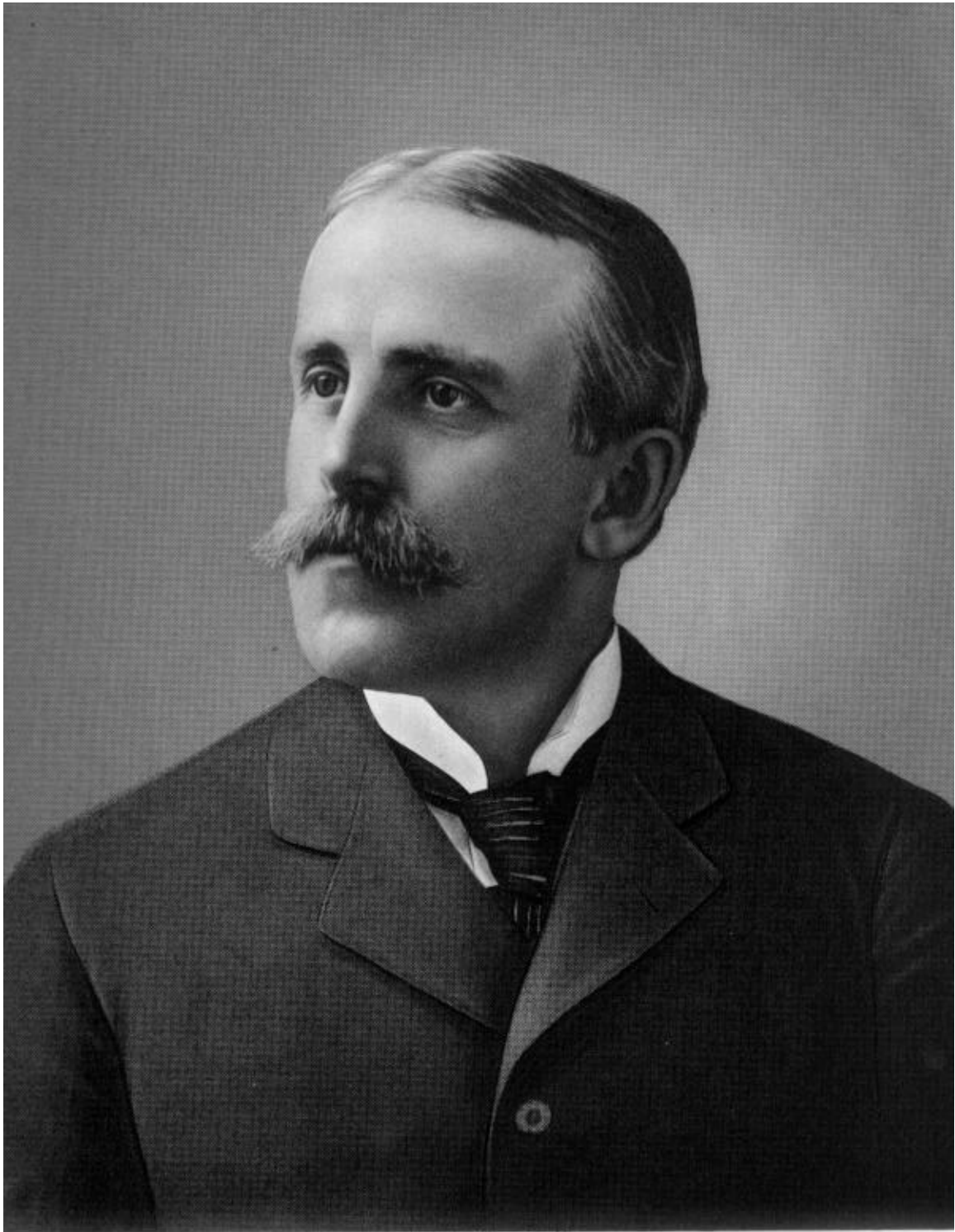
Thomas Hardy Simes began his education in a private school in Portsmouth. He was educated for the bar at the University of Virginia. Returning to Portsmouth in 1897, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1898, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law in this city. He was appointed justice of the municipal court in 1905, which position he held with distinction until the year 1913. He is a member of the Federal Fire Society of Portsmouth.

Judge Simes married June 5, 1905, Catherine Murat Tayloe, daughter of General George E. Tayloe, of the Confederate States Army. He has one son, Stephen Hardy Simes, born May 11, 1907, and one daughter, Margaret Tayloe Simes, born January 24, 1909.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, whose death in 1905 deprived Exeter of one of its prominent business men and also one of its most esteemed citizens, was born in Somersworth, N. H., December 31, 1857. His parents were Hervey and Eliza Jane (Hanson) Kent, the former of whom was, at the time of his decease, president of the Exeter Manufacturing Company. They were members of the Phillips Congregational Church of Exeter. Their children were Emma Jane, Cora Lillie and George Edward.

George Edward Kent was given a good schooling and graduated from the School of Technology at Worcester, Mass. He then entered into the cotton manufacturing industry, which he followed for the rest of his life. In 1897 he was proprietor of the Pittsfield Mills at Pittsfield, N. H. Subsequently he became general manager of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, and still later was agent and treasurer of this company, which position he held at the time of his death. Domestic in his tastes, Mr. Kent took no part in public life, taking active interest in politics only to the extent of casting his vote. He was a member of the Congregational church, taking a keen interest in its good work, and those who knew him best were his warmest friends.

In 1884, on June 10th, Mr. Kent was united in marriage with Miss Addie C. Gale, who was born in Concord, N. H., a daughter of Henry C. and Martha A. (Hayward) Gale. She was the only child of her parents, who were both natives of Concord, where her father was in business as a hotel proprietor. Mr. and Mrs. Kent became the parents of four children, namely: Margaret, Robert, who married Betty Read, Hervey and Richard. All the members of the family are affiliated religiously with the Phillips Congregational Church. Honest, cultivated and refined, they stand high in the estimation of their fellow townsmen.



Long, Day & Co. Portland, Me. 1895

Geo E. Kurb

FRANK HERBERT BARKER, a general farmer and dairyman, owning about 110 acres of land in the town of Stratham, was born on his present farm October 16, 1873, a son of Levi and Hannah (Jewell) Barker. He was educated in the common schools and then took up farming on the homestead, of which he is now the owner, having bought out the other heirs. He ships his milk to Salem, Mass., and is now starting to keep some Holstein cattle. A Republican in politics, he has served the town as supervisor for a number of years.

Mr. Barker married Laura Snell, who was born in Morganville, Nova Scotia, daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Harris) Snell. Her parents now reside here, the father being a farm hand. Their children are: Edith, wife of George Pinkney; Archie; Laura, now Mrs. F. H. Barker; Lloyd K., and Susan, who is the wife of John King. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have four children: Nelson E., Carmon L., Chester H. and Levi H. The family attend the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Barker is a deacon, being also assistant superintendent in the Sunday school.

CLARENCE E. GOWEN, owner and proprietor of the old Robert Norton farm in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., where he is engaged in general farming and truck gardening, was born in Stratham, N. H., October 8, 1878, a son of George and Mary (Smith) Gowen. His parents were both born in West Newbury, Mass., but now reside in Stratham, N. H., where George Gowen is engaged in business as a market gardener. They have had a large family, numbering eleven children, namely: Mary, Grace, Helen, Clarence E., Ralph, Bertha, Arthur, Howard, Benjamin, Phillip and Shirley.

Clarence E. Gowen acquired his education in the common schools, which he attended until reaching the age of fifteen years. He then began work on his father's farm, assisting the latter until 1910, at which time he purchased his present place and began business life for himself. This farm, known as the Robert Norton farm, contains seventy-five acres and is a good piece of agricultural property. Mr. Gowen employs two hands. In politics he is a Republican but uses judgment in casting his vote, reserving the right to disregard party lines should occasion demand.

Mr. Gowen was married in January, 1906, to Miss Lottie Smart, who was born in Stratham, N. H., a daughter of Joseph and Georgiana (Ham) Smart. Mrs. Gowen's father was formerly a butcher by occupation, but is now engaged in farming. He and his wife had two children—Lottie, who is now Mrs. Gowen, and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Gowen are the parents of two children—Elizabeth and Joseph. The family attend the Congregational Church and Mr. Gowen is a member of the local Grange. Industrious and thrifty, he is meeting with success and is regarded by his neighbors as a substantial and reliable citizen.

BENJAMIN S. HOYT, who is engaged in general farming on a tract of seventy acres of land in the town of Newington, was born in this town, June 24, 1851, a son of James and Lydia (Smith) Hoyt. The father and mother, both now deceased, were natives respectively of Newington and York, Me. The former in his younger days was a school teacher and later engaged in farming. As an educator he was very successful. Their children were Israel; Coriline; Mrs. Valentine Coleman; James A.; Simes, deceased; Florence; and Benjamin S.

Benjamin S. Hoyt acquired his education in the common schools, after which he went to Boston, where he learned the trade of carpentering, which he followed there for about six years. He then settled on his present farm in Newington, which he is operating with profitable results. A Republican in politics, he has served as selectman and town clerk. Mr. Hoyt was married in 1888 to Edith Googins, of Hiram, Me., a daughter of Elbion K. P. and Ruth (Bensley) Googins. Her father was in early life a sea-faring man and later a farmer. There were three children in the Googins family, Fred C., Mary, wife of John Eaton, and Edith.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are the parents of one son, Simes Thurston Hoyt, who is now in Honolulu, where he went as a school teacher. He was educated at the Portsmouth high school, subsequently attending the agricultural college at Durham, N. H., for four years. He was appointed in the normal school at Honolulu and for the last year has been its superintendent. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are members of the Unitarian Church and the former belongs to the Grange. He is a progressive citizen, keeping well posted on current events, and takes a keen interest in the development and prosperity of the town and county.

JOHN H. NOYES, a very prominent citizen of Plaistow, N. H., where he is engaged in the insurance business, also spends much of his time in Washington, D. C., in the interests of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which body he serves in the capacity of Chairman of the National Legislative Committee. He was born in Plaistow, N. H., November 11, 1855, and is a son of John and Arinamah (Sleeper) Noyes, and a grandson of John Noyes, a native of Old Town, Mass.

John Noyes, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Penbrook, N. H., and for several years was in the shoe business in Haverhill, prior to taking up farming on what has since been known as the old home place in Plaistow. He and his wife were parents of five children: John H., Mary E., Susan F., Anna L., and Inez J.

John H. Noyes was educated primarily in the public schools and in Andover Academy. He then went to Haverhill, Mass., and kept books for a number of years, after which he came to Plaistow and pursued the study of law. In 1880 he was appointed trial justice, and in 1904 was appointed judge of the police court. He filled the latter office until it was abolished under the new law, and proved himself a very efficient public official, having the support and approval of his fellow citizens in a large measure. During the past four years he has been in Washington, D. C., a great portion of the time in the interest of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Prior to becoming chairman of the National Legislative Committee, with charge of all the legislation pertaining to that body in the United States, he served the order as secretary. He is in the insurance business in Plaistow, and has always identified himself with the best interests of the town. He served as tax collector for twelve years, and was chairman of the school board for four years, during which time the new school building was erected largely through his efforts. He was also instrumental in getting the electric road through Plaistow. In politics he is an ardent Republican and for a period of fifteen years was chairman of the town Republican committee.

In 1883 Mr. Noyes was married to Grace Sargent, who died in 1884, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Clara G. Irish, of Rochester, N. H. In 1894 he formed a second union with Miss Helen G. Walker of Boston, by whom he had two children: John W., born March 6, 1896, and Gertrude B., born March 18, 1902. Mrs. Noyes passed from this life in 1902. Mr. Noyes in 1904 married Miss Sarah H. Mason of Boston, Mass. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Patrons of Husbandry, for six years being deputy of the State Grange.

DANIEL W. BADGER, owner of one hundred acres of good agricultural land in the town of Portsmouth, which he devotes to general farming and dairying, is also a man who has made his mark in public life. He was born in the city of Portsmouth, N. H., August 18, 1865, a son of David D. and Nancy S. (Campbell) Badger. He was educated in the Portsmouth and Newington schools and in early manhood engaged in dairy farming in the town of Newington. He was successful in business and also speedily gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, who honored him with the various offices within their gift, those of selectman, member of the school board, town treasurer for nine years in succession and that of representative in the legislature of 1903. During the session of that year he distinguished himself by holding up and opposing a unanimous report of the railroad committee—the all-powerful committee at that time—and openly denouncing the domination of the railroad and corporation power in the legislative affairs of the state.

Six years ago Mr. Badger removed from Newington to Portsmouth, continuing his agricultural operations in both places. His interest in public affairs was no less active in the larger field and, in December, 1910, although less than two years an actual resident of the town, he was chosen mayor of the city. As mayor, he set his face firmly in the direction of honest government and a clean city, sustained by moral courage of a high order, which is his distinguishing characteristic. He made such a record for executive vigor during his term of service, which continued three years, that his administration became notable throughout New England.

He has been equally successful from a financial and business standpoint, having inaugurated on a large scale a system of permanent street improvements, and although large sums of money were expended on these improvements, yet the city's debt was materially reduced and a very substantial treasury balance existed at the end of his administrations. Politically opposed by a large majority in the city council, he made his influence felt in many directions, vetoing many measures with such substantial basis of reason that his vetoes were invariably sustained. He was reelected in 1911 by a great majority and again in December, 1912, by an overwhelming vote, being the first mayor of Portsmouth to be elected for a third term since 1881.

On January 2, 1913, Mr. Badger became a member of Governor Felker's executive council and during that year faithfully discharged the multifarious duties of the offices of mayor of Portsmouth and councilor from the first district and also for several months that of acting commissioner of agriculture, to which he was appointed pending the organization of the newly-created Department of Agriculture. He is

chairman of two important committees of the council, namely: Finance and State House.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Grange. In religion he is a Unitarian.

Mr. Badger was married in Newington, N. H., January 20, 1886, to Miss Edith M. Whidden. He and his wife have been the parents of ten children, of whom eight—two sons and six daughters—are now living, namely: Dora Stanwood, wife of Edward C. Shaw; Edith E., wife of H. K. Torrey; Florence L., wife of Oren M. Shaw; Ralph W., who is assisting his father on the farm; Phillips B., a student at the State College at Durham, N. H.; Carolyn W., Frances W. and Marjorie N. A successful business man and public-spirited citizen, he is in every sense one of the representative men of Rockingham County.

NATHANIEL G. MANSON, owner of the Manson farm of 300 acres, situated on the Bay Side Road, in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 11, 1842. His parents were Nathaniel G. and Hannah E. (Hemenway) Manson, both natives of Cambridge, in which place the Manson family has been settled since 1736. The father of our subject was a dealer in all kinds of iron and steel goods. Both parents were members of the Unitarian Church. They had four children, of whom two are now deceased. The survivors are Mrs. H. E. Hasseltine, of Cambridge, Mass., and Nathaniel G., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Nathaniel G. Manson, our direct subject, in his boyhood attended the common schools of Cambridge and afterwards was a pupil in a private school for several years. In 1862 he entered his father's office in which he learned the iron and steel business. He subsequently conducted business for himself in this line of industry for many years until 1898, at which time he retired after a successful business career. After his retirement he resided in Weston, Massachusetts, for some ten years, and then came to Greenland, of which town he has since been a resident. He has occupied his present farm, known as the old George Weeks farm, since April, 1909.

Mr. Manson was married in 1899 to Miss Olive Lunt, who was born in Biddeford, Me., a daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Sanborn) Lunt. Her father was born in Biddeford, Me., when it was a part of Massachusetts. He survived his first wife, the mother of Mrs. Manson, and subsequently married Isabelle Lowell. For a number of years he was superintendent for the Amoskeag corporation. Of his five children, all are now deceased except Mrs. Manson and another daughter, Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith. Mr. and Mrs. Manson attend the Unitarian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and is an up-to-date, enterprising citizen, taking an interest in everything calculated to advance the moral and material welfare of the county.

JOSEPH CILLEY, a well to do resident of the town of Nottingham, of which he is one of the selectmen, was born in Nottingham, N. H., November 21, 1878. His parents were Joseph N. and Mary (Butler) Cilley. His ancestry on the paternal side can be traced back 800 years. In the fifteenth century, or about 1442, the family name was spelled "Cilli," when Sigismund Cilli was emperor of Austria-Hungary. A few hundred years later we find



JOSEPH N. CILLEY

the name changed to "Cilley" by Gen. Joseph Cilley, who served with credit in the American Revolution. His grandson, Col. Joseph Cilley, won fame in the War of 1812-15, and their descendants have since retained the present form of the name.

On the maternal side, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, Gen. Henry Butler, took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, and his son, Sergeant Samuel A. Butler, in the War of 1812. Gen. Butler is buried in the family cemetery at Nottingham and his son Sergt. Samuel Butler in Vermont. Our subject's grandfather on the maternal side was Judge James H. Butler, of the Court of Common Pleas of Rockingham County.

Joseph N. Cilley, father of the present Joseph, was an attorney and farmer and was a very prominent citizen. He was president of the bank at New Market, this county, served as representative in the legislature for several terms, was for years an efficient member of the school board of his town, and at various times held other local offices, in all of which he served with credit to himself and benefit to the townspeople. He was born at Nottingham, February 15, 1835, and died October 1, 1900. His wife, Mary Butler Cilley, was born at Nottingham, N. H., November 21, 1844, and is still living, residing in Nottingham on the old Cilley homestead. They were the parents of two children—Joseph, the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth W. The latter, who was educated in the schools of Nottingham, at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., and Abbott's Academy at Andover, Mass., married Dr. Fred Fernald, and has six children—Elizabeth C., Josephine, Frederick L., Mary L., Joseph Nealy and John Thompson Fernald.

Joseph Cilley, the direct subject of this review, began his education in the local schools at the age of six years. When he was fourteen he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was a student for one year. He then entered Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass., where he was graduated after a three years' course of study, in 1898. He subsequently spent one year at Dartmouth College and two years at the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Durham, N. H. On his fathers' death in 1900 he returned home and took charge of the home farm, where he has resided ever since. He is a Republican in politics and has served efficiently for the last seven years in the office of selectman.

Mr. Cilley was married, December 22, 1909, to Miss Cassie M. Hall, daughter of Frank and Jane (Dame) Hall, of Nottingham. They are people of wealth and culture and move in the best society, having many friends among the prominent residents of Nottingham and adjacent towns. Mr. Cilley's mother, whom we have mentioned as still residing here, is also a lady of culture and strong mental faculties. She is now serving as regent of the Elsie Cilley Chapter of Nottingham, D. A. R., of which she was also the first treasurer, and her daughter, Mrs. Fernald, the first regent. Mrs. Cilley and her daughter are members of the Universalist church.

HON. CHARLES P. BERRY, formerly one of Portsmouth's best known and most popular citizens—a man well known not only in the political, business and social life of this city, but also of the cities of Lynn and Boston, Mass.—was born October 16, 1840, in Lynn, Mass.

His father, John W. Berry, was an esteemed resident of Lynn. He was a man of deep religious convictions, exemplifying in his daily life the teachings of the Congregational Church, of which he was a deacon for many years. Deacon Berry died in 1852 while yet in the prime

of manhood, leaving his widow, whose maiden name was Annie W. Gale, with six children, among them the subject of this sketch.

Charles P. Berry, the fourth child born to his parents, was but ten years old when he had the misfortune to be deprived of his father's care and guidance. As his older brother was naturally weak and delicate in health, upon him devolved the duty of helping his widowed mother support her little family. On this account he was obliged to leave the day school, where he had already made good progress in his studies, and complete his educational course in the evening schools. Making good use of his time in the latter, he acquired a practical knowledge of the various branches of learning there taught, and with his subsequent course of reading became a well informed man, well fitted for a business career. When but eleven years old this manly boy entered the shoe shop of his uncle, Charles P. Gale, and there obtained the rudiments of his extensive knowledge of the shoe and leather business. Two years later he began work for S. M. Bubier, who owned one of the largest shoe factories in Lynn, and while there Mr. Berry became thoroughly conversant with the various branches of shoe manufacturing. While yet in his minority he was offered the position of foreman of the cutting room in the large factory of Bancroft & Purinton, in the same city, and this he filled acceptably until his promotion to the office of superintendent of the factory.

In 1870 Mr. Berry resigned the place he had so long occupied to become vice-president and general manager of the Davis Shoe Company, which he managed successfully for some fifteen years. In 1885 he became associated in business with the Hon. Frank Jones, Charles A. Sinclair and Charles H. Mendum, and formed what is so extensively known throughout the country as the Portsmouth Shoe Company, of which for years he was one of the principal stockholders. Under his energetic and sagacious management the affairs of this corporation prospered, until it became one of the leading industries of the city, turning out more work in women's, misses' and children's footwear than any other factory in this country, and it is thought at times, in the world. When running at full capacity the factory produced 10,500 pairs of shoes per diem; and at no time was the output less than 6,000 pairs. Twelve hundred hands were employed and they were kept busy most of the year. Mr. Berry had the reputation among business men of being more thoroughly acquainted with the details of the different departments of his business than any other shoe manufacturer in the country, and his phenomenal success in this line was attributed solely to his natural capacity and his close attention to business.

A man of Mr. Berry's caliber, push and progressive spirit necessarily occupied a place of pre-eminence in any community. Being often called upon to aid in the guidance of civic affairs, he held many offices of trust, serving with distinction in each. As one of the leading members of the Democratic party, he was no unimportant factor in forwarding its interests. While a resident of his native city he served as alderman two years; and he occupied the same position in the municipal government of Portsmouth for two years. For two years he was mayor of this city and in 1890 he represented his district in the State Legislature, serving with credit to himself and to the honor and advantage of his constituents in each office.

He was also well known and influential in financial circles, being a director of one of the New Hampshire National banks of Portsmouth, N. H. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to *Golden Fleece Lodge, A. F. & A. M.*, of Lynn; to *Royal Arch Chapter, R. A. M.*, of Lynn, and to *DeMolay Commandery, K. T.*, of Boston. He was also a member of *Bay State Lodge, I. O. O. F.*, of Lynn, in which he held all of the chairs. He likewise belonged to the Boston Board of Trade. Religiously he was identified with the Congregational Church at Lynn, and he attended the church of the same denomination when residing in Portsmouth. Mr. Berry died June 30, 1907, his loss being mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom were numbered many prominent people, both in this county and elsewhere.

Mr. Berry was twice married; first to Sarah M. Bradley, of Lynn, now deceased. Twelve years after her death he married Miss Annie L. Church, daughter of Daniel Church, of Portsmouth. Of this happy union was born one child, a son, Frank J., who is now a resident of Toronto, Canada.

FRED P. HILL, who is of an old and well known family of Plaistow, is engaged in farming operations at his place, and in addition is treasurer of the New Humberland Silver Black Fox Company of Prince Edward Island. He was born in Sandown, N. H., December 16, 1867, and is a son of George W. and Lizzie L. (Smith) Hill. His grandfather, Samuel S. Hill, was a brick manufacturer in Plaistow and Haverhill, and for a time was a representative in the State Legislature.

George W. Hill, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bedford, N. H., and was a boy when his family moved with him to Plaistow. He was a mason by trade and also learned the shoe business. He was married to Lizzie L. Smith, and they had the following children: Mary A., born in February, 1865, who is the wife of Albert Clifton; Samuel, who died at the age of two years; and Fred P.

Fred P. Hill was but a child when his parents moved to Plaistow, N. H., from Sandown. He received an educational training in public and private schools, and then began work in the shoe business. He now is engaged in farming; and also in raising silver black foxes in Prince Edward Island. As above mentioned, he is treasurer of the North Humberland Silver Black Fox Company, which operates on an extensive scale. They sell foxes for from twelve thousand to twenty thousand dollars per pair, and receive from seven hundred to five thousand dollars for pelts. Mr. Hill has been active in the affairs of Plaistow, serving four years as selectman and tax collector, and as representative during the sessions of 1909 and 1911. In 1912 he was delegate to the constitutional convention.

In 1900 Mr. Hill was joined in marriage with Miss Nettie E. Lord, who died in 1906. Mr. Hill formed a second union with Miss Lucy Currier, daughter of George Currier, of Prince Edward Island. They have a comfortable home in Plaistow, and are surrounded by many friends.

ARTHUR D. WENTWORTH, proprietor of the National Hotel, and also of the Prescott Hotel, at Portsmouth, N. H., was born in

Massachusetts, January 16, 1865, a son of William A. and Orilla A. (Stickney) Wentworth. Both his parents were natives of this state, the mother coming from Troy. The father, William A. Wentworth, was engaged in the hotel business in Portsmouth. They had three children: Anna B., wife of Alman R. Reed; Nora H., wife of George W. Armstrong, and Arthur D., subject of this sketch.

Arthur D. Wentworth acquired his education in the common schools. He began industrial life as cutter in a shoe factory, but for the last fifteen years has been in the hotel and restaurant business, for the last eight years being located in Portsmouth, during all of which time he has been proprietor of the Prescott House. He has conducted the National Hotel for one year only. He belongs to the Masonic order; also to the Elks and the L. O. O. M. Mr. Wentworth married Clara Lowell of Farmington, N. H., daughter of Nathan and Malissa J. (Richards) Lowell. He and his wife have two daughters: Clara D., who is the wife of Fred H. Martin, and Mildred B.

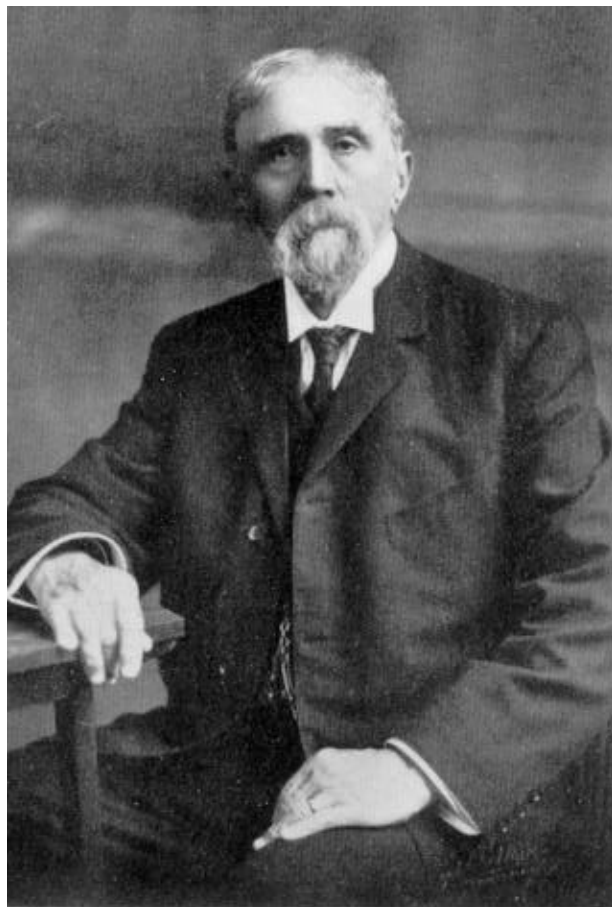
FRANKLIN A. BRACKETT, chief of police of the town of New Market, N. H., was born in this town December 23, 1849, a son of David and Elizabeth E. (Francis) Brackett. In his boyhood he attended the public schools for awhile, but at the early age of twelve years went to Manchester to work in the mills, remaining there until September 17, 1864, at which time, although not yet fifteen years of age, he enlisted for service in the Civil war and went to the front. He was discharged June 15, 1865, and returned to New Market. He then entered upon a sea-faring life, being engaged in the fishing industry for three years. At the end of that time, in August, 1868, he married Sarah F. Plummer, and settled down to work in the mill, in which he remained for 35 years. He was appointed chief of police five years ago, having also served as chief of the fire department for three years. On March 15, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Head as captain of Company G, First Regiment, N. H. N. G.

Capt. Brackett and wife are the parents of three children: Herbert A., born 1870; Carl F., 1874, and Alice E., 1875. The two sons are married and reside in New Market, while the daughter, Alice, lives in Lawrence, Mass. Capt. Brackett belongs to Rising Star Lodge, No. 47, A. F. & A. M.; Swamscott Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; George A., Gay Post, G. A. R., of which he is commander, and to John J. Hanson Camp, No. 30, Sons of Veterans. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife occupy a comfortable home in the northern part of the town. Since entering upon the duties of his present position, Capt. Brackett has rendered the town efficient service and made a good record for himself, while benefiting his fellow citizens, among whom he is very popular.

GEORGE G. L. REMICK, who is a resident of Exeter, N. H., being connected with the Exeter Brass Works as tool maker, is a native of Kittery, Me., and son of Jacob Remick by his wife, Octavia, whose family name was Mills. The father was a carpenter by occupation, and he and his wife are both now deceased. Their children were Christopher, George G. L., and Lucy, who is now the wife of Herman Paul, of Kittery, Me.



HARRY L. BEACHAM



RICHARD H. BEACHAM

After attending the schools of Kittery and a private school at Portsmouth, N. H., George G. L. Remick enlisted in the navy, where he was employed for some time as third assistant engineer. In 1877 he came to Exeter, where he has since followed his present occupation. A master craftsman, he holds a good position and has the confidence of his employers. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Exeter. Mr. Remick was married in 1876 to Miss Anna Leavitt, who was born in Exeter, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Robinson) Leavitt. Mrs. Remick's father, who came from North Hampton, was a box manufacturer. He died at the early age of thirty-one years; his widow was a native of Stratham, N. H. Mrs. Remick was the only child of this marriage. The family were members of the First Congregational Church of Exeter. Mr. and Mrs. Remick have a daughter, Mildred Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Charles Hayes, connected with C. H. Hayes Corporation, manufacturers of boxes, of Haverhill, Mass. They have a daughter, Elizabeth Wilhelmina. Our subject and wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Exeter.

HARRY L. BEACHAM, born November 9, 1861, in Tuftborough, Carroll County, N. H., died in Portsmouth, N. H., March 2, 1913. He was one of Portsmouth's best known and most successful business men. He was a son of Richard H. and Maria (Stoddard) Beacham, and accompanied his parents to Portsmouth, N. H., when five years of age. He attended the Portsmouth graded and high schools and Smith's Academy. When in his eighteenth year he west west and for two years conducted a sheep ranch in Colorado, then returned to Portsmouth and entered into partnership with his father in the livery stable business, forming the firm of R. H. Beacham & Son. This firm conducted the finest and one of the most elaborate stables in New England until August 15, 1912, when they sold out. For about seven years prior to his death, Harry L. Beacham devoted his energies almost exclusively to the automobile end of the business, they having leased from the Granite State Fire Insurance Company the building on Fleet street, between Congress and State streets, Portsmouth, and in that building they conducted the only fire-proof garage in the city. This garage was recognized as one of the finest and most up to date garages in New England and was conducted by Mr. Beacham on as fine a scale as the Beachams had previously conducted the livery stables.

Harry L. Beacham was married March 31, 1902, to Miss Blanche S. Lamprey of Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of the late Charles C. Lamprey and Mrs. Sarah (Brown) Lamprey. Mr. and Mrs. Beacham had one son, Harold Richard, now a student in the Portsmouth public schools. Mr. Beacham was a Mason, being a Knight Templar and a "Shriner." Mrs. Beacham and son reside in their beautiful home on Lincoln avenue, Portsmouth.

FRANK J. DEARBORN, who cultivates twenty-eight acres of land in the town of Greenland, where he is engaged in truck farming, was born in this town, October 5, 1877, a son of Charles R. and Rhoda (Marden) Dearborn. The father, who was also a truck gardener, died December 14, 1892. He was politically a Democrat and served the town as supervisor. His wife survives him and resides in Greenland

with our subject. They were members of the Congregational Church. Of their ten children there are eight survivors, namely: Earl H., Annie C., wife of Fred Carr, Lila J., wife of Albert Cottrrell, Alice B., wife of William Austin, Bernice A., Susan, wife of Frank Merritt, Leroy and Frank J.

Frank J. Dearborn acquired his education in the common schools, which he attended until about fifteen years of age. At that time his father died and he was thus kept on the home farm, which he is now cultivating as above described with marked success. A Democrat in politics, he has served as road agent and is a member of the Grange. He is an enterprising and industrious citizen, taking an active and useful interest in public affairs. He and the members of the family attend the Congregational Church.

ARTHUR D. STOCKELL, proprietor of the Raymond Steam Laundry, at Raymond, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Exeter, this county, May 1, 1887. His parents were George L. and Alberta (Carroll) Stockell. The father, a native of Portsmouth, was formerly postmaster at Exeter, but is now living retired at Bedford, Mass. He saw service in the Civil war, enlisting at Boston; several of his ancestors fought in the War of the Revolution. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Carroll of Exeter. She is now deceased. They had a large family of ten children, of whom Arthur D. was the second in order of birth.

Arthur D. Stockell was educated chiefly by his mother, who, before her marriage had been a teacher. At the age of seventeen years he secured work as a carpenter, receiving twelve and a half cents per hour for the first year. He later found employment as millwright at Epping, where he remained until twenty years old. He then came to Raymond and was with the C. W. Prescott Grocery Company for three years. Having saved his earnings and wishing to engage in business for himself, he was advised to start a steam laundry, as there was a good demand for one in this section. In November, 1911, he started the Raymond Steam Laundry, and in March, 1913, was burned out. He then moved to his present location, which is on the Deerfield Road, and occupies a building 60x40 feet ground dimensions. It is furnished with the best modern machinery and is now doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. Stockell's wagons call for and deliver laundry goods not only in Raymond, but also in Deerfield, Nottingham, Epping, Tremont, Brentwood and Candia. The machinery used consists of an extractor, collar starcher, mangle, combination shirt and collar ironer and Tyler hurricane dry room, and all in all, he has an up-to-date laundry.

Mr. Stockell was married at the early age of seventeen years to Miss Ethel M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hartford, of Tremont, N. H. They had three children, all of whom, however, died in infancy. The mother, too, passed away in 1911. Mr. Stockell is a Democrat in politics, but has been too busy to take any active part in public affairs. He is not, at this writing, a member of any clubs or secret societies, but is expecting soon to join the Odd Fellows. A busy and prosperous citizen, he is widely known and highly esteemed.

FRED L. SHAW, owner and proprietor of a farm of 72 acres of land on the Portsmouth and Exeter road, in the town of Greenland,

Rockingham County, N. H., and who also conducts a thriving creamery, was born in Strafford, N. H., June 12, 1865. His parents were Gilbert and Mary (Foss) Shaw, the father a farmer and cattle and horse dealer. Both are now deceased. Their children were: Fred L.; Effie, wife of Eugene Watson; Lena B., wife of Allison Morrison; Cecil C.; Gilbert F., and Frank H.

Fred L. Shaw was educated in the common schools and at Austin Academy. He then began helping his father on the farm and was connected with him in the cattle business, making many trips to New York City in buying for his father. He married, in 1888, Miss Ethel B. Parshley, who was born in Strafford County, N. H., a daughter of Sanborn and Rufina (Smith) Parshley, agricultural people of that county, whose other children were Mary L., wife of Charles Hall, Henry G., Ina H., wife of Lewis D. Hill; Lulu B., wife of Harry Gray; and Walter T.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are the parents of three children: Minot R., who is engaged in helping his father on the farm; Mary A., and Roland P. The family belong to the Congregational Church at North Hampton. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Grange, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Maccabees. In addition to general farming and dairying, he deals in Jersey and Guernsey cattle, and is meeting with good success in his business dealings.

LOUIS C. BEANE, a farmer and dairyman, owning 180 acres of land in the town of Newington, was born in this town, September 18, 1871, a son of Henry and Margaret (Newhall) Beane. The father of our subject, who came from Milton, Mass., was a farmer, and was a son of Ruel Beane. He died in 1900, at the time of his death being superintendent of the Rockingham County farm. His wife, who was a native of Washington, Me., is still living and resides in Newington. Their children were: Sarah, wife of Charles Hayes, of Portsmouth, a farmer; Jessie, residing at home with her mother; Louis C., the subject of this sketch; Abbie, wife of R. C. Margeson, a furniture dealer of Portsmouth; Norman H.; Anne L., librarian of the Newington Library, who resides at home; Margaret, wife of Lewis Harrison of Newington; and Katherine, a teacher in the Portsmouth high school.

Louis C. Beane was educated in the common schools and began working on the farm at an early age. He came to his present farm about six years ago and is here engaged in general farming and dairying. He has about sixty head of Holstein cattle and sends about 450 quarts of milk daily to the Portsmouth market. He employs from six to eight hands, and in addition to operating his own farm of 180 acres, also works the homestead on which his mother lives, which consists of seventy acres. At times he has also done more or less lumbering. Energetic and enterprising, he has prospered and is now regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of Newington.

Mr. Beane was married August 18, 1897, to Abbie A. Rollins, who was born in Newington, a daughter of William and Emma (Smith) Rollins, who were also agricultural people. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Doris, Norman, Randolph and Paul. Mr. Beane is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in local affairs. He has served efficiently as selectman, as a member of the school board

and as representative to the general court. He is affiliated fraternally with the Masons, having advanced as far as the Commandery, and with Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his family attend the Congregational Church.

HON. L. WALLACE HALL, judge of the District Court at Salem, N. H., has attained a high degree of success in the practice of his profession and maintains offices, both in Salem, N. H., and Boston, Mass. He was born in Boston, September 7, 1874, and is a son of Prescott Coburn and Mary Ann (Macurdy) Hall.

Prescott Coburn Hall, eldest child of Alvah and Nancy (Coburn) Hall, was born in Salem, N. H., March 16, 1834, and died June 9, 1906. He was educated in the common schools and at Tilton Seminary. At eighteen years of age he took a place as clerk in a store at Haverhill, Mass., where he was employed for five years. Returning to Salem Depot, he began manufacturing boots and shoes in limited quantities, in 1856, but with the success that attended his efforts he was soon operating on a largely extended scale. At the time of his retirement, he owned and operated four different factories, located respectively at Salem, Natick, Lynn and Topsfield, and employed fifteen hundred hands. In business matters Mr. Hall was alert and far-sighted, always giving his personal attention to every detail. He was a Jacksonian Democrat and represented Salem in the Legislature one term. He did much toward building up Salem Depot. No worthy proposition for the benefit of church or social interests went unaided if aid was desired of him. In 1881 he sold his business to his sons, who conducted it until 1886. They also conducted a wholesale store in Boston from 1886 until 1899. Mr. Hall married November 30, 1859, Mary Ann Macurdy, who was born in Dunbarton, December 24, 1838, and was a daughter of Daniel and Betsy C. (Alexander) Macurdy. Four sons were the issue of this union: Clarence Prescott, Arthur Coburn, Clifton Senter and L. Wallace Hall.

Clarence Prescott Hall was born at Salem Depot, December 19, 1861, was educated in the public schools of Boston, and Bryant and Stratton Business College. He traveled in the interest of the business establishment by his father and was stock buyer for the firm.

Arthur Coburn Hall was born February 28, 1863, and received his education in Boston public schools and Bryant and Stratton's Business College. He had charge of the office and of the financial affairs of the factory and store. He was married June 14, 1883, to Lucretia Esther Ward, and they have had two children: Marion, born August 20, 1894, and Ralph Macurdy who died young.

Clifton Senter Hall was born April 22, 1870, and also received his educational training in Boston public schools and Bryant and Stratton's Business College. He now is a salesman for the John Carter Co., wholesale paper jobbers at Boston, and is a stockholder in the company. He married in October, 1905, Miss Elizabeth T. Carter, who was born in Portland, Me., October 28, 1883.

L. Wallace Hall, after completing a course in the public schools of Boston, attended Boston University, from which institution he received the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1898 he entered upon the practice of law in Boston, and now has offices in both that city and in Salem.



W. Burt Johnson

He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts and in New Hampshire. In 1913 he was appointed judge of the District Court, an office he has filled with great efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of the people as a whole.

In 1907 Judge Hall was married to Miss Mabel G. Fisher and they have one son, Prescott Wallace Hall, born in Somerville, February 13, 1911. Fraternally he is a member of Spicket Lodge, No. 85, A. F. & A. M., and Bell Chapter, R. A. M. In politics he has steadfastly adhered to the principles of Democracy, and is now member of the Democratic State Committee and chairman of the Town Committee. In 1912 Judge Hall was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention at Concord, N. H., over great odds.

W. BURT FOLSOM, treasurer and general manager of the Exeter Brass Works, Exeter, N. H., was born in this city March 25, 1864, a son of Eben and Hannah S. (Bagley) Folsom. Eben Folsom was born in Exeter, N. H., in October, 1828, a son of Josiah Folsom. Eben Folsom was married in 1862 to Hannah S. Bagley, a native of Salisbury Point, Mass., the subject of this sketch being their only child. A republican in politics, he represented the town of Exeter in the legislature and also served in local offices, showing ability and trustworthiness in every position.

W. Burt Folsom was educated in the public schools and at Phillips Exeter Academy, being graduated from the latter institution. He learned the trade of machinist at South New Market, and subsequently worked as a journeyman until 1865. He then went into business for himself, establishing a small foundry in Exeter, which was the germ from which has sprung the concern known as the Exeter Brass Works. Associated with him in this enterprise was Joseph F. Wiggin, and later Josiah J. Folsom, his brother, the firm name being Eben Folsom & Co. In 1892 the concern was incorporated under its present title. The officers of the company are W. H. Folsom, president; W. Burt Folsom, treasurer and general manager. The product of the factory consists of a complete line of brass goods for use in water, steam, gas and electrical fittings. They also manufacture high and low pressure ball cocks, tank valves and trimmings.

W. Burt Folsom was educated in the common and high schools of Exeter, graduating from the high school in 1880, subsequent to which he took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Boston. He then entered the factory with which he has since been continuously connected. A practical and conservative business man, but at the same time progressive, he has contributed his full share towards the prosperity of the concern. A Mason, he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Exeter, the Commandery at Portsmouth, and the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Vesper Country Club of Lowell, Mass., and the Exeter Gun Club. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Folsom was married, June 6, 1895, to Miss Elizabeth F. Knowles, who was born in Augusta, Me., a daughter of William M. and Isabelle (Miller) Knowles. Mrs. Folsom's parents were natives of Maine, her father being a prosperous farmer. Their other children were Merton E. and Mrs. Carrie Greenus. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom are members of the Unitarian church.

CHARLES W. CHANNELL, owner of a tract of forty acres of land on the Portsmouth and Exeter road, known as the Greenland farm.

or the old John Tabor farm, was born in New Market, on New Market Neck, this county, June 27th, 1846, a son of Lewis W. and Elmyra S. (Smith) Channell, his parents both being natives of Rockingham County. Lewis W. Channell spent his boyhood days in Canada, but when a young man came here and learned the carpenter's trade, subsequently following it for most of his life, in connection with farming. He and his wife are both deceased and are buried in the old cemetery at Greenland, N. H. They belonged to the Methodist Church, and in politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. Their children were: Belinda, widow of Nathaniel Wiggin, of Greenland, now deceased; John H., and Charles W., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Charles W. Channell began his education in the common schools and attended the high school for a short time. He began industrial life in a general store where they also manufactured sale coats, remaining thus occupied for about seven years. He then worked for several years in a men's furnishing store. Having purchased a farm in Greenland he finally quit the store and went to truck gardening, and has since then been engaged in farming. For several years he was manager of his present farm for his brother-in-law. When he first purchased it, it contained fifty acres, but he has since laid out ten acres of it in lots, in a subdivision known as Farm Heights, the platting being done by Leavitt & Woodworth of Boston. On the remaining part of his farm he does some truck gardening and raises apples, in addition to general farming. He is a Republican in politics and served as justice of the peace for several years.

Mr. Channell was married in 1872 to Harriet Augusta Marden, a native of Portsmouth and daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Marden, the father being a carpenter. Both her parents died years ago. Their other children were Daniel W., Mary Elizabeth and James. Mr. and Mrs. Channell are members of the Methodist Church. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Abraham Channell.

ARTHUR H. JEWELL, who resides upon his farm of one hundred acres in the town of Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H., comes of an old and well known family of this section. He was born in Stratham, July 22, 1880, and is a son of Asa E. and Josephine (Wiggin) Jewell.

Asa E. Jewell was a well known resident of Stratham, where in early life he followed carpentering. He later took up farming, which he followed until his death in 1906. Mrs. Jewell survives him and resides in Stratham. They had the following children: Arthur H., subject of this record; Ralph L.; Cora R., wife of Bowman Ellis, and Charles E.

Arthur H. Jewell attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age and continued to work on the home farm until his marriage. His farm consists of one hundred acres and he follows general farming and dairying, shipping milk to Boston. He is a successful business man and is deeply interested in the welfare of the community. He is a Republican in politics, but is inclined to be independent, putting the good of the general public before party success. He has been one of the selectmen of the town of Stratham for the past two years, and is an efficient officer.

Mr. Jewell was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy Thompson, who was born in Stratham and is a daughter of Lorin and Isabelle Thompson. She is one of eight daughters being born to her parents, namely: Charlotte, Effie, Dorothy, Carrie, Isabelle, Edith, Maude and Nellie. Fraternally Mr. Jewell is a member of the Grange and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

IRVIN FOLSOM, one of the leading farmers of the town of Raymond, was born in this town, April 14, 1841, a son of Gilman and Betsey (Norris) Folsom. He comes of an old New England family, his first progenitors in this country coming from England at an early day and settling in Chester, N. H. His maternal ancestors were also English, and some of them—the Norrises—served with credit in the War of 1812.

Irvin Folsom acquired a practical education in his youth, and has spent his life up to the present time as a farmer, having a large farm which demands his constant attention. He is a Republican in politics, but has had little time to devote to public affairs. He has, however, served creditably as town clerk and selectman, and also as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows, and has held all the chairs in the lodges to which he belongs.

Mr. Folsom married Mary E. Helson, who was born at Chester, Rockingham County, N. H., September 4, 1845; she died in November, 1897, having been the mother of four children, as follows: Maude E., who is the wife of George Folsom, a merchant and postmaster of West Epping; Nellie A., born in Raymond and educated here, who is proprietor of the New Raymond House, the leading hotel in the town; Frank, who died in infancy; and Frank (2d), who married May Malone and has a daughter, Ruby Valmar Folsom, born June 9, 1906. Miss Nellie A. Folsom is an active member of the Rebekahs. During the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the town of Raymond, July 4, 1914, the governor of the state, Hon. Samuel Felker and his staff, and about 100 others, were guests of the New Raymond House.

FRED L. JEWELL, a general farmer and dairyman, owning two farms, each of 150 acres, in the town of Stratham, was born on the farm on which he now resides, June 4, 1866, son of William and Hannah (Ladd) Jewell. The father, who was a farmer and teamster, is now deceased. His wife resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. Their children were: Mary, now deceased, who married first Frank Berry, and secondly Frank Jenness; Fred L., Everett and Henry.

Fred L. Jewell was educated in the common schools, after which he took charge of the homestead farm for his mother and has resided on it ever since. As above stated, he owns not only this but another good farm of the same size, shipping his milk to Salem, Mass. A Republican in politics, he has served as road agent and as a member of the school board. He married Mary Roby, who was born in this town, daughter of William and Harriett (Hodgdon) Roby, her father being a gardener and farmer. Both her parents are now deceased. Their children were: Martha; Nellie, deceased, who was the wife of Horace Ordway; Hattie, deceased; Mary, who is now Mrs. Jewell; Herbert;

Alice, deceased, who was the wife of Fred Wiggin; Josephine, wife of Henry Jewell; James T. and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell have three children: Marion, Roby and Wilbur. The family attend the Christian Church. They are well-to-do people and have many friends in this section.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WEBSTER, one of the older residents of Portsmouth, who has acquired a competence in the building trade, was born in Epsom, N. H., September 7, 1824, the third son and sixth child of Richard and Mary (or Polly) (Philbrick) Webster. He received his primary education in the schools of that town and was also a student at Pembroke and in Rye. At the age of seventeen years he came to Portsmouth and was employed by Benjamin Norton as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He was a ship joiner for several years and since then has been engaged in building operations in this city. Through industry and perseverance, coupled with ability and upright business methods, he has been prosperous down to the present time. His operations have included the erection of some notable buildings, including the Kearsarge House and the Cabot street schoolhouse; also the remodeling of three churches and the building of many residences. He is a large property owner in Portsmouth and in the year 1913 alone he paid some \$3,500 in taxes.

Mr. Webster partakes of the characteristics for which his long line of ancestry has been noted and is a progressive and useful citizen of his home town, taking a great interest in local affairs and public improvements. He has been frequently called upon to serve in official positions and has been ward clerk and assessor. In politics he is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. Although now in his ninetieth year he is still hale and hearty and does not use eye-glasses. His life has been spent in active work since he was a lad and he has continued in the harness down to the present time. In addition to his regular business interests he is a director in the Portsmouth Trust & Guarantee Company of Portsmouth. He attends the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Webster was married January 2, 1849, to Sarah A. Senter, who died April 23, 1913. They had two children—Merrit V. and Stella C. Webster. Mr. Webster has four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

LUTHER DANA PEASLEE, in former years one of the most prominent citizens of the town of Kingston, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town August 12, 1810, and died February 24, 1905. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Secomb) Peaslee, and he was a grandson of Major Jacob Peaslee, of Highland Scotch ancestry, who kept the old tavern, four miles from Kingston Plains, in what is now South Kingston, from 1776 to 1830, dying about the year last mentioned, at the age of eighty-eight. Major Jacob Peaslee was twice married; first to Martha Chellis, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, all of whom settled in Kingston. Of these, John married Hannah Peaslee of Newton and had two children. Moses died at the age of thirty-eight years. Lydia married Samuel Spofford and reared



HENRY A. RING

a family of four children, of whom Mrs. Dr. Bassett was one. Martha married a Mr. Eastman and had a son, Jacob P. Eastman, who was prominently identified with railroad construction work in various parts of the United States. Hannah married Jonathan Bartlett and now resides on the old Major Peaslee homestead. Major Peaslee married for his second wife a Mrs. Clement, of which union, however, there were no children. Major Peaslee was a very wealthy man, owning large tracts of land, together with saw and grist mills, and giving employment to a large number of men. In personal appearance and general traits of character he is said to have strongly resembled President Andrew Jackson, and, as was natural to a man of such force of character, he stood at the head and front in all matters of public interest in the town of Kingston. He also represented Kingston in the state legislature.

Luther Dana Peaslee passed his childhood on the home farm. His education was acquired chiefly in academies at Atkinson, N. H., and Haverhill, Mass. After completing his studies he taught school for two terms, and then, not liking farm work, he went, about 1833, with Gideon Webster to Holly, N. Y., where he engaged in mercantile business, the firm being known as Webster & Peaslee. Returning to Kingston in 1840, he established himself in the same business here, and for over forty years subsequently was one of the leading merchants of the town. He also had other important business interests, being largely interested in farming, lumbering and real estate in New Hampshire, Iowa and Wisconsin. For years he was a trustee of Kingston Academy. A successful business man, and a public-spirited citizen, taking a personal interest in whatever concerned the welfare of the community in which he lived, he was highly esteemed, and when at last he passed away from life's scenes, his loss was felt in a deep, personal sense by all who had come within the wide circle of his acquaintance.

Mr. Peaslee was first married November 1, 1846, to Charlotte F. Sanborn, a daughter of Jacob H. and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Sanborn of Kingston, N. H. Her married life was brief, for she died May 13, 1848, having been the mother of one child, who died in infancy. Her mother, Mrs. Sanborn, survived her many years, dying in Beloit, Wis., May 11, 1882, at the age of ninety-six years and six months. Mr. Peaslee married for his second wife, Mary S. Clark, a daughter of Col. Nathaniel Haven Clark, of Plaistow, N. H. The children of this union were Grace B., Charlotte F., Caroline E. and Mary Clark, the last mentioned of whom died at the age of six years. Grace B., born November 19, 1866, is the wife of William H. Johnson, of Haverhill, Mass., and has a daughter, Katherine. Mr. Johnson is a business man and treasurer of the Cushnoc Paper Company, with mills at Augusta, Me. Caroline E., born November 5, 1869, married Frederick E. Wood. She died March 27, 1904, leaving a daughter, Charlotte. Charlotte F. was born April 18, 1868. Mr. Wood married the latter June 19, 1906. Their summer home is in Kingston, but Mr. Wood is engaged in business in Boston, being a member of the firm of A. M. Wood & Co., in which his father is the senior partner. Mr. Wood is a past master in the Masonic order. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

HENRY A. RING, in former years a well known and respected resident of North Hampton, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., in 1837. His parents,

John and Rachel Ring, were farming people. Their children were: Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of Arthur Bachelder, and Henry A., subject of this memoir.

Henry A. Ring was educated in the common schools and the high school at Pittsfield, N. H. Owing to failing health when young, he was recommended by his physician to try the climate of California and, accordingly, set out for the Golden State, of which he was a resident subsequently for eighteen years, working mostly in the silver mines. For a while he was business partner with a Mr. John Howard, a miner. At the end of the period above mentioned he returned east and took up farming in North Hampton, in which occupation he continued until his retirement. His death took place in 1897.

In 1875 Mr. Ring married Clara A. Bachelder, who was born in North Hampton, N. H., daughter of Levi and Clarissa (Marston) Bachelder. Mrs. Ring's father settled in this town when it consisted almost entirely of woods. He cleared and cultivated a farm, became a very prominent citizen and at the time of his death was well to do. He and his wife were affiliated with the Congregational church. Both are now deceased and are buried in North Hampton. They had three children: George, deceased; Charles, and Clara A. Mr. and Mrs. Ring were the parents of a daughter, Grace B., who resides with her mother. She is a graduate of Hampton Academy and is much interested in church work, she and her mother being members of the Congregational church. Mr. Ring was a Republican in politics and, like his wife and daughter, was also an earnest church worker.

MOSES W. BROWN, a piano manufacturer doing business in the town of Hampton, was born in this town June 6, 1856, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Lane) Brown; both his parents being natives of Hampton, where the father was occupied as farmer and fisherman. They had four children: Ann Martha, wife of John Durbin; Thomas A., Ella J., and Moses W. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Moses Brown. Mrs. Martha Lane Brown was a daughter of Thomas Lane.

Moses W. Brown was educated in the common schools. After finishing his studies he learned the trades of brick and stone mason and plasterer, which he followed for several years. He then spent three years on the farm of Samuel Meserve. Subsequent to this he spent two years working for Norman Marston, a piano tuner, after which he went to Boston, where he learned the business of piano manufacturing and followed it there as his regular occupation for twenty-five years, then returned to Hampton and started his factory, which he has conducted successfully up to the present time, although, on account of poor health, not now so active as formerly. A thorough master of his trade he can handle every process of the manufacture from the tree to the finished product. Politically he affiliates with the Democrat party.

Mr. Brown married Miss Carrie Palmer, a native of Boston and daughter of Samuel and Martha (Nurse) Palmer, her father being a bell hanger by occupation. There were but two children in her parents' family, a son who died young and Carrie, now Mrs. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Mildred W., who is a music teacher and bookkeeper for her father; Albert A., residing at home, and Pauline, who is telephone operator at Hampton.

FREDERICK TOSCAN PARROTT, owner of a good farm of 160 acres, lying partly in the town of Greenland and partly in that of Portsmouth, on the Portsmouth and Exeter road, and who also holds the position of road agent for the town of Greenland, was born in Arden, Orange County, N. Y., May 6, 1880. His parents were Edward and Julia (Fountain) Parrott, the father a native of Orange County, N. Y., and the mother of New York City, where she now resides, her husband being deceased. The latter was a civil and mining engineer. They had eight children—Edward, Robert, Frederick Toscan, Julia, who died at the age of fifteen years, Mary, wife of Henry Schroeder, Madeline, wife of Osborne Fitzrandolph, Bruce and George.

Frederick T. Parrott, the subject of this sketch, began his literary education in the common schools of Orange County, N. Y., subsequently took a commercial course in Rochester, N. Y., and then took the short course in farming at Cornell University. He then went to New York City, where he entered the employ of the Joy Langdon Dry Goods Company, as clerk, remaining with them one year. He next went with Sibley, Lindsey & Curr, of Rochester, N. Y., and was a clerk in their employ for four years. Subsequent to this he worked as a rod man on the Erie Canal for one year. He then spent three years in Japan as assistant buyer for the firm of A. A. Valantine & Co., of New York, importers of silks and oriental goods. On his return from the far east he settled in New Jersey, where he conducted a farm for three years, or until about six years ago, at which time he came to Rockingham County, N. H., and took charge of his present farm, which has been known as the Parrott farm for the last one hundred years, it having been that long in the Parrott family. A Republican in politics, he takes an interest in good government and is in sympathy with every project for improvement in local conditions.

Mr. Parrott was married, in 1908, to Adalaide Annette Dawson, a native of England, and daughter of Arthur and Adalaide (Kent) Dawson, her father being an artist. In the Dawson family there were four children—Mabel, Adalaide A. (wife of our subject), Henry and John. Mr. and Mrs. Parrott are the parents of two children—Elizabeth Toscan and Robert Parker. The family attend the Episcopal church.

LEWIS PLUMER LADD, postmaster of Epping, New Hampshire, has long been actively identified with the affairs of this community, where he is thoroughly known among the people. Mr. Ladd was born in Epping, November 10, 1866, and is a son of Samuel P. and Sarah (Dodge) Ladd. The father was born at Epping and lived here until his death in 1887. Mrs. Ladd, a native of Raymond, New Hampshire, still resides in Epping, where she is surrounded by friends of almost a life time. There were fifteen children in the family, of whom four sons and six daughters are now living.

Lewis P. Ladd was the tenth child in order of birth, born to his parents and was educated in the public schools and at Watson Academy in Epping. At the age of eighteen he went into the meat and produce business with his brother, Peter, which they conducted for one year. He then clerked for three years, after which he again associated with his brother Peter, in the lumber business. They operated two saw mills and turned out from three to five million feet of lumber annually. Mr.

Ladd has always been a stalwart Democrat, and for eighteen years has been Democratic town committeeman. In February, 1914, he was honored with appointment as postmaster of Epping, the first Democrat to fill the office in a period of eighteen years. He has always taken an interest in the development of Epping, and all that pertains to its welfare. He is now one of the trustees of Watson Academy. In 1901, he was chosen as state representative from Rockingham County.

December 14, 1892, Lewis Plumer Ladd was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Edgerly, a daughter of Caleb Edgerly of Epping. She received her preliminary educational training in the schools of Epping, which was supplemented by a course in Deane Academy at Franklin, Mass. She is a member of the daughters of the American Revolution. One daughter was born of this union, Molly L. Ladd, April 22, 1897. She was graduated from Epping High School with the class of 1914. Mr. Ladd is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry.

WILLIAM P. FRINK, a well known and respected resident of the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Epping, N. H., March 5, 1860, a son of John S. H. and Lucretia (Morse) Frink. His father, a sketch of whom may be found in the historical part of this volume, in the chapter entitled "Bench and Bar," was an eminent lawyer of Rockingham County. The subject of this sketch began his education in the common schools, and afterward attended the private school of Lewis E. Smith, in order to prepare for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, where he took the course in electricity. He then returned to Greenland, the home of his parents, where he has since resided. He has served as town clerk and town treasurer, and was representative to the legislature in 1901. He is now trustee of the Weeks Public Library.

Mr. Frink was married in 1910 to Miss Lillian Jacobs, a native of New York and daughter of Luther and Sarah R. Jacobs. He and his wife attend Dr. Robie's church.

ELIAS FRINK, in former years one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the town of Newington, was born in this town February 8, 1813, and died March 17, 1897, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a son of Cyrus and Abigail (Nutter) Frink. The father, Cyrus Frink, was born in Connecticut, June 3, 1772. He came to Rockingham County in 1773 and helped to build the Piscataqua bridge, being overseer of the work. Five years later he married and bought a farm. His wife, Abigail, was a native of Newington. They had a large family of nine children—Cyrus and Abigail (twins), Simes, Isaac, John, Darius, Elias, Margaret and Hannah. In addition to the farm he first bought, Cyrus Frink subsequently purchased others, and was not only one of the most prosperous but one of the most useful and prominent citizens of the town, which he represented in the state legislature, being first elected about 1826. He also served as selectman several terms, and was a colonel in the militia during the War of 1812-15. He died at Fox Point when seventy-six years old, January 14, 1849. His wife survived him but a short time, dying in 1850.

Elias Frink was educated in the Newington schools and at Gilmanton



C. W. Hamford, M. D.

Academy. He started in life for himself at the age of twenty-two years, taking charge of the Piscataqua bridge, which he and his brothers had bought. He was thus occupied until 1855, at which time it was washed away. He then became a stockholder in a mowing machine company, for which he also traveled, retaining his interest in the concern up to the time of his death. He was the owner of considerable land, amounting to 280 acres, and also carried on a lumber business successfully. A Republican in politics, he served the town of Newington on the school board as selectman and in various other capacities. For sixty years he was a member of the Masonic order. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Congregational church, and was one of the leading citizens who gave \$100 each for the erection of the parsonage. In all things he was public spirited, taking a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the moral or material welfare of the community, and ever ready to lend his aid and influence to a worthy cause.

Mr. Frink was twice married: first to Elizabeth Pickering, who was born April 8, 1808, and died September 30, 1848. His second wife, to whom he was united March 13, 1851, was Mary E. Pickering, a niece of his first wife, born January 5, 1835. They had six children—Jane E., Adelle H., Darius, Abigail N., Elias and Mary, all now living except Elias, who died August 25, 1875. The record of the others is in brief as follows: Jane E. married George E. Rowe, and they have a son, John Frink Rowe. Adelle H. married George H. Marston. Darius married Laura E. Ransom, and has one child, Harold. Abigail N. and Mary reside on the old homestead and are members of the Historical Society of Newington. The former was for twenty years a school teacher in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The mother of these children, Mrs. Mary E. Frink, passed away February 5, 1903. Of the father's first marriage there were no children.

CHARLES W. HANNAFORD, M. D., a well known practitioner of medicine and surgery, having an office at No. 39 Pleasant Street, Portsmouth, N. H., is one of a family of five children born to his parents, who were respectively Samuel G. and Mary A. (Webber) Hannaford. The father followed the vocation of a miller. The subject of this sketch was born in England, September 15, 1874, and in the following year accompanied his parents to the United States, they settling in Portsmouth, where he has ever since resided. In his boyhood days he attended the public schools of this city, including the high school. He subsequently graduated from Tufts College Medical School, taking a post-graduate course at the Harvard Medical School. He has since built up a good practice in Portsmouth, being widely recognized as a very capable man in his profession. He has served as city physician, also as jail physician. He is a member of the staff of the Portsmouth Hospital. He is a member of the Portsmouth Medical Association, of which he is now treasurer, also of the Rockingham County Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Association, the New Hampshire Surgical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Congress of Surgeons, being also president of the Tufts Medical Alumni Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of St. John's Church and in politics is a Republican. He resides at No. 353 Miller Avenue. In all that concerns the welfare of the city, Dr. Hannaford takes a keen interest. An able doctor and a good citizen, he is among the most popular members of his profession and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

MARSHALL S. CHASE, who is engaged in general farming and dairying on a farm of 106 acres in the town of Stratham, was born in this town, July 23, 1880, son of Emmons and Mary (Brown) Chase. His parents are residents of Stratham, the father being a farmer. Emmons Chase is a well known and respected citizen, having served the town as selectman and as representative to the general court. He is a Republican in politics. He and his wife had but two children: John E., who is a farmer in this town, and Marshall S., the subject of this sketch.

Marshall S. Chase was educated in the common schools and at the Exeter high school, where he was graduated. He was for some time rural mail carrier, being the first to hold that position in Stratham. He also followed the carpenter's trade for three years, after which he took up farming at his present location, the property being known as the James Lane farm. Like his father, Mr. Chase is a Republican, and is now serving on the board of selectman, of which he is chairman. He married Bertha E. Gowen, daughter of George E. and Mary (Smith) Gowen of Stratham, her father being a truck gardener. The children in her parents' family were May, Grace, Helen, Clarence, Ralph, Bertha, Arthur, Howard, Benjamin, Philip and Shirley. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of three children, Paul Gowen, Mary E. and Harold Marshall. Mr. Chase and family attend the Baptist church.

ISRAEL M. SCHURMAN, who is conducting a successful ice business in Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Nova Scotia, June 17, 1872, a son of Charles and Hattie (Marshall) Schurman, the father being a farmer by occupation. The parents of our subject were life long residents of Nova Scotia, where they died. Their children were: Lemuel, Israel M., Almeda (wife of Harry W. Chick), Artis and Effa. After the mother's death, the father, Charles Schurman, married for his second wife Emma Kelly, by whom he had three children—Welden, Hattie and Goldie.

Israel M. Schurman was educated in the common schools, which he attended until reaching the age of seventeen years. He then took up farm work, at which he was employed for a while in Nova Scotia, and later, after coming to the States, in Danvers, Mass. He then came to Portsmouth and found employment here at the carpenter's trade. Subsequently, about six years ago, he entered into his present business as ice dealer, being at first associated with his brother Lemuel. They continued together about four years and a half, at the end of which time our subject purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He runs three teams and gives employment to four men besides himself. In politics he is a Republican and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Schurman was married in 1900 to Miss Sadie French, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Woods) French, the father being a carpenter by trade. Their family numbered five children—Ella, Anna, Susan, George and Sadie. Mr. and Mrs. Schurman have one child, a daughter, Inez. The family attend the Methodist church. They are among the substantial and representative people of the city and have a wide circle of friends.

WILLIAM BROWN, manager and vice president of the E. G. Cole Company, general merchants in the town of Hampton, was born at

Hampton Falls, N. H., August 2, 1876, a son of Robert and Janet (Brown) Brown. He was the only child of his parents, who were farming people, and was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. After finishing his schooling he became manager for the Rockingham Cycle Company, subsequently coming to Hampton as clerk for E. G. Cole & Company. Later the firm was incorporated as the E. G. Cole Company, since which time he has acted as manager. He is also a stockholder in the company, which is doing a successful business.

Mr. Brown married Cora E. Blake, who was born in Hampton, daughter of Orlando L. and Malinda (Blake) Blake, whose other children were Bertha, wife of Fred Towle, and Ardine, wife of Oliver Hobbs. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Robert O., Clyde W. and Cora Hazel. Mr. Brown is an enterprising and progressive citizen, a Republican in politics, and he and his family attend the Methodist church.

GEORGE F. FOLSOM, postmaster of West Epping, N. H., and proprietor of a general store, comes of an old and prominent family in this locality. He was born at West Epping, August 27, 1868, and is a son of Thomas C. and Mary (Bickford) Folsom.

Thomas C. Folsom and his wife were both born in West Epping where they have always lived and expect to spend the remainder of their lives. He has passed his seventy-eighth birthday, and Mrs. Folsom is seventy-two years old. Mr. Folsom has been closely identified with the affairs of the community, and was honored with election to the State legislature for two terms.

George F. Folsom received his educational training in the public schools, and at the same time assisted his father on the farm and for two years worked in the woolen mills. He then completed a course of study in the business college at Manchester, after which he accepted a position in the store of Captain Shepard, in whose employ he continued for ten years. On July 1st, 1900, he purchased the store which he has conducted ever since in a most successful manner. He has a wide acquaintance and as his establishment is up-to-date and conducted along business lines he commands a liberal patronage. Notwithstanding he is a Democrat in politics, in 1903 he was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt and ever since has filled that office. His conduct of the affairs of the office has been most efficient, and has met with the approval of the public irrespective of politics. July 15, 1894, George F. Folsom was united in marriage with Maude Folsom, a daughter of Irvin Folsom of Raymond, N. H. In religious attachment they are members of the Friends Church.

JAMES D. NORRIS, owner of a farm of 35 acres on the North Hampton road, in the town of Greenland, was born in Chelsea, Vt., January 9, 1838, a son of Jacob and Mary (Brown) Norris. His parents were both natives of Vermont, the father, a son of James Norris, being a farmer. He was born in Chelsea in 1804 and resided all his life there, being eighty-two years old at the time of his death. His wife was born in Corinth, Vt. Their children were as follows: Ruth, wife of Davis Norris; Edwin; James D.; Jacob Elwin; Mary E., wife of William H. Norris, and George B. By a second marriage to Susan Gifford, after

the death of his first wife, Jacob Norris had another child, a daughter, Emily.

James D. Norris acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen years went to Cambridge, Mass., where he entered the employ of his brother Edwin, who was in the ice business. He then went to work for Wood and Hall, on Harvard Square, Cambridge, and was with them for 27 years, during which long period he never lost a day's time. Entering their employ as clerk, he later became bookkeeper, and still later foreman in one of the departments of their business, also buying the goods. Afterwards coming to Rockingham County, N. H., he purchased his present farm, on which he is now living practically retired, except for a little gardening. A Republican in politics, he served one term as assessor.

Mr. Norris was first married in 1862 to Martha Jane Hays, a daughter of Edmund H. and Eliza (Sands) Hays, of Cambridge, Mass. She died in 1871, leaving a son, Edmund H., who for the last 30 years has been assistant cashier for the Charles River National Bank at Cambridge. This son has been twice married; first to Alice Raymond, who bore him two children, Raymond and Priscilla; and secondly to Myrtle Greenhold, of which union there are no children. Mr. James D. Norris married for his second wife Melissa Adeline Irving, of Canterbury, N. H. There are no children by this marriage. The members of the Norris family attend the Congregational church. Mr. Norris has advanced to a high degree in the Masonic order. He is a reliable and public spirited citizen who takes a keen interest in local affairs and keeps well informed on current events.

PERCY M. ROBINSON, who died at his apartments at the Hotel Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H., February 18, 1914, after a brief illness from pneumonia, was one of the city's best known business men, having been for two years general manager of the Frank Jones Brewing Company. He was born in Portsmouth June 2, 1872, being one of the six children of Alexander and Martha (Banks) Robinson, the former of whom was for many years head brewer of the Eldredge Brewing Company.

Percy M. Robinson learned the brewing business under his father, who was then at the head of the Robinson Brewing Company, Boston, Mass. Some years ago he became connected with the True Jones Brewing Company, of Manchester, N. H., of which he was for twelve years general manager, also obtaining an interest in the business. In 1911 he sold his interest, with the other stockholders, to the Frank Jones Brewing Company and came to this city May 1st, to assume the general management of the Frank Jones Brewing Company, and under his able direction the business increased to a large extent. Since returning to Portsmouth he had made a host of friends, besides renewing many friendships of his youth. He was a director of the Manchester National Bank, of Manchester, and a member of the Derryfield Club and the Manchester Lodge of Elks. In this city he was a member of the Warwick Club and the Country Club.

Mr. Robinson was married November 6, 1895, to Clara Freeman Brenan, a daughter of Philip Brenan, a well known and prominent farmer of New Jersey. He left besides his wife, one son, Philip, a student at St. Paul's school, and a daughter, Clara Dore, who is attending Lasell Seminary at Boston. Mr. Robinson's mother is still living at Jamaica Plain, Boston, and



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P. M. Robinson.

a brother, Alexander Robinson, the well known artist, makes his home in Paris. A sister, Mrs. A. H. Burrage, is a resident of Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Robinson's funeral, which took place on the 20th of February, was a sad but noteworthy event. The display of floral offerings was the largest and most magnificent ever seen in Portsmouth, evincing forcibly the high regard in which he was held. His remains were taken to St. John's church, and thence in a special car to Boston, where interment was made in Forrest Hill Cemetery. He was a kind father and loving husband and his friends were numbered by the scores. Few men were more popular. His honesty was never questioned and his word was known to be as good as his bond. He and his family moved in the very best society. Their summer home, known as "Ten-acre Home," is a fine residence located in a historical spot a short distance from Portsmouth, on the sea shore, and here, as at their city residence, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson delighted to dispense a generous hospitality.

CHARLES F. BATES, the leading liveryman of the town of Raymond, was born at Pembroke, N. H., October 2, 1875, a son of Stephen A. and Catherine (Scannell) Bates. His earliest ancestors in this country came from England and Ireland and settled at Plymouth and Dover. Stephen A. Bates, father of Charles, was born in Pembroke and is now 84 years old. He is well to do, owning a fine farm and a considerable amount of city real estate. Although having reached such an advanced age he is still hale and hearty and drives every morning to his farm, besides looking after his various other properties. His wife Catherine, who was born in Ireland, is also living, being now 76 years of age.

Charles F. Bates had few opportunities for attending school in his youth and acquired his education chiefly through private study, during his spare time. He worked on his father's farm until reaching the age of sixteen, at which time he started out in life for himself. By the time he was twenty-one he had saved a little money which he invested in horses, and through purchase and trading he soon had some of the finest horses in this section. About nine years ago he started in the livery business, and on June 23d, 1908, he came to Raymond and bought his present livery stable, where he keeps from eight to ten horses, besides carriages, buggies, etc. He is doing a prosperous business and is one of the substantial citizens of the town. A Democrat in politics, he has served as representative, town clerk and selectman. He was also a selectman of Pembroke before coming to Raymond. In religion he is a Catholic.

WILLIAM LESLIE DINING is a prosperous farmer of Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H., and makes a specialty of dairying and market gardening on his farm of sixty-three acres. He was born in North Hampton, Rockingham County, March 1, 1880, and is a son of William and Sarah (Moulton) Dining.

William Dining, the father, was born in Bangor, Maine, and his wife in North Hampton, Rockingham County. He is a farmer by occupation and they now reside in the town of Stratham. They have three children: Florence, wife of Frank Bachelder; William Leslie, and Charles. Religiously, they are members of the Baptist Church.

William Leslie Dining attended the public schools of Stratham, and as a young man hired out as a farm hand. He continued in the employ of others for ten years, after which he started in for himself. He

leased land for five years and then moved on to his present farm of sixty-three acres which he had bought two years previously from Emma B. Wiggin. In addition to general farming, he follows dairying and truck gardening, shipping milk to Lynn, Mass., and disposing of his garden produce at Exeter, N. H.

Mr. Dining was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle H. Rokes of Greenland, a daughter of Emery H. and Louise Olive (Farrel) Rokes, who still live in Greenland, where he is engaged in teaming. The Rokes family consists of two children, Burton E. and Myrtle H. (Dining). Mr. and Mrs. Dining have the following children: Ora M., Carl M., and Muriel L. He is a Democrat in politics and served four years as selectman, and one term in the legislature. Fraternally, he is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He and his family attend the Christian Baptist Church. They are deeply interested in the welfare of the community and have many friends.

JOHN W. WARNER, a veteran of the Civil War and a well known citizen of North Hampton, N. H., is a wagon builder by trade. He has always made his home in this vicinity except for the period spent in the army, and has a wide circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Warner was born in North Hampton in March 7, 1843, and is a son of Andrew S. and Alivia R. (Leavitt) Warner, both of North Hampton. His father was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious faith was a member of the Methodist church. Andrew S. Warner and wife had four children: Philip A.; John W.; Emma O., who first married Joseph Thayer and secondly, Marshall Reed; and Caroline E., who never married.

After attending the grade schools of his home district John W. Warner attended high school at Bath, Maine. At the age of eighteen years, he enlisted as a member of Company M, First Regiment, R. I. Volunteer Infantry, with which he served two years. He then re-enlisted as a member of Company M, First Regiment, N. H. Cavalry, in which he served one and a half years. He was honorably discharged on July 25, 1865, and then returned home. He then worked with his father at his trade until the latter died in 1876. He has always been a man of recognized mechanical skill and has had much success at his trade as a wagon builder. He is a Republican in politics and has always been warmly interested in the affairs of the community. He served in 1903 as representative of the town of North Hampton, on the school board, and at the present time is moderator.

Mr. Warner was joined in marriage with Stella Garland of Rye, a daughter of David and Mary A. (Trickey) Garland. Her father was engaged in the teaming business by occupation in Boston, in which city, Mrs. Warner was born. She has a sister, Netta, and a brother, Alfred S. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have had one daughter, Lucy M. In religious attachment they are members of the Congregational Church.

FRANK E. DAVIS, a prominent citizen of Plaistow, N. H., is extensively engaged in the poultry business, which he conducts on a scientific basis. He was born in Plaistow, N. H., May 16, 1872, and comes of an old and well known family of this community. Mr. Davis is a grandson of Franklin Davis, and a great-grandson of Jacob Davis.

The grandfather, Franklin Davis was born in Plaistow, where he afterward for many years conducted a grocery. He was widely known as a musician and was leader of a band. His wife was Elmira A. Flanders. Walter P. Davis, father of the subject of this record, was born in Plaistow in 1846 and until his death in 1872 worked in the shoe shop in Haverhill. He married Martha L. Little and they had but one child, Frank E.

Frank E. Davis received a public school training, after which he worked in the shoe shop at Haverhill until 1894. In that year he branched out in the poultry business, at which he has been so successful. He raises about 1,800 chickens each year, and winters about 800 hens. In July, 1898, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Ella B. Bailey, who was born in New Castle, New Brunswick, and is a daughter of Charles and Sarah Bailey. They have a comfortable home in Plaistow and are surrounded by their many friends who have known them long.

HORACE H. LUCE, a resident of Exeter, N. H., who is engaged in the sale of smallware at wholesale in Maine, New Mampshire and Massachusetts, was born in Vermont, in November, 1850. His parents, Harvey B. and Delia (Pearson) Luce, were both natives of Vermont. The father, who enlisted in Company G, Tenth Vermont Regiment, was taken sick and died in the service. Their children were: Addie, wife of Chauncey E. Hayes, John, Horace H. and Susan E., who married Nathan Bailey, now deceased. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Anson Luce.

Horace H. Luce was educated in the common schools and subsequently was engaged in farming until attaining his majority. He then came to this section and for some time was variously employed until he took up his present business over forty years ago. He has been quite successful in it and is now regarded as one of the substantial and prosperous citizens of the town of Exeter. Politically he is a member of the Progressive party.

Mr. Luce was married in 1884 to Mrs. Cora (Horr) Colby, the widow of Aldana A. Colby, and daughter of Isaac and Phoebe (Hill) Horr. Her parents were natives of Maine, where her father followed farming. She was their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Luce are the parents of a son, Harry A., who was educated in the Exeter schools, both common and high, and at a commercial college in Boston. He married Ella McKee of Massachusetts, and they have two children—Hazel Ruth and Horace George. The family attend the Methodist church. By her first marriage Mrs. Luce had a son, Irving A. Colby, who was educated at the New Hampshire College at Durham and married Mary Bartlett of Epping, N. H. They have two children, Joseph Walker and Frederick.

HENRY P. PAYNE, one of the leading merchants of Portsmouth, N. H., dealer in fancy and staple groceries, having a large and well equipped store opposite the postoffice, was born in this city, in September, 1868, a son of John A. and Anna A. (Gunnison) Payne. The father, John A. Payne, who was a joiner by trade, served in the United States navy as a carpenter's mate. He died in 1899.

The subject of this sketch, who was one of two children born to

his parents, was educated in the public schools. He then learned the grocery trade and, as soon as his circumstances justified it, went into business for himself. In 1900 he came to his present location, succeeding the firm of Chas. E. Loughton & Son, the elder Loughton having established the business as far back as 1822. Mr. Payne keeps the finest stock of staple and fancy groceries to be found in Portsmouth, everything being of the very best quality. His store is large, commodious and he gives employment therein to ten people, who are prompt and courteous in their attendance upon customers. As a result he is doing a prosperous business and is one of the most popular merchants in the city. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. As a citizen he is up-to-date and progressive and gives cordial support to any project for the moral or material betterment of the community.

Mr. Payne married Miss Carrie L. Mooney, a daughter of John Mooney of Portsmouth. They have a pleasant residence at No. 24 Maplewood Avenue.

JAMES ROBERT CONNELL, deceased, was for many years prominent in the business life of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the citizens still recall him with kindly feeling, as he was a man of wide acquaintance who endeared himself to all who knew him well. His profession was that of jeweler and in addition to the store with which he was connected, he operated considerable in the real estate field. He was always found in support of those measures and enterprises tending toward the development and improvement of his home community.

Mr. Connell was born in Cowensville, Canada, August 27, 1848, and was a son of Rev. David and Mary (Dickey) Connell, both natives of Scotland. The father was a minister of the Congregational Church. They had the following children: William J.; James Robert; Mary E., widow of Bliss Haskell; Lilla, wife of Rev. Herbert M. Tenney; David; Dr. Ralph W. Connell, a physician of Omaha, Neb.; and Laura, wife of Edwin Sanford.

James R. Connell attended the public schools for a time but as a youth laid the foundation for his successful career in the jewelry business. He thoroughly learned watch making and the art of the jeweler's trade at Wells River, Vermont, and in addition spent two years at special work in adjustment. Coming to Portsmouth, he spent one year employed as watchmaker, then was taken into partnership with his employer. He later also conducted a branch store at Plymouth, New Hampshire, which he sold to his brother David, and he continued active in his business in Portsmouth until death claimed him, on May 27, 1906.

In 1874, Mr. Connell was married to Miss Annie J. Hanscom, who was born in Portsmouth and is a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah J. (Goss) Hanscom. Her father was from Eliot, Maine, and followed the trade of a ship-joiner, being also master workman. Her mother was a native of Rye, New Hampshire. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Connell were Uriah and Nancy (Barnes) Hanscom, he having been a Revolutionary soldier. On the maternal side her grandparents were Daniel and Hannah (Perkins) Goss. Nathaniel and Sarah Hanscom had the following issue: C. Dwight, a soldier in the Civil War; Creighton, who was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War and was killed in battle; Daniel G.; Albert H.; Miss Frances Hanscom, and Mrs. Annie J. Connell. Mr. and Mrs. Connell had but one child, Ray Howard, who died in 1885 at the age of seven years. Religiously the



JAMES ROBERT CONNELL

family holds attachment to the North Congregational Church. Mr. Connell was a staunch republican. He was decidedly a business man and a home lover, such time as was not spent in his store being passed at home in the companionship of his wife.

THURMAN A. PRIEST, proprietor of a flourishing dry goods store in New Market, N. H., was born in this town, April 28, 1887, a son of Albert M. and Sarah A. (Ritchie) Priest. His parents were married in 1875, the father being a son of Levi J. and Effie (Spofford) Priest, and born in New Market, February 6, 1857. Albert M. Priest established the first department store in this town and was for years a prominent merchant here.

Thurman A. Priest in his youth attended the public schools of New Market, graduating from the high school at the age of eighteen years. He then entered his father's employ and continued with him until the latter's death in 1910, at which time he started in the dry goods business for himself. He has been successful in his operations, having a good, up-to-date store and having built up an excellent trade. Mr. Priest is unmarried and resides with his mother in the old family homestead at the corner of Exeter street and Jerry Avenue. He is one of the active and enterprising citizens of the town and takes an interest in everything that concerns its prosperity. He is a member of Rising Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also belonging to the local Grange, the Red Men and the Degree of Pocahontas.

LYNN J. SANDERSON, the owner of 180 acres of land on the North Hampton road, in the town of Greenland, was born at High Gate, Vt., August 19, 1871. His parents were Judson and Elizabeth (Cutler) Sanderson, both natives of Vermont. They now reside in West Newton, Mass., where Judson Sanderson is engaged in business as an ice cream manufacturer. They attend the Methodist church. Their other children are: Adella, wife of Alfred C. Furbush; Gertrude E., wife of Fred R. Furbush; Eva A. and Gladys.

Lynn J. Sanderson acquired his education in the common and high schools. He then took up farm work, in which he has since been engaged. Until his marriage he worked for his father, after which he took charge of the home farm and conducted it for some time, or until coming to his present location in 1909. He carries on general farming and raises enough stock for his own use. His present farm was purchased from George Coleman, and is a good piece of agricultural property. Mr. Sanderson is a member of the Grange, and is a Democrat in politics. He married Myra A. McKay, who was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, a daughter of Andrew and Annie (Jackson) McKay, her father being a farmer. There were four children in the McKay family, namely: Lawnie, wife of William Kent; David A., James, and Myra A., who is now Mrs. Sanderson. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have four children—Mildred E., Judson A., Jarib M. and Rodney C. The family attend the Methodist Church.

ALLEN M. GOSSELIN, general agent for the Boston and Maine Railroad at Haverhill, Rockingham County, N. H., is a thorough railroad man, having worked his way from a lowly position in his boy-

hood to the responsible one he now fills. He was born in Plaistow, N. H., December 3, 1867, and is a son of Damas and Heloise (Denoncour) Gosselin.

Damas Gosselin was born in Nicolet, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 24, 1842, and in the spring of 1863 came to New Hampshire and located in Plaistow, where he engaged as a brickmaker until 1881. In that year he purchased a grocery store which he conducted until his death. He married Heloise Denoncour and they became parents of children as follows: Allen M.; William, born August 2, 1869; Rebecca, born March 30, 1871; Elfege, born September 18, 1872; Emelie, born January 8, 1874; Edonge, born March 31, 1876; Philip, born April 7, 1878; Henry O., born October 9, 1879; Alfred, born March 26, 1881; A. Edmund, born April 16, 1882, and Rebecca, born February 23, 1884.

Allen M. Gosselin received his education in the public schools, and when a mere boy began work in the brick yard. He afterward clerked in his father's store until the spring of 1889, which year marked the beginning of his railroad career. He was first crossing tender for the Boston and Maine, and in the fall of 1889 went to New Market Junction as night telegraph operator, and later was transferred to Newton Junction as day operator. He then successively filled the following positions, the duties of which began at the time mentioned: in June, 1893, operator and ticket seller at Andover, Mass.; in September, 1894, freight clerk at Haverhill; in May, 1901, station agent at Plaistow; August 28, 1905, station agent at Melrose, Mass.; in September, 1906, station agent at Reading; in November, 1912, general agent at Salem, Mass.; and in July, 1913, general agent at Haverhill. He has always been interested in public movements wherever he has been located and during the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 was selectman of Plaistow and in 1905 was treasurer. On June 3, 1896, Mr. Gosselin was married to Miss Hattie E. Denoncour, a daughter of George and Mary (Newcomb) Denoncour, and they have one son, Harold G., born in 1897.

CYRUS FRINK, a representative of the town of Newington, owning about 125 acres of land on the Bay road, was born on his present farm, July 19, 1852, a son of Isaac Frink by his wife Ann Sarah, whose family name was Hoyt. Both parents were natives of Newington, the father being a farmer by occupation and a Republican in politics. The mother survives her husband and resides in this town. Her only children were a daughter, Rubie S., who resides with her mother, and Cyrus, the subject of this sketch.

Cyrus Frink was educated in the schools of Newington. He was twelve years old when his father died, and on completing his schooling he took charge of the farm, which he has since operated. This property has come down in the family from his grandfather, Cyrus Frink, and here our subject has spent all his life up to the present time. In 1902 all the buildings were destroyed by fire but Mr. Frink has since replaced them with new ones, and is doing a prosperous business. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Grange.

Mr. Frink was married in 1883 to Edith Lamprey, of Portsmouth, who is a daughter of Charles C. and Ann Sarah (Brown) Lamprey. Mr. Lamprey, who was a farmer, is now deceased. His widow survives him and resides in Portsmouth. They had six children: Morris, who

died at the age of 21 years; Georgia Etta, wife of Lorin Worcester; Edith; Annie; Blanche, widow of Harry Beacham. Mr. and Mrs. Frink are the parents of four children: Simes, Anna S., Charles L. and Sidney H. Simes and Charles L. are engaged in farming, their property being located on the Portsmouth road. Sidney H. is assisting his father, and Anna S. is cashier in the dry goods store of G. B. French, at Portsmouth. The family attend the Congregational church.

WILLIAM C. PACKER, in former days a well known and respected citizen of the town of Greenland, was born in this town April 5, 1812, and died here February 11, 1871, after a life long residence, during which he was engaged successfully in farming. He was one of the five children of Matthew B. and Abigail (Pickering) Packer, the other four being Lydia, Ephraim, James and Theodore. His education was acquired in the common schools, after which he took up his life work as a New England farmer. Industrious and thrifty, he prospered and at his death left to his family a fair estate. Among his other labors he cut all the timber for the house in which his family now resides. In politics he was a Democrat and always took an intelligent interest in the development and prosperity of his native town and county.

In 1841 Mr. Packer married Jane Ann Kennard, of Portsmouth, a daughter of Oliver P. and Jane (Plaisted) Kennard. Of this marriage there were five children—Martin Parry, William H., Oliver, George and Jane Ann. The mother of these children died when her daughter (Mrs. Packer), was a child, and Mr. Kennard subsequently married Martha Ann Pickering, by whom he had one child, Charles W. To Mr. and Mrs. Packer were born two children, of whom William H., born January 26, 1843, died November 25, 1906; and Frances Abbie, born April 13, 1847, died September 23, 1876. William H. married Mary A. Lyon, who was born in Peru, Vt., a daughter of Mark B. and Abigail (Rideout) Lyon, her father being a farmer.

William H. Packer, spent some years of his early life as a jeweler, but on account of poor health, subsequently came back to the home farm. He was in Boston for several years in the employ of his uncles, of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., and also spent some time in Philadelphia. He held town office and served one term in the state legislature. He was specially interested in the protection of trees of all kinds. The family attend the Congregational church.

MISS ANNIE L. DOW is one of the most prominent and respected residents of Plaistow, Rockingham County, N. H., where she has long been active in the affairs of the village and town, being at present treasurer of the Plaistow Improvement Society, in which capacity she has rendered the village invaluable service. She is a native of Plaistow, a daughter of Moses A. Dow and a granddaughter of Rev. Moses Dow. The last mentioned ancestor was born in Atkinson, N. H., and was married to Miss Hannah Knight of Hampstead.

Moses A. Dow, father of Annie L., was born in Beverly, Mass., and removed to Plaistow, N. H., in 1833. In his younger days he clerked in a store, but owing to ill health gave up inside work for farming. He was a well known and public spirited man who had many friends. He married Miss Julia A. Bragdon, by whom he had four children: Henry A., Moses B. (of whom see separate sketch), Charles A. and Annie L. Henry A. Dow was a

soldier in the Union army in the Civil war, was captured and died in Andersonville prison. Charles A. Dow, who also served in the Union army, afterwards went to Texas and was engaged in business there until his death. Miss Annie L. Dow followed the occupation of teacher during her younger days and was superintendent of the town schools. At the present she is one of the trustees of the public library.

HON. MOSES B. DOW, who died at his home on Sweet Hill Road in the town of Plaistow, November 2, 1909, was born in Plaistow, N. H., January 23, 1837, and had always lived in his native town. His parents were Moses A. and Julia A. (Bragdon) Dow. After leaving school he became engaged in the carriage business and was a successful manufacturer for over forty years, retiring about 1899. He was prominently identified with state and county affairs, as well as with town affairs, having served on state committees many times, as county commissioner for two years, and as selectman a number of terms. At three different times he represented his town in the legislature and until his death was keenly interested in all the affairs of the day. He was a member of Gideon Lodge of Masons in Kingston. Mr. Dow married Miss Alice Emerson of Haverhill, who died November 6, 1896. He is survived by a sister, Miss Annie L. Dow, now a resident of Plaistow.

DAVID FLYNN, deceased, was a well known citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., where for many years he operated a bakery with a high degree of success. He was a self made man, rising from ordinary circumstances in early life to a position of affluence. His widow, Mrs. Susan D. Flynn, continues to reside in Portsmouth, where she is surrounded by her children and many friends of long years standing.

Mr. Flynn was born in Ireland in 1838, and was a son of James D. and Honorah (Mahoney) Flynn, both of whom died in the United States. There were four children in the family: Margaret, deceased; Dennis, Ellen, deceased, and David. The last named received a brief educational training in the public schools of England, and was quite young when he accompanied his parents to Portsmouth, N. H. In this city he passed the remainder of his life. He learned the trade of a baker, but an abundance of energy and ambition did not permit him to rest content as an employee. He labored industriously until he had accumulated sufficient means to purchase an establishment of his own. He bought the bakery of Mr. Perry and by the production of a superior quality of goods and careful management he prospered beyond expectations. He continued the business with uninterrupted success until his death in 1903. Possessed of the attributes of true manhood and a pleasing manner, he had the faculty of winning the friendship and high regard of everyone with whom he was brought in contact.

David Flynn was united in marriage with Susan D. McPherson, who was born in the north of Ireland, and is a daughter of Paul and Jane (Ferris) McPherson, also natives of that country. Her father was a veterinary surgeon, both in his own land and in America, where he located in the provinces. He and his wife had the following children: John, William, Thomas, James, Fred, Bernard and Susan D. (Flynn). Mr. and Mrs. Flynn became parents of six children: James, who conducts a bakery on State Street, Portsmouth; David H.; Fred; Thomas; Nora Elizabeth; and Jennie, who is dead. Religiously the fam-



MOSES B. DOW

ily attends the Catholic Church. The mother lives on her fine farm of sixty-five acres at No. 1219 Maplewood Avenue. Mr. Flynn was a Republican in politics.

JAMES GOODWIN PERKINS, general farmer and dairyman of the town of Rye, was born in this town September 24, 1876, a son of James Henry and Mary Charlotte (Goodwin) Perkins. His parents reside in Rye, the father being an apple merchant, doing business largely in Boston. Their children were: Ada, who died in her twelfth year; *James, the subject of this sketch, and Christina, wife of Fred L. Dow*; Josephine and Elizabeth, twin sisters, both of whom are married. Josephine is the wife of William Parker Straw, and her children are Ezekiel Albert, Mary Parker and Josephine. Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph P. Connor and has three children, Elizabeth, Geraldine and Joseph P., Jr.

James G. Perkins began his education in the common schools of Rye, N. H., afterwards attending school at South Berwick, Me., and still later taking a commercial course in Boston. He has since devoted his attention to farming and dairying, renting the home farm, which contains 100 acres, from his father. He was married February 11, 1911, to Agnes Emerson, who was born in Bradford, Me., a daughter of Dr. Frederick and Mary (Duff) Emerson. Her father died in 1904, her mother being now a resident of Portland, Me. Their children were Agnes, Theodora and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have one son, James Abram. Mr. Perkins and family attend the Congregational church. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

FORREST S. DAVIS, who has served as chief of police of Plaistow, N. H., since 1900, has evidenced a high order of efficiency as a public servant, as is evidenced by the support accorded him by the people. In addition to his official duties, he has been highly successful as a chicken raiser and fancier, making a specialty of the Rhode Island Red.

Mr. Davis was born in Plaistow, N. H., May 25, 1867, and is a son of Isaac Davis, and a grandson of Moses Davis, both natives of Plaistow. Isaac Davis was born in January, 1828, and followed agriculture. He married Melvina L. Lovering and their children are as follows: George W.; Mary C., wife of H. S. Kelly; Harry A.; Marnie T., wife of Rev. A. D. Palmer; and Forrest S.

Forrest S. Davis received his educational training in the public schools of Plaistow and in Newton High School. His first regular employment was in a shoe shop in Haverhill. He continued in that line of work until 1901, when he started in the chicken business in Plaistow. He has some eight hundred hens of the Rhode Island Red variety, and has an established reputation in this line of business. He has always been active in a political way and has been frequently called upon to fill local offices. In 1893 he was elected constable of Plaistow and in 1903 was made chief of police, an office which he has filled continuously since.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Malvean E. Webster, who died December 28, 1903, just eight days after the birth of their only child, Walter W., who was born on December 20th of that year. In 1906 he formed a second union with Miss Lena E. Tourtilotte, and

they have a daughter, Elizabeth T., born November 12, 1907. Fraternally Mr. Davis is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the N. O. P.

THOMAS J. KEANE, a successful business man of Exeter, who has advanced his interests through thrift, good management and progressive methods, is the proprietor of a large grocery and provision store and has a trade territory of wide extent. Mr. Keane was born in Ireland, January 6, 1869, and is a son of Thomas M. and Mary (Lohan) Keane. His parents were Irish born and his mother still lives in the old home place. The father was a carpenter and also a farmer and died in Ireland in January, 1901. Faithful members of the Catholic church, they reared their family in that faith, their seven children being: Michael, John, Thomas J., Patrick, Richard, Mary and Nora, the last named being the wife of John Lardner. Mary is in a convent at Haverhill, Mass.

Until he was sixteen years of age, Thomas J. Keane attended school regularly and seems to have been a very apt pupil as it is told of him that when thirteen years old his teacher had so much confidence in his scholarship, as well as his good conduct, that the coveted appointment as monitor was given him, that entitled him to the dignified position of teacher every half hour, the other half being given to study. His sensible father then decided to apprentice him to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for two years. He was eighteen years old when he left the old home for America and after reaching the United States located first at Amesbury, Mass., where he worked for one year as a carriage maker and for a year more at Haverhill, as a carpenter. Then he came to Exeter and for the next fifteen years was employed in a shoe factory, for three years having charge of the packing room at the Gale Bros. factory. After leaving there he looked about for a profitable and promising investment for his capital and in 1905 bought his present business from J. M. La Valley. He has greatly increased its scope and volume and handles all commodities included as groceries and provisions, keeping two teams and two men busy. He has some valuable real estate holdings including his comfortable residence on the corner of Winter and Dartmouth streets.

Mr. Keane was married in 1900 to Miss Alice W. Mullen, a native of Exeter and a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (McKeon) Mullen, natives of Ireland. The father is a machinist by trade, and during the Civil War in the United States served as soldier. His children are: Alice W., John V., Francis A., and Elizabeth, wife of Harry Walton. Mr. and Mrs. Keane have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of Hubart Gallant, of Rochester, N. Y., and they have one son, Thomas Leo. The entire family belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. Keane votes independently. He belongs to the A. O. H., is a charter member of the local lodge of Red Men and for the past eleven years has been treasurer of the Foresters of America. He is recognized as a man of sterling business principles and is highly respected in this section in which he has made his home for so many years.

JOHN D. KELLY, a general farmer in the town of Newington, owning seventy-five acres of land, divided into two farms of forty-five



CHARLES JOSIAH SMITH

and thirty acres respectively, on the former of which he lives, was born in Boston, Mass., during the Civil war, his parents being John and Catherine (Dunn) Kelly. The father, who worked at the tailor's trade in Boston, was a native of Ireland; the mother of England. Both are deceased and are buried in Boston. Their children were Stephen J., John D., George and Frank.

John D. Kelly was educated in the public schools of Boston, and there learned the tailor's trade with his father, which he followed for about twelve or fifteen years. He then came to Rockingham county and bought the D. Pickering farm, on which he now resides. He is an independent voter and has served the town as supervisor and auditor. Mr. Kelly married Mrs. Grace E. Carlin, widow of George O. Carlin. She was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of George and Lavina (Venner) Hodgdon, both natives of this county, her father being a farmer. Her parents, who were members of the Congregational church, are both deceased and are buried in Newington. They had six children—George, who died in the Civil war; Mary, deceased; Charles; Grace E., who is now Mrs. Kelly; James, deceased, and John Edwin. By her first marriage Mrs. Kelly had three children: James, who is a farmer in Newington; Lillian G., wife of Lewis de Foe, and George, who is now deceased. Mrs. Kelly attends the Christian Science church.

ARTHUR L. TURCOTTE, a well known merchant of New Market, N. H., where he is proprietor of an up-to-date hardware store, and also of a grocery store, both doing a good business, was born at St. Norbert, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 1, 1880. He is a son of William and Philomene (Bilodeau) Turcotte, who came to New Market in 1890. After arriving here with his parents young Turcotte found employment in the mill, where he worked for ten years. He then entered the grocery store of N. J. Brisson, for whom he worked four years, at the end of which time he bought the grocery store of J. Filion, which he operated successfully for seven years, and still owns it. In November, 1913, he engaged in the hardware business at No. 117 Main Street, where he now has the largest store in town. Both stores have an excellent patronage and Mr. Turcotte is now numbered among the prosperous and substantial citizens of the town. A Democrat in politics, he served as town treasurer of New Market in 1909 and 1910, was selectman in 1913 and 1914, in the present year being chairman of the board.

On June 18, 1906, Mr. Turcotte was married to Miss Rose DeLima Lumbert, of St. Norbert, P. Q., Canada. They are the parents of six children, namely: Leo, born May 24, 1907; Florence, May 18, 1908; Marguerite, Jan. 7, 1910; Romeo, July 1, 1911; Emile, Feb. 23, 1913, and Juliette, July 3, 1914. Mrs. Rose D. Turcotte died August 14, 1914. Mr. Turcotte is president of the French-Canadian society, St. Jean Baptiste; president of the Lafayette Club, and president of the society known as Artisans Canadiens-Francais. He is a very popular citizen, not only among his own people but among the people of the town generally, and takes an active interest in all measures calculated to benefit the community.

CHARLES JOSIAH SMITH, who died in Exeter, N. H., January 17, 1893, was a life long resident of that town, having been born there Septem-

ber 11, 1848, a son of Charles C. and Mary W. (Berry) Smith, and a grandson of Josiah Coffin Smith. Charles C. Smith was born in Exeter, grew to manhood there and for many years followed the occupation of painter. His wife, Mary W. (Berry) Smith, was a native of Pittsfield, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Smith were the parents of four children, of whom but one, Mrs. Helen G. Moulton, is now living.

Charles Josiah Smith grew to manhood in Exeter, attended both the common and high school there, but left high school before graduating to enter Burlingame's Machine Shop in Exeter as an apprentice. He thoroughly learned the machinist's trade and worked for that one concern over twenty-eight years, up to the time of his death. Mr. Burlingame, for whom he worked so many years, says of him that in all the time he worked there he never once even asked for more pay nor did he ever think of leaving. Although he never asked for more pay, still his services were highly valued by Mr. Burlingame, and at the time of his death he was receiving the highest salary paid to any machinist in the shop. He was a steady, industrious workman and accumulated some very valuable real estate in Exeter. He never married but continued to reside in the old Smith home on High street, Exeter, in which he was born, and in which his only surviving sister, Mrs. Moulton, still resides, until his death.

His only fraternal affiliation was with the I. O. O. F., and although he never aspired to political honors, his steady worth was recognized by his fellow townsmen by his election, on the Republican ticket, as a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, he being a member of that body at the time of his death.

GEORGE W. BOWLEY, who resides upon a farm of seventy-five acres in the town of Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H., is engaged in general farming and fruit growing. He was born in Exeter, N. H., January 20, 1847, and is a son of James and Catherine (Bishop) Bowley. James Bowley, the father, was a native of Rockingham County, and lived here all his days, being buried in Stratham. His wife was a native of Maine, and her burial was in Exeter. They had two children, William and George W.

George W. Bowley attended the public schools of Stratham and early in life learned the trade of a molder, which he worked at for four years. He enlisted for service in the Union Army as a member of Company C, 12th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. His service began in the spring of 1865, and continued until the war closed. Returning to Stratham, he worked as a farm hand and while thus employed bought his present farm of seventy-five acres. He has always been an industrious worker and a careful manager and the success he has attained has been solely through his own efforts.

Mr. Bowley was united in marriage with Miss Hannah L. Stockbridge of Stratham, a daughter of James and Olive (Lang) Stockbridge. Mr. Stockbridge was a mason by trade but mainly followed agricultural pursuits. They were parents of three children: Phoebe, Isaac, and Hannah (Bowley). Mr. and Mrs. Bowley have one son, George H. Bowley, who married Viola Jewell. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and for three years served as selectman. In religious attachment he and Mrs. Bowley are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN G. JELLISON, manager of the E. H. Winchester estate of 270 acres in the town of Portsmouth, was born in Kennebunk, Me., September 27, 1855, a son of Charles and Emily (Wood) Jellison. His parents, who were natives of Maine, are both now deceased and their remains rest in the cemetery at Kennebunk. The father was a stone mason, which trade he followed most of his life. They had a family of seven children, of whom six are now living.

John G. Jellison attended the common schools of his native state until reaching the age of sixteen years. He then took up farm work, in which he has since been engaged. Coming to Rockingham county at the age of seventeen, he found work on the Daniels farm, where he remained for four years and seven months. He then obtained employment as coachman for Mr. Winchester, retaining that position for six years, at the end of which time he was advanced to his present position and for thirty-one years has been manager of the farm. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Jellison was married in 1878 to Cora J. Norton of Greenland, a daughter of Andrew and Hannah J. (Spinney) Norton, her father being a butcher and cattle-dealer. He is still living at the age of eighty-six years; his wife is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jellison attend the Congregational church at Rye.

THEODORE FECTEAU, a prosperous citizen of Westville, Rockingham County, N. H., is proprietor of a general store and enjoys a liberal patronage. He was born in St. Hycinthe, Canada, and is a son of Theodore, Sr., and Hermine (Cloutier) Fecteau.

Theodore Fecteau, Sr., father of the subject of this record, was born in St. Hycinthe, Canada, and was ten years old when he came to the town of Plaistow in Rockingham County, N. H. Here he worked for Levi Tucker for a time but later went back to Canada. He remained there until after his marriage, when he returned to Plaistow with his family. He became a brick manufacturer and continued along that line until his death in 1899. A man without educational opportunities or advantages, he became a successful business man and one of Plaistow's substantial citizens. He was owner of two farms in Canada. He married Hermine Cloutier, also a native of St. Hycinthe, and they reared the following children: Hermine, Agnes, Celina, Delia, Theodore, Hector, Charles, Sabin, Lena, Ovide, Dr. Adlard, who is a practicing physician at Fall River, Mass., and Rosena.

Theodore Fecteau, whose name heads this sketch, was twelve years of age when brought by his parents to New Hampshire. His education was obtained in the schools of Canada, he being for a time enrolled as a student at St. Hycinthe College. His first work after coming to Plaistow was as a clerk, and he continued it in different cities. He then worked in a shoe factory for a time at Haverhill, and in 1900 started a general store at Westville. In 1912, 1913, and 1914 he served as one of the selectmen for the town of Plaistow in a most efficient manner.

In 1880, Mr. Fecteau was joined in marriage with Miss Delia Fontaine, and they became parents of the following children: Lillian, who was born in 1881 and is the wife of George Lefevre; Millena, wife of John Trembley; Peter O., who married Mary B. Mondor; Emma.

who married Louis Dion; Orise; Theodore; Eva, now Mrs. J. B. Dupras; Ovide and Hector. Mrs. Delia Fecteau departed this life in October, 1894. Mr. Fecteau formed a second marriage in September, 1895, with Miss Odelie Vaillancourt and their children are as follows: Oscar, born October 3, 1896; Nelson, born November 10, 1898, and Antoinette, born August 11, 1904. Fraternally Mr. Fecteau is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Catholic Foresters and the Artisans.

THOMAS J. LEARY, who was for many years a well known and respected citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., taking an active part in public affairs, was born in Ireland, April 28, 1853, and died April 1, 1903. He was twelve years of age when he came to America with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Scott) Leary, who, in their native land, were engaged in farming. In addition to the subject of this sketch they had six other children, Timothy, Anna, Elizabeth, Patrick, Nancy and Ellen.

Thomas J. Leary, after coming to America spent his entire life in Portsmouth, with the exception of five years during which he was engaged in mining at Leadville, Colorado. He was for eighteen years employed as brewer at the Portsmouth Brewery, later becoming vice president and general manager. Industrious and thrifty, he saved money and accumulated property, at his death leaving his widow in good circumstances. Mr. Leary was a Democrat in politics and for some time served in the common council as alderman, also for three years was a police officer. He was first president of the local branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and also a charter member of the Foresters of America. He was married February 7, 1889, to Ellen Fitzpatrick, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of John and Catherine (Dunn) Fitzpatrick, and who came to America when nineteen years of age. Her parents, who were farming people, remained in their native land. They had quite a large family, consisting of ten children, namely: Margaret, Edward, Ellen, Mary, Alice, Catherine, Bridget, Anna, John and William, the last mentioned of whom is now deceased. Five of these children—Margaret, Alice, Catherine, Mary and Ellen, came to America, the others remaining in Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Leary were the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, who died at the age of nineteen years; John T., William T., George E., Helen C., Thomas J., and Margaret J. The two eldest sons, John T. and William T. are members of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, John T. being also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, as was his father. The family belongs to the Catholic church. Mrs. Ellen Leary has a pleasant home, situated on the Ocean Road in the town of Greenland, which property was willed to her by her husband. She is highly esteemed and has a wide circle of friends in Portsmouth and the vicinity.

JOHN R. BUTTON, sole owner of a first class bakery with headquarters at Exeter, from which supplies are sent to all towns within a radius of twelve miles, is one of the enterprising business men of this city whose industry and energy have brought ample returns. He was born at Malaga, N. J., February 10, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Ross) Button, both now deceased. The father was a window-glass worker. He was twice married and to his first union, with Sadie

Jessings there were three children born: Hannah, Joseph and Samuel. To his second marriage with Mary Ross, five children were born: John R., William R., Christian L., Elizabeth, wife of George Lowden, and Matilda, wife of Charles Duval.

John R. Button never attended any but the district schools and when eighteen years old began a man's work, in a saw mill, where he was assistant engineer for one year. He then made his way to Boston, Mass., and there worked in a restaurant for a short time before coming to Exeter, where he was in the restaurant business for eighteen months, going then to Lawrence, Mass. For four years he was in the employ of one restaurant company at Lawrence and then bought the business and conducted it for nine years and when he sold out came again to Exeter and started into the bakery and grocery business, with his three brothers buying a plant established by Henry Little in 1888. For about two years the brothers were in partnership, when Christian L. sold his interest to William R. and John R. and they continued together until 1905, when John R. bought the interest of William R., and since then has carried on the business by himself. It has grown to large proportions, its volume many times increased since its early days and now Mr. Button employs four bakers and eight hands and operates four wagons.

Mr. Button married Miss Abbie C. Buck, who was born at Wilmington, Mass., a daughter of Edwin and Elvina (Boals) Buck. Mr. Buck was a farmer well known in Middlesex County. His family consisted of ten children: Mary, Myron, Abbie, Sidney, Herbert, Charlotte, George, Nettie, John and Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Button have had children as follows: Alice, who is the wife of Charles H. McWilliams, who is employed by Mr. Button, has five children, Russell, Kenneth, Marion, Margaret and Marjorie; Marion, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Grace, Helen and Rose. Mr. Button and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a republican in politics and takes an intelligent and experienced man's interest in public affairs. He belongs to the beneficiary order known as the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Button is one of the city's representative men and is respected and esteemed.

DENIS MAHONEY, owner of a farm of sixty-two acres in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., and also proprietor of a custom cider mill, was born in this town in 1871. His parents were Thomas and Catherine (Donnelly) Mahoney, both natives of Ireland, but who were married in this country. The father was a landscape gardener. Both are now deceased and are buried in Portsmouth. They had four children: Elizabeth G., who is deceased; Ellen; Daniel; Frances Catherine, wife of John C. McDonough, and Denis, the subject of this sketch.

Denis Mahoney was educated in the common schools and at Brackett Academy, which he attended for two years. He then began industrial life and was variously employed until 1898, at which time he took his present farm. Here he is successfully engaged in general farming. He is a Democrat in politics and has served the town as road commissioner. As an enterprising and useful citizen and good neighbor, he is widely esteemed.

JOHN W. CASWELL, residing at No. 264 Lafayette Road, Portsmouth, N. H., with the assistance of his two sons, is engaged in farming and dairying, having a good farm of 75 acres. He is a native of Rye, N. H., where he was born October 30, 1841, and was reared by his grandparents, William and Polly Caswell, who were of English descent, the grandfather being a prominent and well to do farmer. Mr. Caswell's grandmother died in 1868; his grandfather in 1884. He was educated in the common schools of Rye and subsequently engaged in farming until 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a sailor and was appointed to the position of master in 1861 and resigned in 1865. Soon after he resigned he resumed his old occupation of farming for two years, at the end of which time he bought out the old firm of Marston & Rendal, wholesale fish dealers. He continued in that business for thirty-one years, or until January 1, 1900, when he retired from the fish business and came to his present location, where, as above mentioned, he is carrying on a prosperous farming and dairy business with the help of his sons. Modern equipment and methods characterize the place and Mr. Caswell has the distinction of having one of the finest homes in Rockingham County. A Democrat in politics, he has from time to time taken an active part in public affairs. In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he served on the board of aldermen, was custom house inspector under Cleveland's first administration, and was a member of the state legislature in 1907, showing ability and fidelity in each of these positions. A man of recognized integrity, his fellow citizens place the same reliability upon his word they would upon his bond.

Mr. Caswell was married July 10, 1864, to Miss Harriet McEwen Mathes, who was born in Rye, N. H., a daughter of Abraham and Betsey (Berry) Mathes, who were farming people. The Mathes family consisted of six children, but all are now dead except two, Mrs. Henry D. Foss, of Rye, N. H., and B. S. Mathes of Keene, N. H. Mrs. Caswell died October 30, 1910. She and her husband were parents of children as follows; Ida, who is the wife of John P. Sweetser of Portsmouth, and has one son, Harold C.; Hattie A., wife of Alfred G. Ramsdell, who lives in Rye, N. H.; Oriel M.; Harry C., who married Mildred Flint and has two children, Forest F., and Harriett H. The family attends the Orthodox Church, while Mr. Caswell's fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH SACCO, a well known citizen of Portsmouth, contractor and builder, also dealer in wholesale liquors, was born in Italy, October 24, 1872, son of John Sacco. He came to the United States in 1894, first locating in Boston, where he remained until 1903, being variously employed. His first business enterprise was a grocery in Malden, Mass., a suburb of Boston, after which he went to bottling beer in Boston. Later he started an employment bureau. Then coming to Portsmouth, he entered into business here as a baker, and also employed laborers. In 1912 he began business here as a contractor, his first contract being for four miles of construction work for the Maine Central Railroad. He also built the bottling building for the Portsmouth Brewery. At the present time he is engaged in building the armory for the government, having about twenty men in his employ. Mr. Sacco is married and has a family of seven children, namely: Frank, John, James, Victoria, Antonia, Aleana and a baby as yet unnamed. He and his family are members of the Catholic church. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and to the Foresters. In politics he is independent.



MRS. JOHN W. CASWELL



JOHN W. CASWELL

FRANK P. HUGHES, owner and operator of a good farm of ninety acres in the town of Greenland, on the Winnicut road, Rockingham County, N. H., who is also one of the town's assessors, was born in this town, March 9, 1864, a son of Edward and Catherine (Ahern) Hughes. His parents, both natives of Ireland, came to this country when young and married here. Both are now deceased. The father was a farmer and they were members of the Catholic church. Their children were Peter, William, Joseph, John E. and Frank P.

Frank P. Hughes acquired his education in the common schools, after which he assisted his father on the latter's farm until he was fifteen years of age, subsequently working on other farms. He bought his present place in 1899 from the heirs of George Davis, it being then known as the George Davis farm. Here he is engaged in general farming, employing one hand, and raising stock for his own use only. A Democrat in politics, he takes an active interest in local affairs, and served for six or seven years as selectman.

On February 7, 1899, Mr. Hughes married Catherine Regan, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of John and Catherine Regan. Her parents never came to this country. They had a large family of ten children, namely: Nellie, Margaret, Anna, Catherine, John, Jeremiah, Michael, James, Patrick and Cornelius. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have had three children born to them, Joseph F., William P. and Catherine E. The family are members of the Catholic church at Portsmouth.

ALFRED F. HIGGINS, proprietor of an ice cream factory at Exeter, N. H., was born at Wellfleet, Mass., October 14, 1867, son of John G. and Hattie E. (Cole) Higgins. The business now carried on by the subject of this sketch was started by his father about 1888, he having for some years before that been in the fish business. John G. Higgins died April 21, 1912, and was buried in Exeter. He was a Republican in politics. He and his wife were both natives of Massachusetts. Their children were: Charles B., Alfred F., Frank C. and George E.

Alfred F. Higgins, after attending the common schools, went to the high school for one year. He then became his father's assistant and was associated with him thereafter until his death, except for three years, during which he was engaged in teaming. On the death of his father he bought out all the other heirs to the ice cream business and has since carried it on successfully alone. He supplies all the surrounding territory and has a yearly output of 13,000 gallons, employing two men, besides himself and son.

Mr. Higgins was married at Whitman, Mass., to Miss Abbie F. Phillips, a native of Brocton, Mass., and daughter of Anthony and Carrie A. (Whidden) Phillips, her father being a shoemaker of that place. The Phillips family numbered five children—George, Jennie, Eva, Agnes and Carrie A. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have a family of eleven children, as follows: Sadie B., wife of Joseph Hillis, who has two children, Beatrice and Harold; Charles B., who graduated from the Exeter high school and Phillips Exeter Academy, and is now a student at Brown University; Daniel C., associated in business with his father; Frances Willard, who married John Lary; Harriett H., Alfred H., Roger, George, Harold, Grace and Carrie E., dead. Mr. Higgins and

family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist church. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAAC RANDALL, a prosperous farmer and lumberman of Hampstead, Rockingham County, N. H., comes of an old New England family. His paternal great grandfather married Jane Worth, a daughter of Captain William Worth of Revolutionary distinction.

Jacob Randall, grandfather of the subject of this record, was born in Amesbury, N. H., and was a soldier in the United States Army during the War of 1812. He married Belinda Bond, and among their children was Isaac Randall, Sr. The latter was born in Chester, and for a greater part of his career, his business was that of getting out ship timber. He married Sarah W. Bartlett of Salisbury, Mass., and their children were: Mary A., wife of Ladd Richardson; Sarah F., wife of A. W. Foot; Jane W., wife of T. M. Cook; Eleanor T., wife of H. P. Williams; Abbie, wife of F. M. Rice; Isaac, whose name heads this record; and Laura F., who died in infancy. *The father of this family died in August, 1865.*

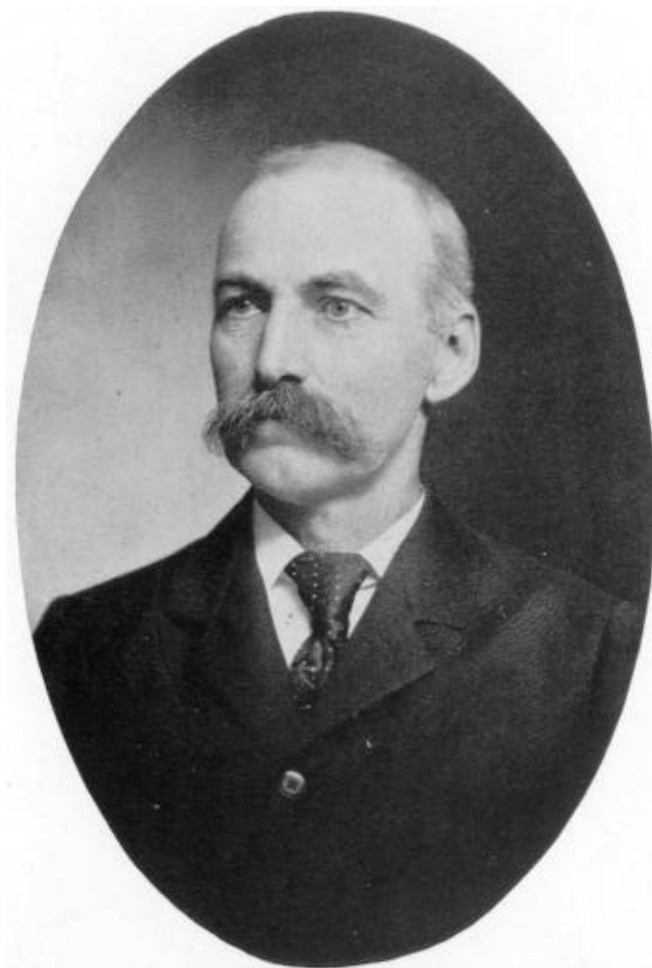
Isaac Randall, Jr., was born in East Chester, N. H., October 4, 1859, and received an educational training in the public and high schools of Hampstead. Upon leaving school he worked in a box factory three years, then went to West Hampstead where he was in the employ of Mr. Ordway two years. After working in Haverhill for a short time he returned to Hampstead and worked in a store for ten years. At the end of that time he bought the store which he conducted for some years, and during a part of the time also conducted a general store in East Hampstead. He is now engaged in farming and does a large lumber business. He was appointed postmaster under President Harrison and efficiently filled that office for a period of twenty-four years. He has served as town clerk and selectman.

In 1889, Mr. Randall was united in marriage with Miss Alice Spollett and they have three children: Eleanor T., Morris I., and Evelyn W. Fraternally Mr. Randall is a member of the Masonic Order at Derry, and of the Junior Order United Mechanics.

ADIN S. LITTLE, a member of the firm of Little, Frost & Co., general merchants at Hampstead, N. H., was born in this town, October 14, 1870, a son of Adin L. and Mary E. (Mooers) Little. His paternal grandfather was Louis Little, a cooper by trade. Adin L., the father, was a carpenter by trade. He was born in Hampstead, N. H., and served in the Civil war. His wife, Mary, was a native of Derry.

Adin S. Little was educated in the public schools of Hampstead, after which he took up farming for awhile. He then entered into the meat business, in which he was engaged for some fifteen years. Selling out at the end of that time, he returned to his farm and cultivated it until 1909, at which time he entered into his present partnership with Mr. Frost. They have an up-to-date store, well stocked with salable goods, and are doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Little has been town moderator since 1910 and has also been a member of the school board for four years. He belongs to St. Marks Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Derry, N. H., and also to the Chapter, R. A. M., to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of which he is past



ANDREW M. MOULTON



MRS. HELEN SMITH MOULTON

state councilor, and to Hampstead Grange, of which he is past state commander and past master.

In 1891 Mr. Little married Fannie C. Emerson, a daughter of Alfred P. and Francenia Emerson, and who was born in Hampstead in 1872. Their children are: Adin S., born October 28, 1899; Perry S., born April 12, 1901; Francenia M., born April 30, 1903; and Elizabeth E., born December 21, 1908.

ANDREW MORSE MOULTON, a retired farmer residing at No. 52 High street, Exeter, N. H., is a native of this state, having been born at Hampstead, June 2, 1847. His parents were Caleb and Abigail (Morse) Moulton, both of Hampstead, the former a farmer by occupation, at one time serving in the office of sheriff. They had three children: Anna, who was a teacher in Lawrence, Mass.; Belle, now deceased, and Andrew M., the subject of this sketch.

Andrew M. Moulton was educated in the common schools, at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Dartmouth College, which last named institution he attended for two years. He subsequently took up farm work, in which he was continuously occupied until about 1907, when he retired and took up his residence in Exeter. While residing in Hampstead he was chairman of the board of selectmen for some years. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Derry, this county, and to the Junior Order United American Mechanics at Hampstead.

Mr. Moulton was first married to Caroline A. Smith, by whom he has two children: Walter H., and Clara, who married Frank Darling and has three children, Louis, Phillip and Esther. Mr. Moulton's first wife is deceased. Mr. Moulton was married secondly to Helen G. Smith, a daughter of Charles C. and Mary W. (Berry) Smith (no relation to the first wife), her father being a native of Exeter and her mother of Pittsfield, N. H. The former, a painter by occupation, was son of Josiah Coffin Smith. They were both members of the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Moulton was born in the house in which she now lives and has resided all her life in Exeter. She had a sister, Marianna Berry, who was the wife of Rev. Charles H. Cole, a minister of the Baptist church, but is now deceased. A brother, Charles J., is also deceased. She also had a sister Caroline who, like the other sister and brother, has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton attend the First Congregational Church. They are people well known and highly respected in Exeter.

LEWELLYN D. DORITY, general farmer, owning a fifty-five acre farm on the North Hampton road, in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Hancock County, Me., December 4, 1864, a son of Dean and Lydia (Sheppard) DORITY. His parents, who are now deceased, both natives of Hancock County, where the father followed the combined occupations of farmer and ship carpenter. Their children were: Etta, wife of William Horton; Mary, wife of Edward E. Judkins; John, and Lewellyn D. The father and mother of these children were each twice married.

Lewellyn D. DORITY acquired his education in the common schools, which he attended only twelve weeks in the winter season until twenty years of age. During the summer months he was employed on his parents' farm. At the age of twenty-one he began working out as a farm hand and followed that occupation for several years. He then

learned the stone cutter's trade, which he followed for six years, afterwards resuming farm work. Nine years ago he bought his present farm from John E. Seavey, and has since operated it successfully, doing general farming. He keeps from fifteen to twenty head of cattle, finding a market for his milk at Beverly, Mass. A Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in town affairs and is now serving in his second year as selectman. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at North Hampton.

Mr. Dority was married December 25, 1889, to Anna E. Purington, who was born in East Boston, Mass., but reared in Rockingham County, N. H. She and her brothers, John and Luther, were the only children of Oliver and Emeline (Nealy) Purington. The father, a shoemaker and machinist, was from Epping, this county, his wife being a native of New Market. Mr. and Mrs. Dority have a son, Charles L., who assists his father on the farm. The family attend the Methodist Church. They are good representatives of the agricultural population of New England—industrious, thrifty, law-abiding and prosperous.

THOMAS FOWLER OWEN, a well known and respected citizen of Seabrook, N. H., was born in this town, October 1, 1878, a son of Reese and Joanna (Eaton) Owen. The father, Reese Owen, was born in Newport, Wales, in August, 1840, a son of John Owen. He settled in Newburyport, Mass., in 1850, coming to Seabrook in the same year. Here he engaged in mercantile business, which he followed all his life, being one of Seabrook's representative business men. Of a liberal disposition, he was very popular among his fellow citizens. For a number of years he was a member of the school board. His wife, Joanna, was a daughter of Lowell and Paulina (Hunt) Eaton. Their children were Thomas Fowler, born in 1878; Walter L., born in 1888, and Sally Anna, born in 1897. The father died in 1901.

Thomas Fowler Owen was educated in the public schools, at Putnam high school and at Bliss Business College. He then taught grammar school in Seabrook for a number of years, after which he became book-keeper for a shoe company. After teaching school again for one year until 1905, he accepted the position of rural letter carrier, which he still holds. At the age of twenty-two years he was elected selectman and served six years. In 1909 he was elected a member of the school board, serving as chairman, being reelected in 1912. From 1902 to 1906 he was chairman of the Republican town committee. He is a member of South Seabrook Congregational Church and has been delegate to state and county conventions. Mr. Owen was married in November, 1899, to Miss Anna M. Dow, daughter of Alva and Mary S. Dow. They have three children: Harold, born April 19, 1901; Gertrude C., born May 2, 1903, and Madeline I., born October 27, 1907.

JOHN W. WHEELER is a man well known to the people of Rockingham County, among whom he has always lived. A woolen manufacturer of North Salem until recent years, he did much for the material prosperity of the place, and in fact in every way has done much for the community, in which during his active life he was always a leader.

Mr. Wheeler was born in the town of Salem, N. H., August 19, 1826,

and is a son of John A. and Mary (Stevens) Wheeler, and a grandson of Richard Wheeler, who was also a native of Salem. John A. Wheeler was born in 1796, and died in 1880. He followed agricultural pursuits. He and his wife were parents of two sons; John W., and Abraham, the latter becoming a Methodist minister.

John W. Wheeler was reared on a farm and continued in that line of work until he was twenty-three years old. He then came to North Salem and purchased the old woolen mills. It was a wise move, and he was destined to continue as a woolen manufacturer during the remainder of his active career. As manufacturer of flannels and dress goods, he established a reputation of high class and his patronage was extensive. He rebuilt the plant in 1881, and continued its operations until the building was destroyed by fire in 1907. In view of Mr. Wheeler's ability and public spirit, it is not surprising he was called upon by the people to represent them in office, and as a public official he gave evidence of the same care and attention he gave to his private affairs. He was state representative of the town of Salem four years, and then for four years was a member of the State Senate. He was elected to the Governor's Council in 1881, and served as such for two years. John W. Wheeler was joined in marriage with Phoebe Dow, and they have two children: William R., now a deputy sheriff, who received his education in the public schools and in business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and Ethel M., a graduate of Bradford Academy.

GEORGE E. ODELL, who, in association with his brother, Samuel T. Odell, owns seventy-five acres of good farm land, forty-five of which are situated in Greenland and thirty in Stratham, was born in Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., September 6, 1857. His father was George Washington Lafayette Odell, and his mother before her marriage was Elizabeth Libby, born in Scarboro, Me., a daughter of Storer Libby. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Dr. George Odell, who owned the farm now owned and operated by the Odell brothers, and which is known as the George Odell Farm. George W. L. Odell, the father, was in early life a speculator and later a farmer. He and his wife are both deceased and are buried in Greenland. Their children were: George E., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Samuel T., who is employed in the navy yard at Portsmouth, and William Allen.

George E. Odell was educated in the common schools and subsequently took up farming on the farm he now owns in connection with his brother and they are carrying on the business very successfully. They keep fifteen head of cattle. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Grange and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Mr. Odell was married October 7, 1913, to Mrs. Alice Barnaby, widow of Trueman Barnaby, her parents being from Nova Scotia. By her first marriage she had nine children. The family attend the Congregational Church, and are numbered among the prosperous agricultural people of this section.

GEORGE H. GUPTILL, M. D., one of Rockingham County's prominent professional men, has been a resident of Raymond, N. H., since 1888. His practice has been large in extent and successful, and in addi-

tion he has actively identified himself with the civic affairs of county and state. Dr. Guptill comes of English descent, his ancestors coming to the United States in colonial days and locating in the New England States. He was born in Berwick, Me., September 5, 1864, and is a son of Albert W. and Adalaide J. (Roberts) Guptill.

George H. Guptill attended the public schools until he reached the age of twelve, when he was compelled to leave and assist in the duties on his father's farm. He continued thus until he was seventeen years old, and in the meantime pursued study at home. He then entered Sullivan high school, and was able to complete the course and graduate in one year, so conscientiously had he studied. He next entered Berwick Academy, but was able to attend but one term, owing to a lack of the necessary money. Consequently he taught school during the four years following and earned sufficient means to carry him through college. In 1885 he matriculated in the Medical College at Brunswick, Me., and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1888. On August 19, 1888, he moved to Raymond, N. H., and started in practice, and this has been the seat of his activity ever since. He has truly carved his own way to success and prosperity, for it was due to his untiring energy, driven by ambition and high ideals. He won friendships on every hand and it was his pleasure to be honored by the people as their representative in the legislature. He served ably as representative in 1897 and 1898, and in 1910 and 1911 served his district in the State Senate. He was a very useful member of that body, and served as chairman of the committee on education, also on the committee of public health. He was one of the three members from the House and Senate chosen to settle the railroad rate question, and was also on the Senate committee on military affairs, state hospitals and labor. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and of the Rockingham Medical Society, of which he is president.

Dr. Guptill was married June 4, 1890, to Miss Nellie M. True, and they had one son, Bernard, who was born June 30, 1891. Mrs. Guptill passed from this life May 29, 1892. On February 12, 1896, the Doctor formed a second union with Miss Lizzie C. True, sister of his first wife, who also is deceased. Their issue is Nellie May, age seventeen years; Pearl Morgan, aged twelve; and George Herbert, Jr., aged eight years. Fraternally Dr. Guptill is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of which he is past master, and of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Patrons of Husbandry. He is a Democrat in politics.

ALBERT H. DRAKE, an active and progressive business man of the town of Rye, was born in this town February 21, 1861, a son of Orin and Mary (Odiorne) Drake. The father, a native of Rye, was a farmer and butcher. His wife was born in Portsmouth. He was a prominent citizen, serving as selectman and in other local offices and also representing the town in the legislature. He and his wife attended the Methodist Church. Both are now deceased. Their children were: Morris; Sarah, wife of Irving J. Seavey; Augusta E., wife of Charles M. Rand, and Albert H.

Albert H. Drake in his boyhood attended the common schools. At the age of nineteen years he started in the meat business for himself, after some experience on his father's meat cart, and has since conducted



CHARLES A. BADGER

his own business as butcher, having a considerable trade in Rye, North Hampton, Greenland and Portsmouth. He owns about 75 acres of land on the Washington road, and also conducts a retail ice business in the town of Rye and a wholesale ice business in Portsmouth. His various enterprises are flourishing and he is regarded as one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the town. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as selectman, tax collector and as representative for the town of Rye in the State Legislature.

Mr. Drake was married in January, 1883, to Emma Holmes, who was born in Portsmouth, a daughter of Joseph R. and Charlotte (Seavey) Holmes, her parents both being natives of Rye. Their other children were Anna, wife of W. E. Paul, and Sadie, wife of William J. Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Drake are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth M., wife of Maning Filbrick, who has a daughter, Catherine; Joseph H., a graduate of a commercial college at Boston, who is employed by his father and also holds the office of tax collector in Rye; and Willard, also a graduate of the commercial college, who manages his father's meat business in Portsmouth, the store being known as Drake's Market. Joseph H. married Anna Gile and has a daughter, Francis. Mr. Drake and family attend the Christian Church, of which he has been treasurer for the last 25 years.

CHARLES A. BADGER, a well known resident of Portsmouth, who is engaged in business as an agriculturalist, stockman and lumberman, occupies what was formerly known as the Frank Jones estate in Ward 3, having removed to this location from Newington in 1908. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 11, 1863, a son of David and Nancy (Campbell) Badger. His father is now deceased, but his mother survives and resides with him in Portsmouth, being now over seventy-five years old. David Badger in early life was a well known ship builder of Portsmouth, but later settled in Newington and there engaged in farming. He held various municipal offices in Portsmouth, and after his removal to Newington, served as selectman of that town. In politics he was a Democrat.

Charles A. Badger was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Newington. He was educated in the public schools and after completing his studies took up farming, in which he has since been engaged very successfully. The estate on which he now resides, which was formerly owned by the late Frank Jones, contains about 300 acres and is kept in fine condition by its present owner. Mr. Badger is an up-to-date and public spirited citizen, taking an active interest in everything calculated to advance the moral or material betterment of the community. While a resident of Newington he served creditably for two years as selectmen, and was a candidate for the legislature, running on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the lodge of Elks at Portsmouth, and since coming to this city has also been a candidate for the legislature, from Ward three.

Mr. Badger married Catharine Hutchinson of Cambridge, Mass., whose father now resides in that city, her mother being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Badges have two children: Paul and Orville.

JUDGE JOHN T. BARTLETT, a prominent attorney of Raymond, who is also judge of the Candia Police Court, was born June 9, 1851, at Manchester, N. H., a son of John and Harriett (Marston) Bartlett.

His ancestors on both sides were of old and distinguished New England families. On the maternal side, Brigadier General Samuel Marston belonged to the militia, as did also his son, Col. Thomas Marston. The early ancestors of our subject came from England and settled first at Hampton and later at Deerfield, N. H. John Bartlett, father of Judge Bartlett, was born in Deerfield in 1818 and died in 1865. His wife, born in Deerfield in 1816, survived him many years, passing away in March, 1886. Of their seven children, John T. was the fourth in order of birth.

John T. Bartlett acquired his early education in the schools of Manchester and Deerfield. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his father's family to Nottingham, where they resided until John T. was about twenty years old. During the summers and in the vacations he worked on a farm, his first work of this kind being four and a half days, for which he received forty-five cents. He then applied himself to learn the shoemaker's trade, earning nine dollars a week in the shoe factory at Derry. Having saved some money, in 1872 he entered Pinkerton Academy, where he was graduated in 1877, having paid his own way. He then taught school continuously until 1884 in Deerfield, Nottingham, Derry and Raymond, in the meanwhile reading law, the study of which he had commenced some time before, with G. C. and G. K. Bartlett of Derry. Admitted to the bar at Concord, N. H., in August, 1885, on September 7th of that year he opened a law office in Raymond, where he has since built up a large and profitable practice. He was appointed judge of the Candia Police Court in 1913. In 1888 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention held at Concord, N. H.

Judge Bartlett was first married in April, 1869, when but eighteen years old, to Emma J. Durgin, of Nottingham. She died, leaving no children, and on November 30, 1882, he married for his second wife, Emma L. Tucker, of Deerfield, N. H. Her father, Charles C. Tucker, was a prominent citizen of Rockingham County, and a former superintendent of the farm at Brentwood. He is now deceased. Of Judge Bartlett's second marriage four children were born, namely: Ada L., wife of Ralph H. Sanborn of Raymond, who has a little daughter, Priscilla Bartlett Sanborn; Bessie B., wife of Lorenzo D. Dickinson, of Vancouver, B. C., who has a son, Robert Bartlett Dickinson; John T., Jr., who married Margaret Abbott, and has a son, Forrest A.; and Robert L., single, who is now a student in the junior class at Dartmouth College. The elder children were educated in the Raymond schools and at Pinkerton Academy, Deerfield, while John T. took a business course at the Bryant & Stratton College at Manchester, and is now a newspaper man and magazine writer at Vancouver, B. C. Judge Bartlett belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Rebeccas and the Encampment, in which he has held all the chairs. He is a Democrat in politics and is affiliated with the Congregational Church. A public-spirited citizen, standing high in his profession, he enjoys a wide popularity.

HARLAN L. PHILBROOK, who is a very useful and one of the best known citizens of Exeter, serving as an efficient member of the police force and also as driver for the steam engine of the city fire de-

partment, was born at Northampton, N. H., August 10, 1860, and is a son of Henry M. and Rebecca F. (Leavitt) Philbrook. The father was born at Thornton, N. H., but was reared at Northampton. He followed the trade of a machinist. The mother was a native of Northampton and both died there. They were members of the Congregational Church, good, worthy people in every relation of life. They had two sons: Willard H., a resident of Northampton, and Harlan L.

Harlan L. Philbrook attended the public schools in his native place and for two years the Hampton Academy, afterward learning the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1884, when he came to Exeter, since which time he has been more or less in official life. He has proved dependable and is a man who commands general respect and has a wide circle of personal friends.

On June 20, 1883, Mr. Philbrook was married to Miss Anna W. Jenness, of Exeter, who is a daughter of Levi M. and Eliza Jane (Godfrey) Jenness. The father of Mrs. Philbrook was a farmer. She has one sister, Ellen, who is the wife of Sylvanus G. Morse. Mr. and Mrs. Philbrook have the following children: May L., who is the wife of Irvin C. Philbrook, and they have three children, Marion S., John and Harlan; Edith J., who is the wife of Frank R. Goodale, and they have three children, Frank E., Alice and Ruth; Leonard M. and Frances J., the last named being a student at Wellesley College. The family attend the First Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Philbrook is a Republican as was his father. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the local Grange, the New England Order of Protection, the Royal Arcanum and various other societies.

RICHARD L. LOCKE, now living retired in the town of Rye, was born in this town October 26, 1832, a son of Richard and Sarah A. (Leavett) Locke. The father was born in Rye, N. H., a son of Jerry Locke, and was a sea-faring man all his active life. He, however, found time to serve in local office, being a Democrat in politics. He and his wife attended the Methodist Church. Their children were as follows: Ann, who married first Samuel Foss, and secondly John Goss; Sarah Emeline, wife of Woodbury Jenness; Myria, wife of DeWitt Clinton Jewell; Richard L., subject of this sketch; Harriett, who married Richard Goss; and Albert. Only two are now living, Richard L. and Myria.

Richard L. Locke was educated in the common schools and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed all his life until his retirement. A master of his trade he built some of the fine residences in the town of Rye, including some at the beach. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as selectman and as representative to the legislature.

Mr. Locke married Sarah P. Jenness, a daughter of Reuben P. and Mary (Knowles) Jenness, who died in February, 1912, of Rye, her father being a farmer. The other children in her parents' family were Margaret Ann, who is the wife of Amos Brown, a farmer; and Mary Abby. Mr. and Mrs. Locke have had three children, namely: Reuben J., Annie L. and Arthur. Reuben J. married Bessie Batchelder. He is a farmer who also conducts a bathing house at the beach. He has two sons, Richard J. and Edwin L. Annie L. Locke is the wife of Langdon B. Parsons. Arthur died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Locke and the surviving members of his family attend the Congregational Church.

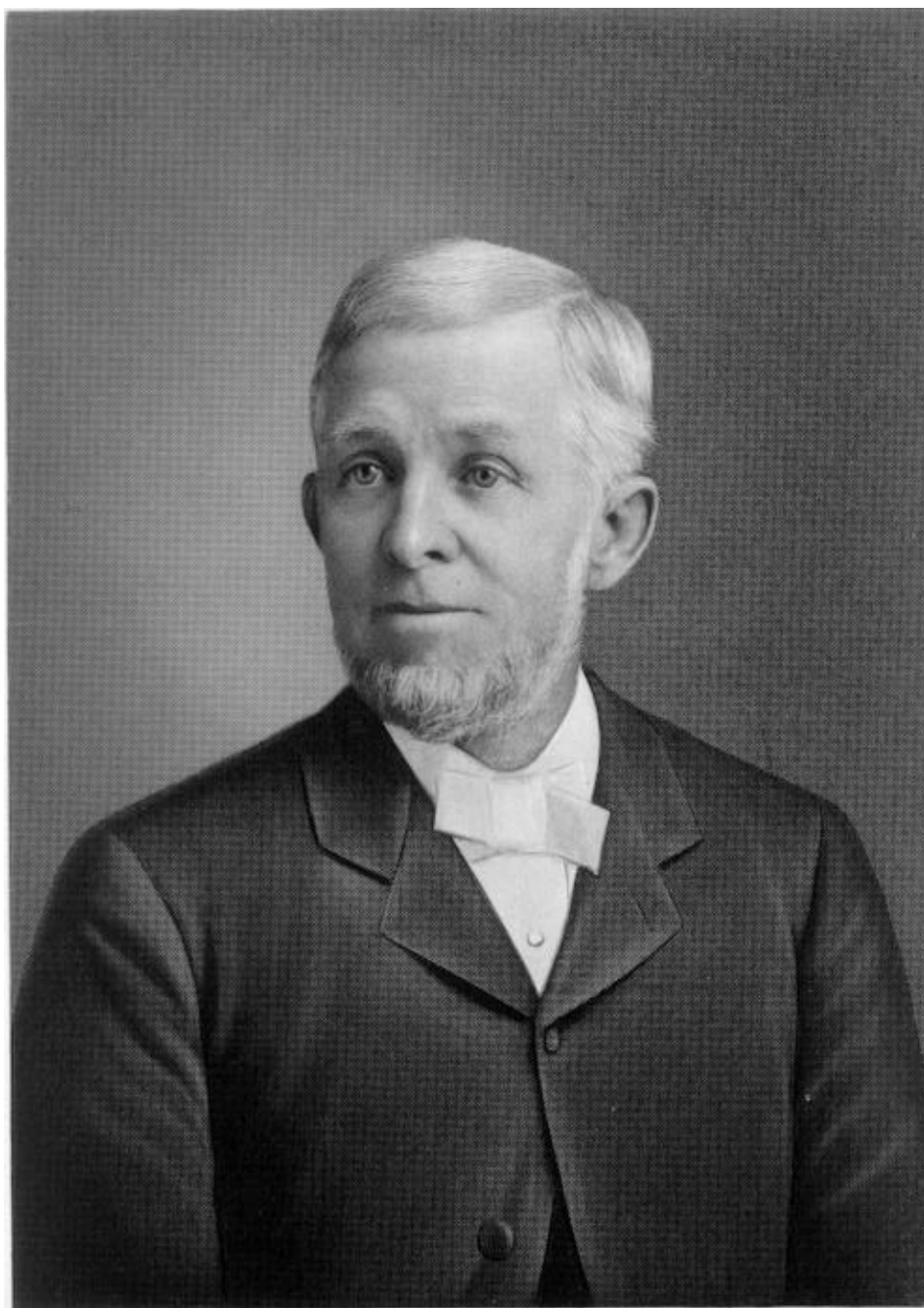
ALVIN M. VROOM, owner and proprietor of a well equipped blacksmith and wheelwright shop in Exeter, N. H., and a busy and prosperous citizen, was born in Nova Scotia, in 1857, a son of Isaac and Ann (Hall) Vroom. Both his parents were natives of Nova Scotia, where they spent their lives. The father, in early life a farmer, afterwards entered into mercantile business, in which he had a successful career. His first wife, Anne, died in 1862, having been the mother of two children—Alvin M. and Florence. He subsequently contracted a second marriage, with Serephine Ditmars, of which union there was born a daughter, Mary. Isaac Vroom is now deceased.

Alvin M. Vroom was but five years old when his mother died. He was educated in the common schools of Nova Scotia and when sixteen years of age learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed in his native land until 1892, at which time he came to New England. Settling first at Stratham, N. H., he remained there four years and then came to Exeter, where he has since remained with the exception of four and a half years which he spent in New York as manager of a blacksmith and wheelwright plant. An industrious and persevering man with a thorough knowledge of his trade, he has built up a good business and is regarded as one of the prosperous citizens of the town. In politics he is a Republican and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Vroom married Edna Purdy, a native of Nova Scotia, and daughter of William and Celia (Wright) Purdy, whose other children were James G. and Solon. Mr. and Mrs. Vroom are the parents of three children—Mildred, Clifford and Frederick, whose records in brief are as follows: Mildred is employed in the Exeter public library and as recorder in the Probate Office. Clifford, after graduating from Phillips Exeter Academy, spent two years at Amherst College, and was subsequently in the employ of the Exeter Banking Company for three years. He is now shipping clerk for the New Market Manufacturing Company. Frederick is now in Cambridge, Mass., taking a special course in printing and working on the Harvard University Press. Mr. Vroom and family attend the Congregational Church. They have a wide acquaintance in Exeter and vicinity and are favorable types of the best New England citizenship.

DR. LEWIS O. POLLARD, the leading dentist of Raymond, N. H., was born in West Epping, Rockingham County, N. H., December 13, 1860, a son of Charles Alfred and Olive J. (Durgan) Pollard. The father of our subject was also born in Raymond, March 10, 1828, and died in 1908. His wife, who was a native of Nottingham, survived her husband only two months, dying in the same year. They had six children, of whom Lewis O. was the fourth in order of birth.

Lewis O. Pollard attended the public schools of Raymond until he was fourteen years of age. He then left school to work for his father, with whom he continued until he was twenty-one, receiving his board and clothes for his work. He then went to Rhode Island, where he obtained work in a worsted mill. Having persevered in this economical mode of life for about two years or more, in 1883 he went to Boston, where he entered the Boston Dental College and began the study of his profession. He was graduated in 1888. He then came



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Justin Van Ness Hanscom

back to Raymond and began the practice of his profession here, where he has since remained, being the only dentist in this part of the county. He has built up a large practice.

On April 3, 1884, Dr. Pollard was united in marriage with Jessie May Hazelton, of New Market, N. H., and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Ethel May and Frank Lewis. The former was born August 27, 1889, and after attending school in Raymond, entered the seminary at Kingston, where she subsequently graduated. She was later graduated as a professional nurse from the Memorial Hospital at East Bridgewater, and is now following her profession at Providence, R. I. Frank Lewis Pollard was born June 15, 1891, and was educated in the schools of Raymond. He married Ellen Bellevance, and has a daughter, Margery May, born March 4, 1912.

Dr. Pollard is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has held all the chairs and has been secretary of his lodge for about twenty years. He also belongs to the Grange and was treasurer of the Gold Cross for several years. He is a trustee of the public library in Raymond and has served the town efficiently on the school board. The family to which he belongs is an old one in this locality, the original ancestor coming from England. His great grandfather, Barton Pollard, was one of the first settlers of Fremont, N. H. Mrs. Pollard is a graduate of the Robinson Female Seminary (class of 1880) at Exeter, N. H. Her domestic duties occupy too much of her time to permit her to devote much of it to club work, but she is a member of the Grange, and, with her husband, takes an appreciative interest in all movements for the general welfare and the improvement of local conditions.

JUSTIN VAN NESS HANSCOM, whose death on May 4th, 1905, removed one of Portsmouth's sterling citizens, was born in Eliot, Me., Nov. 11, 1835, a son of Samuel, Jr., and Elizabeth (Shapleigh) Hanscom. The father of our subject, also a native of Eliot, Me., was a well known shipbuilder there for many years.

Justin V. Hanscom was educated in the public schools, and at an academy at Eliot, Me. When a young man he entered his father's employ as clerk and later worked for Tobey and Littlefield, who were in the ship building line in Portsmouth, N. H. In the early seventies he became secretary and confidential man of affairs to Frank Jones, Portsmouth's famous brewer and for years one of her most distinguished citizens, remaining with him until his own death, as above narrated. A man of wide acquaintance and universally popular, his death caused general sorrow and much sympathy was expressed for his bereaved family. His remains were interred in the South Cemetery, his funeral being largely attended. He was a consistent and devoted member of the Unitarian church, and a man whose word was known to be as good as his bond.

Mr. Hanscom married Miss Sarah M. Hanscom, a daughter of Samuel Hanscom, also a native of Eliot, Me., where he followed the occupation of farmer and ship carpenter, and where he died in 1852. Our subject and wife were the parents of two children, both daughters, Alice and Clara A., the latter being employed with the Granite Insurance Company of Portsmouth. Both reside with their mother at No. 249 Islington street.

HOWARD M. WIGGIN is a highly successful agriculturist of Rockingham County, N. H., residing on his valuable farm of one hun-

dred and twenty-five acres in the town of Stratham. He was born in Stratham on September 14, 1882, and is a son of Herbert and Emma L. Wiggin. He is an only child and his widowed mother makes her home with him.

Mr. Wiggin obtained his early educational training in the public schools of Stratham and in Exeter High School, after which he pursued a two-year course in Durham College. He then returned home and took up agricultural pursuits, at which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He follows general farming and dairying, shipping milk to Boston, Mass. He is a man of progressive ideas, and farms along modern lines.

Howard M. Wiggin was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth B. Thurston, who was born in Newton, N. H., and is a daughter of Melvin L. and Jessie Thurston. She has the following brothers and sisters: Charles H., Ada M., William F. and Cora B. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin have five children, namely: Albert E., Howard M., Lena B., Alice G., and Jessie L. Religiously the family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Wiggin is independent in politics and takes an earnest interest in those measures and candidates calculated to give the highest public service.

HERBERT C. DAY, M. D., of Exeter, N. H., has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in this city for the last seventeen years. He was born in Bangor, Me., October 9, 1863. His parents, Herbert and Mary (Sanders) Day, were natives of England, in which country they were married. On emigrating to this country, they landed at New York and went directly to Maine, where Herbert Day was engaged for some time in railroad contracting. He died when the subject of this sketch was nine months old. His wife survived him, dying at the age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of six children, namely: Jason; Alice, who married Hollis Cutting; James; Mary, wife of James Quimby; Edward, and Herbert C. All of the three sons became physicians, Jason practicing his profession at Portland, Ore., and James at Waltham, Mass.

Herbert C. Day began his education in the schools of Bangor, Me., and later continued it at Braintree, Mass., where he remained for four or five years. After graduating from an advanced school there, he entered Dartmouth College, where he studied for two years. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from the medical department of the University there in 1896. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill., but after continuing there for about a year and a half, returned east and opened an office in Exeter, where he has since remained. He has built up an excellent practice and is now numbered among the prosperous citizens of Exeter, which is the more to his credit, as his education was obtained with difficulty, he having had to pay his own school and college expenses, which he did by working in his spare time at anything that offered. He is recognized both by his brother practitioners and by the public generally as an able physician and surgeon, and was town physician of Exeter for eight years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias of Exeter, the Odd Fellows, which order he joined at Lowell, Mass., when he was twenty-one years old; and the Red Men of Exeter. He also belongs to the

Swamscott and the Exeter Clubs, and to the county and state medical societies.

Dr. Day was married, October 19, 1898, to Miss Lena S. Spaulding, a daughter of George and Myria Martha (Towne) Spaulding, of Huntingdon, Vt., where Mr. Spaulding was engaged in business as a chair manufacturer. Dr. and Mrs. Day attend the Second Congregational Church of Exeter. They have a wide acquaintance among the best people of the town, where both are highly esteemed. In politics the Doctor is a Republican. He takes an active interest in the public welfare and his aid and influence can generally be enlisted in behalf of any good cause, whether for the moral or material betterment of the community.

JOHN RUSSELL FRENCH, owner of two good farms in the town of North Hampton, comprising in all some 400 acres, was born in Boston, Mass., March 23, 1882, son of Oliver S. and Clara B. (Drake) French. Both parents were natives of North Hampton. The father, who died in 1889, was engaged in the milk business, running a wholesale business in Boston. His wife survives him and resides in Montclair, New Jersey. They had two children, John Russell and Lemira. The latter married Herbert Davidson and they have a son, Coolidge. The paternal grandparents of our subject were John F. and Lemira (Leavitt) French.

John Russell French was educated in the common schools of Boston and at a commercial college there. He then engaged in the milk business in that city and was thus occupied for several years, when he sold out and started a creamery. This he sold about four years ago, at which time he came to North Hampton, where he is engaged in general farming, shipping his produce to Salem, Mass. He keeps between fifty and sixty head of cattle, mostly Holsteins, and gives employment to three hands the year round. His farm, which he inherited from his grandmother, has been owned in the French family for the last seventy-five years.

Mr. French married Clara Lagreze, daughter of Hermann C. and Emily (Zeigler) Lagreze. Her father was secretary of the German, and also of the Austria-Hungary consulate at Boston. Mrs. French's parents had two children, there being a son, George H., in addition to Clara, the wife of Mr. French. Mr. and Mrs. French have one son, John Russell French, Jr. The family are connected with the Congregational Church. Mr. French belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge in North Hampton. In politics he is a Republican.

ALBERT BACHELDER, owner and proprietor of Bachelder Inn at Little Boar's Head, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, is a well known citizen of this locality in which he has always lived. He was born in North Hampton, N. H., in 1842, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Bachelder) Bachelder of Rockingham County. They were parents of five sons and five daughters, of which number but three survive, namely: Ambrose; Ann M., widow of George Hill; and Albert.

Albert Bachelder attended the public schools and Hampton Academy, after which he worked on the railroad for three years. He also was in the grocery business for a time and in 1869 he embarked in his

present business. As proprietor of the Bachelder Inn, he has established a high class reputation, and enjoys a liberal patronage. In 1892 and 1893 he served in the State Legislature and at various other times has been called upon to fill official positions of trust. He served eight years on the board of health, twelve years as supervisor, and since 1905 has been chairman of Little Boar's Head precinct of the town of North Hampton. He served several terms as a member of the board of selectman of North Hampton, and at the present time is chairman of that board.

Mr. Bachelder was united in marriage with Miss Abbie M. Lamprey, who was born in North Hampton and is a daughter of Jonathan Lamprey, a prominent farmer of this town. They have reared three children: Josephine B., wife of McPherson Wiltbank; Mary Ida; and James L., who married Viola Reading, of Portsmouth, and is engaged in farming in North Hampton. Religiously, they attend the Congregational Church. The son and daughters attend the Episcopal Church.

ABRAM J. DRAKE, owner and proprietor of the Drake House at Rye Beach, N. H., was born in the town of Rye, Rockingham County, N. H., September 14, 1845. His parents, both natives of Rye, are now deceased. The father, Joseph Drake, was a farmer. His wife, before marriage, was Clarissa Dwight Knowles. They were members of the Methodist Church. Their children were: Adams E.; Annie D., wife of Joseph W. Garland; Leona, wife of Blake H. Rand; John O.; Mary, deceased, first wife of Alfred Seavey; Clarissa, wife of Alfred Seavey; Abram J.; and James B., deceased. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Abraham Drake.

Abram J. Drake was educated in the common schools. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for ten years. He then built a hotel which was destroyed by fire in 1873, after which he built his present hotel at Rye Beach, which he has now conducted successfully for thirty-eight years. The hotel contains thirty-two rooms, and is fitted up in modern style, and in the summertime enjoys a fine patronage.

Mr. Drake, who was married October 27, 1870, to Emma A. Philbrick, who was born in Rye, N. H., and is a daughter of Benjamin and Angeline (Batchelder) Philbrick, of Rockingham County, N. H., her father being a carpenter. They had two children, Albion and Emma. Mr. Drake is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to Osgood Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Portsmouth, and he and his family are affiliated with the Congregational Church.

EDWARD E. NOWELL, station agent for the Boston and Maine Railroad at Exeter, and who as general agent has charge of all the railroad business at this point, is one of the substantial citizens and home owners of this place. He was born at Salmon Falls, N. H., and is a son of Eben S. and Abra (Wentworth) Nowell.

Eben S. Nowell was a very prominent man in Strafford County for many years and a leading factor in Republican politics. He served in numerous local offices and later as deputy sheriff and as sheriff. He was also station agent at Salmon Falls for thirty-one years. He married a daughter of Major John B. Wentworth, who was prominent in



GEORGE A. CARLISLE

military affairs. She also died at Salmon Falls. They were the parents of the following children: Edward Everett; Jessie, who is the wife of Albert H. Morton, of Sewell, Mass.; Mary and Annie, twins, the latter of whom married Daniel Bracket; and E. Lincoln.

After graduating from the Salmon Falls High School, Edward E. Nowell attended Berwick (Me.) Academy for one year and then learned the art of telegraphing, beginning work at Salmon Falls where he continued until 1884, when he came to Exeter. He has had charge of the railway business here for the past sixteen years and is probably one of the best known men of the city. Aside from this he has other claims to recognition and prominence, having served honorably in a number of public positions. He was twice elected to the General Assembly on the Republican ticket and serving in 1901 and 1903 as representative from the town of Exeter, also has been police commissioner and for four years was deputy sheriff of Strafford County.

In July, 1887, Mr. Nowell was married to Miss Dorothy M. Clark, who was born at Wells, Me., a daughter of Gustavus and Annie (Wells) Clark. Mr. Clark was in the contracting business. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Nowell are: Charles H.; Eunice, wife of Clarence S. Gray; Gustavus; and Alice, wife of George A. Archer. Mr. and Mrs. Nowell attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Nowell is a member of the Republican Club of Rockingham County; belongs to the Red Men and the Royal Arcanum, and to Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Exeter. The handsome family residence is at No. 71 Park Street, Exeter.

GEORGE A. CARLISLE, county commissioner of Rockingham County, and one of Exeter's foremost business men, is one of a family of eleven children—of whom eight survive—born to his parents, who were Jacob and Mary A. (Colcord) Carlisle. The father, Jacob, was extensively engaged in the lumber business up to the time of his death.

George A. Carlisle was born in Exeter, N. H., December 8, 1852. His education was obtained in the public schools, he completing his studies at the high school of his native town, Exeter. He embarked first in the hardware business and plumbing, in which he continued until the year 1900. He then re-engaged in business in Exeter, opening a dry goods store, which he conducted until June, 1909, with marked success, selling out after his retired life until first election as county commissioner in 1909. He was re-elected to this office in 1911 and again in 1913. He has served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners four years and has been identified with the town of Exeter for several years in the capacity of a city official, being a selectman six years and for some time a member of the board of health.

Mr. Carlisle married Miss Anna F. Folsom, a daughter of Ware Folsom, of Newport, Me. He and his family affiliate with the Unitarian church, and he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Council, also to the Eastern Star. A staunch republican in politics, he takes a keen interest in anything that concerns the good of the county at large, and in particular of his home town Exeter.

HOWARD F. RAND, who with his son, Frank H., operates a farm of eighty acres in the town of Rye, and also do a large business in bottling pure spring water, was born in this town, September 25, 1840, a

son of Elvin and Martha (Willey) Rand. The father of our subject was a farmer in Rye, his wife being a native of Concord, N. H. They were affiliated with the Christian Church. They had but two children, Howard F., and Clara E., who resides with her brother. The paternal grandparents were Daniel and Dorothea Rand; the maternal grandparents Samuel and Martha Willey.

Howard F. Rand was educated in the common schools, which he attended during the winters only until he was eighteen years old, during the summers assisting his father on the farm. He resided at home until he married and for a time worked the farm on shares. He then bought a farm in West Rye, which he operated until coming to his present farm about 1879, it being previously the homestead of his wife's parents. He for a while had charge of a farm at Mansfield and later spent a few years in Connecticut, where he was engaged in the saw-mill and grist mill industry, while there serving as selectman and representative in the legislature. On his present farm is a flowing spring of pure water, which has received the endorsement of prominent physicians and chemists, and which Mr. Rand and his son bottle for sale. Much of it is sold in this vicinity, a large quantity being shipped to Salem, Mass., and some being sent to private families throughout New England, the leading hotels and colleges. It has been pronounced an unexcelled table water, refreshing, pure and wholesome.

Mr. Rand first married Clara E. Odiorne of Rye, by whom he had two children: Mary E., wife of George W. Brown, a carpenter; and Frank H., who assists his father, and who married Nora Varrell. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Rand married Louise M. Marden, a daughter of Daniel Marden, of which union there are no children. Mr. Rand is a Democrat in politics and is a progressive and enterprising citizen who has achieved a comfortable prosperity.

FLAGG F. GRANT, station agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad at Portsmouth, N. H., where for the last twenty-four years he has been general agent, was born in Somersworth, N. H., March 22, 1858, a son of Stephen and Mary A. (Jellison) Grant. His parents were natives of Maine, where the father was in business as a trader. In addition to his duties connected with his present position, Mr. Grant has taken some active part in local affairs, having served in the council and as alderman from his ward. He is a member of the Masonic Order, having advanced as far as the Commandery, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows. He married Carrie E. May, a native of Milan, N. H., and they have two children, Editha M. and Marjorie B. The family attend the Methodist Church.

ELIZABETH B. MARSTON, who resides during the summertime at the old Marston homestead in the town of Brentwood, about three miles south of Epping, N. H., was born in Chelsea, Mass., a daughter of Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Baker) Marston. Five generations of the family have been born in this homestead, including Miss Marston's great-great-grandfather. The Marstons are related to former Governor Prescott; also to Governor Plummer, who was from Epping, and was the second governor of New Hampshire. On the maternal side, Daniel Flanders was a member of General Lafayette's bodyguard, and also

served in the War of 1812-15. A David Marston, of this family, was also in the Revolution, serving as lieutenant. The immigrant ancestors on both sides came from England at a very early day, settling in Hampton, N. H., and later coming to Exeter.

Samuel M. Marston, father of Elizabeth, was born on the old homestead in Brentwood, March 23, 1821. He was a carpenter and a man of more than ordinary skill in his craft. At one time he worked in Boston, being employed to do the inside finishing on some fine steamers. Although a highly intelligent man, taking a warm interest in local, state and national affairs, he would never consent to accept public office. His death occurred November 24, 1894. His wife, Elizabeth, born in April, 1817, died a few months before her husband, on June 19, 1894. Their children were Clara H., Daniel W., Martha A., David, Elizabeth B., and Annie I. Daniel, Martha and David are deceased. Clara H. married John L. Nicolson, son of J. B. Nicolson, who was a commodore in the U. S. Navy, and they reside in Everett, Mass. They have had two children, Frank S., now deceased, and Clara M. The latter is the wife of Stephen A. Bathrick, of Everett, Mass., and has had three children—Walter M., now deceased; Clara J., now eleven years old, and Frank, who is eight. Annie I. Marston married Edward M. Shallies, of Chelsea, Mass., where she now resides; she has no children.

Elizabeth B. and Clara H. Marston were both educated in the schools of Chelsea, Mass., Elizabeth qualifying herself for the profession of teacher at the Dansville Normal School. For the last thirty years she has taught in the public schools of Everett, Mass., in which city she resides during most of the year, the family residence in Brentwood being closed except during the summer. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and belongs to the Everett Teachers' Club, but is not affiliated with any other societies.

ALBERT S. WETHERELL, a prominent business man of Exeter, who has been established in the drug business there since 1873, owns Norridgewock, Me., as his native town, he having been born there October 5, 1851. His parents were Samuel B. and Althea (Keene) Wetherell, both natives of Maine, in which state they died. The father, a blacksmith by occupation, was a son of Charles Wetherell.

The subject of this sketch was one of six children, all sons, his brothers being Charles K., James, William, Augustus and Lewis. He was educated at the Eaton school in Norridgewock and after completing his studies there went to Gloucester, Mass., where he obtained employment in a drug store. He worked there three years, learning the business. Then, in 1873, he came to Exeter and established his present store, which he has since conducted successfully. His store is the oldest drug store now in Exeter, and Mr. Wetherell is the veteran druggist of the town, though it was not until 1875, two years after coming here, that he was regularly qualified under the state law passed at that time requiring the registration of druggists. He is a director in the Co-operative Bank, and has been a member of the investment committee since its organization.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Wetherell has for many years taken an active part in public affairs. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee for twelve years and a member of the executive

committee for the same length of time. He has been president of the County Republican Club. In 1893-95 he was a member of the legislature, and a member of the senate in 1901; for three years he was one of the commissioners of pharmacy. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows lodge in Exeter and with the Knights of Honor at Boston.

Mr. Wetherell was married in February, 1875, to Dora E. Young, a native of Exeter, N. H., and daughter of William Young, a carpenter, whose other children were: Sarah, now deceased; Charles William and George H. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherell have had four children: Lillian; Edith, the wife of Andrew Donaldson, and has one child, John; Lewis S., who was drowned at the age of fourteen years; and Albert S. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherell are members of the Unitarian Church, he being the treasurer of Unity Hall Society branch of the church.

EPHRAIM A. PEABODY, head of the general contracting firm of Peabody and Sons, is also president of the Salem Manufacturing Company, and is one of the foremost business men of Salem, New Hampshire. He was born in Methuen, Mass., August 5, 1832, and is a son of Ephraim and Abiah (Messer) Peabody. He has one brother and one sister, namely: John and Jane.

Ephraim A. Peabody was ten years old when he was put out for four years to work on a farm for his board and clothes. Then he worked for a time in a shoe factory. At the age of twenty he went to California where for seven years he was engaged in mining and worked at the mason's trade. Returning to his New England home he worked as a mason for five years, then started in business for himself as a contractor and builder. He built up a large and remunerative business, and now has his sons in association with him, operating as Peabody & Sons. The Salem Manufacturing Co., of which he is president, operates a large plant in Salem, giving employment to a considerable force of men. In 1863, Mr. Peabody was united in marriage with Rachel Bradford and the following are the issue of this union: Ida, deceased; John, Eva, Charles, Emma, Mae and Abby. Mr. Peabody is a man of strong personality and has many friends throughout this region.

ARTHUR C. WALKER, a prosperous merchant of Rye, N. H., dealing in meats and groceries, also operating a variety store in connection with his other business, was born in Rye, November 17, 1873, a son of George S. and Augusta (Page) Walker. Both his parents were born in this county, the father in Rye and the mother in North Hampton. Their children were: Eliza Ann, wife of Charles Grant, and Maude Gertrude, wife of Fred Hankin. By a second marriage, to Christie Foss, George S. Walker has two other children, Raymond O. and Dona A.

Arthur C. Walker was educated in the common and high schools of Rye. He then worked for some years in Portsmouth as clerk in a meat and grocery business. He then had a grocery store at Rye for a while, but was burned out and returned to Portsmouth, where he continued in the same business. Later he was clerk for William Ward & Sons for ten or twelve years; after which, returning to Rye, he established himself in his present business. He is a Republican in politics, and has served on the local school board. He is past master of the



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Grange, past councilor of Seaside Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias at Portsmouth and to the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Walker was married November 25, 1897, to Ariadne M. Banks, who was born in New London, Ct., a daughter of Fred S. and Ida M. (Saggers) Banks, her father being a native of Amesbury, Mass., and her mother of New London, Ct. They had two children, Ariadne M., now Mrs. Walker, and Fred Percy. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two children, Iona A. and Doris E. They attend the Congregational Church. Mrs. Walker holds the office of postmistress at Rye, having been appointed under civil service rules, during the administration of President Taft.

DANIEL GILMAN, postmaster at Exeter, N. H., to which position he was appointed in 1912, was born in Exeter August 6, 1851. His parents were Joseph Taylor and Mary E. (Gray) Gilman; the father, a native of this state, was a son of Col. Nathaniel Gilman. He was for a number of years connected with the English firm of Russell & Co., engaged in the Chinese trade, and had his headquarters in China. He died in 1862. By his wife Mary, who was a native of Boston, Mass., he was the father of three children—Daniel; Edward H., who died in 1901; and Mary L. In 1868, six years after her husband's death, Mrs. Gilman married for her second husband Ex-governor Charles H. Bell. She survived him some years, dying in 1904.

Daniel Gilman, our direct subject, was educated in various boarding schools, at Exeter Academy and at Brown University, Providence, R. I. After completing his studies he went to Chicago, where he found employment, remaining two years. He then bought a farm in Illinois, which he operated from 1869 until 1883. Returning at the end of that time to Exeter he here organized the Rubber Step Manufacturing Company, of which he is still president, William F. Stearns being treasurer and manager. His appointment to the office of postmatser has been already mentioned. He has an assistant and three clerks under him in the office, besides six carriers and one substitute engaged in the work of delivery. A capable business man, he is serving with credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the townspeople.

Mr. Gilman was married in 1887 to Miss Minnie Crawford, a native of Tennessee and daughter of Col. Robert A. and Lucretia (Remine) Crawford. They have been the parents of two children—Crawford, who is now deceased, and Daniel Edward. Mr. Gilman belongs to the Unitarian church, his wife being an Episcopalian. They are popular members of Exeter society.

REUBEN JENNESS LOCKE, who conducts a small farm in the town of Rye, also having a confectionery stand and large bath house at Rye Beach, was born in this town May 31, 1863, a son of Richard L. and Sarah (Jenness) Locke. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from Capt. John Locke, the immigrant ancestor of the family. He was educated in the schools of Rye and afterwards became associated with his father in truck gardening, they also raising chickens for the market. About twenty-five years ago he started his present business, establishing a bath house of fifty rooms at the beach, which he gradually increased, until he now has 175 bath rooms. The house is known as Locke's Pavilion, and is furnished with a heating apparatus for providing hot salt water. Industrious and persevering, he has estab-

lished a successful enterprise and is one of the prosperous citizens of the town. He is a Democrat in politics, has served as town treasurer, and is one of the commissioners of the precinct in which he lives. Mr. Locke married February 23, 1898, Bessie Batchelder of North Hampton, and they are parents of two sons, Richard J. and Edward B. He and his wife attend the Congregational Church.

GEORGE W. THOM, a contractor and builder of Salem, N. H., has been thus engaged for more than thirty years. The character of his work has been such he has always commanded a liberal patronage of the people, and hundreds of buildings stand as a monument to his industry and integrity.

Mr. Thom was born in Salem, N. H., November 25, 1848, and is a son of Isaac and Louise Ann (Whittier) Thom, and a grandson of Joseph Thom, who was born in Windham, N. H. Isaac Thom was born in Salem in 1813, and through his active career was a farmer and a stone cutter. He also served for a time as overseer of the poor.

George W. Thom received his educational training in the public schools and in Pinkerton Academy, after which he learned the trade of a carpenter. He worked as cutter in a shoe factory for ten years, but during the past thirty years has been engaged in contracting and building. He served two years as selectman of his town, and has always been deeply interested in the improvement of the community.

In 1870, Mr. Thom was married to Miss Mary G. Austin, a daughter of George W. Austin. Her death occurred in 1894, and she is survived by her husband and two children: Joseph I., born in October, 1872; and Flora A., born in 1889. Mr. Thom is affiliated with the Pilgrim Fathers, and the Patrons of Husbandry.

FREDERIC WILLIAM DE ROCHEMONT, a general farmer owning 90 acres of land in the town of Newington, was born in this town, April 11, 1841, a son of Frederic William and Myria Louisa de Rochemont. The father was a native of Portsmouth, where, during his later years, he was engaged in the fire insurance business. His wife whose maiden name was Myria Louisa de Witt, was born in South America. Of their ten children but four are now living, namely: Frederic W., Myria L. Ricker, E. Jennie Parsons and Clarence M.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Newington. He remained at home until twenty years of age and then went to North Andover, Mass., where for two years he worked in a paint shop. Then, returning home, he became associated with his father in the insurance business, being thus employed for three years, at the end of which time he returned to the homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming. He has served the town as tax collector for five terms, has also been selectman and a member of the board of education and in 1893 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Fraternally he belongs to the Grange and to the Red Men.

Mr. de Rochemont was married March 20, 1867, to Sarah Frances Adams, of Newburyport, Mass., a daughter of Joseph C. and Sarah B. (Nutter) Adams. Her parents were natives of Newington, N. H. Their children were Gilman, Anetta, Addie, Emma, Josephine and Sarah F. Mr. and Mrs. de Rochemont are the parents of five children—Harry,

Frederic William, Amelia, Winnie and Joseph Adams, whose records in brief are as follows: Harry, who is toll collector at Kittery bridge, married Anna McKenzie, who is now deceased. They had seven children, Mabel, Willie, Lawrence, Archie, Orville, Harry, Jr., and Bernard M., who died in infancy. Frederic W. is baggage master for the B. & M. Railroad at Portsmouth. He married Cora Pickering and they have two children, Francis and Eunice. Amelia first married Andrew Neal, by whom she had three children, George, Roy and Margaret. After the death of Mr. Neal she married Albert Garland, of which marriage there is one child, Julia. Winnie is the wife of Oscar Pinkham and has seven children, Mariom, Richard, Oscar, Francis, Winnie, Margaret and Carolyn. Joseph A. married Flossie Wallace and they have one child, Wallace. The family attend the Congregational Church.

REV. LUCIUS HARRISON THAYER, pastor of the North Congregational Church, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Westfield, Mass., November 28, 1857, a son of Lucius Fowler and Martha (Harrison) Thayer. He is a descendant of Richard Thayer and Dorothy Mortimer, his wife, who came to Braintree, Mass., in 1640, from Thornbury, England. The Thayers have been residents in Westfield for a number of generations.

The subject of this sketch, who was the eldest child of his parents, began his education in the public schools of Westfield, Mass., and subsequently fitted for college. Before taking up his collegiate course, however, he followed a sea-faring life for two years, 1876-78, being supercargo on the ship "Lucy S. Wells," in the East Indies. He then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1882. In 1882 and 1883 he was with the Franklin Foundry and Machine Company, of Providence, R. I., and was subsequently engaged in teaching and in reading law until 1885. In the fall of the latter year he entered Yale University, from which he was graduated B. D. in 1888. He was Dwight Fellow at Yale, 1888-90. He was called to Portsmouth in the spring of 1890, but traveled in Europe until November of that year, when he came to this city. He was ordained and installed pastor of the North Congregational Church January 28, 1891, since which time he has served in that office. In 1909 he received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College. Since 1908 he has been a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and president of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society since 1909. He has been a member of the Portsmouth Board of Instruction since 1895.

Mr. Thayer was married, June 29, 1892, at Westfield, Mass., to Helen Chadwick Rand, a daughter of Albert T. and Sophia (Chadwick) Rand, all natives of Westfield. Mrs. Thayer was a graduate of Smith College in 1884, and later attended Newnham College, Cambridge, England. She was a founder of the College Settlement in New York, in 1889, has served as trustee of Smith College and is president of the College Settlements Association. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Dorothy Goldthwait, born 1893; Lucius Ellsworth, born 1896, and Sherman Rand, born 1904. Mr. Thayer has three brothers and one sister now living—Hiram H. Thayer, of Minneapolis, Minn.; William F. Thayer, of Somerville, Mass.;

Charles S. Thayer, of Hartford, Conn., and Mary S. Thayer, of Westfield, Mass. Since coming to Portsmouth he and his wife have made many friends among the people of the city. They have ever kept in mind the fact that the highest aim in life is to perform useful service for God and humanity, and their influence has been felt for good in many directions.

NORMAN H. BEANE, a prosperous merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., where he conducts a large boot and shoe store, on Congress street, also carrying a full line of men's and boys' clothing, was born in Newington, N. H., June 13, 1876, a son of Henry and Marguerite (Newhall) Beane. His father, a native of Massachusetts, following farming there for a number of years. The family was a large one, numbering nine children.

Norman H. Beane was educated in the public schools and embarked in his present business in 1907. He has been very successful, and is now numbered among the leading citizens of the county. A Republican in politics, he has taken a strong interest in local affairs and has served ably in official positions. For ten years he was superintendent of the County Poor Farm, and in 1911 was elected to the board of county commissioners, in 1913 being made its chairman. He is a member of the Masonic order, is a Knight Templar, and belongs to the "Shrine" at Concord; also to Geneva Lodge, I. O. O. F., the B. P. O. E., and the Portsmouth Athletic Club.

Mr. Beane married Miss Belle Prescott, a daughter of George Prescott, of Epping, N. H. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, taking an active part in its good work. They have a wide acquaintance among the prominent people of the city and county and are highly esteemed for their personal characteristics.

GEORGE C. HEALEY, who is engaged in agricultural operations in Hampton Falls, was born in this town, August 26, 1853, a son of Wells Weare and Sarah E. (Dodge) Healey. He is a grandson of Wells Healey, in former days an extensive farmer of Hampton Falls, who introduced the first horse-rake and mowing machine ever used in the town. Wells Healey married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Pickering, of North Hampton. He died in 1857. His children were: Wells W., father of the subject of this sketch; Charles N., a large farmer in Stratford; William P., who was a sea captain, and Newell W.

Wells Weare Healey was born in the town of Hampton Falls in 1820. He became one of the town's leading citizens, representing it in the legislature in 1852-1853. He married Sarah E., daughter of Isaac Dodge, and they had two children: George C., and Mary Frances, who died in 1885.

George C. Healey was educated in the public schools and at Andover Academy (Mass.), subsequently taking a course in Amherst Agricultural College. He has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is now one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of his town. He has taken a prominent part in public affairs, having served efficiently in various offices. He was town clerk and selectman for a number of years; representative in 1889, and a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1912. On December 14, 1881, he married Miss Harriett Dodge, daughter of John William and Harriett (Dunklee) Dodge of Hampton Falls. He and his wife have a daughter, Frances, born July 4, 1886.



THOMAS SMITH

THOMAS SMITH, proprietor of a flourishing shoe business in Exeter, N. H., which he established in September, 1898, was born in Ireland, February 27, 1873. His parents, Edmond and Nora (Cotter) Smith, never came to this country; the mother dying in her native land in January, 1908, and the father still residing there. They had a family of nine children, of whom six are now living. Only two came to America, Thomas, the subject of this review, and Margaret, who is the wife of Cornelius G. Kiley and resides at Reedville, Mass.

Thomas Smith attended school in his native land and tutored with the late John A. Brown, studying United States history and a general commercial course. Coming to America at the age of sixteen years, he reached Exeter May 6, 1889, and at once found work with his uncle, Patrick Connors, with whom he remained until he entered into the shoe business. He has been successful in business, and, as a member of the Democratic party, has taken a prominent part in local politics. He is treasurer of the Democratic Town Committee, a member of the State Committee, and was alternate to the Baltimore Convention in 1912. His society affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus at Portsmouth, the Foresters of America, the Red Men, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians; also the Swamscott Club and the Exeter Country Club.

Mr. Smith was married, June 20, 1906, to Miss Mary A. Lynch, of Newfields, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Sullivan) Lynch. Her father, who was a machinist, is now deceased, but her mother is still a resident of Newfields. They had but two children, Mary A., and a son, Daniel, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Catherine Frances. They are members of St. Michaels Catholic Church of Exeter, N. H.

PHILIP WHITE, an enterprising and successful business man of Exeter, has made substantial investments here and owns and conducts a tailor shop, all of his ventures prospering because of his close and careful supervision of them. Mr. White was born in Russia, July 3, 1863, and is a son of Joseph and Esther (Gordon) White. His mother survives but his father, who was a contractor, died in Russia. They had children as follows: Philip, Dora Lee, Abraham, Sarah, Samuel and Millie.

In his native land Philip White attended school, and later had collegiate training, and in 1885 was graduated from a Russian gymnasium. He then made his way to London, where he secured employment at working on the making of uniforms, and for eight years continued in the employ of the British government. From England, in 1892, he came to the United States and began work in Boston at his trade of tailor, but six months afterward came to Exeter, where he has lived until the present. Energy and thrift have accompanied all his efforts since coming here and he has substantial results to show, his various business enterprises flourishing, as has been mentioned, while he also has invested in property, owning the tenement house at No. 239 Water Street and his handsome residence at No. 232 Water Street.

Mr. White was married in May, 1886, to Miss Rebecca Gordon, who is a daughter of Mayer and Jennie Gordon, the former of whom was well known in the provision trade. Mr. and Mrs. White have five children: Mayer, who is a resident of Boston, married Tillie Covener; Abraham M., who married Lulu Humbaugh; Fannie, who graduated at Cambridge in a physical culture and art school, and is now a physical

instructor at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Leah, who is a student at Radcliffe College, and Vivian. Mr. White and family attend the Orthodox Jewish Synagogue at Boston. In politics he is a Republican, and his fraternal connections are with the Red Men, the Foresters of America and the Jewish order of Brithabriham, at Haverhill, Mass. As an honorable business man and irreproachable citizen, Mr. White enjoys general esteem and his family enjoy much social prominence.

FREDERICK WATKINS conducts a blacksmithing establishment in Portsmouth, N. H., and for nineteen years has been at his present location. He is a native of Portsmouth, and is a son of Thomas Watkins, and grandson of Benjamin Watkins.

Thomas Watkins was born in Portsmouth, and died in this city in 1905. He was a moulder by trade, and for some years was on the board of aldermen. He married Mary Ackerman, who was born in Portsmouth, where she still lives. They had the following children: Charles A.; Mabel F., deceased wife of George A. Trafton, and Frederick.

Frederick Watkins received his educational training in the grade and high schools of Portsmouth, attending the latter three years. He then learned the trade of blacksmith, horseshoer and wheelwright, which he has followed ever since. He was not content to work long for others before establishing a business of his own. He has one man in his employ, and they are kept constantly busy.

Mr. Watkins was married in December, 1896, to Miss Margaret Jeannette McNeill, a native of Nova Scotia, and they have one daughter, Mabel Jeannette. The subject of this record is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Sons of Veterans, and also a past warden of Kearsarge Lodge, N. E. O. P. He is a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., the second oldest lodge in the United States; is a past master of Grand Lodge of Perfection, fifteenth degree, A. A. S. R.; E. King of Washington Royal Arch Chapter, and a past chancellor of Damon Lodge, K. of P. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins attend the Congregational church.

STILLMAN A. PACKARD, who is engaged in farming and dairying in the town of Newington, on a tract of forty acres of land, was born in the house in which he now resides, February 17, 1871, son of James and Mary Frances (Hoyt) Packard. The father was a joiner and mason, but in his latter years resided on a farm. He and his wife were attendants at the Congregational church. Both are now deceased and are buried in Newington.

Stillman A. Packard was educated in the schools of Newington. After his school days were over he took up work on the farm and has since been engaged in farming and dairying. In addition to his farm of forty acres, he owns fifteen acres of woodland. He delivers about sixty quarts of milk daily in the Portsmouth market. He is a Democrat in politics but reserves the right of private judgment in casting his vote. He is now serving as moderator and treasurer of the school district, a cemetery trustee, and has served three years in the office of selectman. He has also served a number of times as supervisor of the check list.

Mr. Packard was married August 8, 1900, to Rosamond M. Carlin, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of Frank L. and Addie

Frances (Dame) Carkin. Both her parents now reside in Portsmouth, the father being a carpenter by trade. Their children are: Frank Everett, Rosamond M., Samuel W., Fred C., Charles W., and Carrie, wife of John McKenzie. Mr. and Mrs. Packard are the parents of two children. Stillman Allan and Wesley James. He belongs to the Grange, and he and his family are members of the Congregational church.

BLAKE H. RAND, a farmer who owns and operates forty-five acres of land at Rand's Corner, or Rye Center, Rockingham County, N. H., was born here December 21, 1863, a son of Thomas W. and Louise A. (Hodgdon) Rand. The father was a native of Rye, and son of Jedediah Rand. He was a farmer and trader and also conducted a grocery store. His wife was a native of Greenland. They were affiliated religiously with the Congregational church. Both are now deceased, and are buried in Rye. Their family consisted of two sons, Jedediah and Blake H. Jedediah Rand, a mason by trade, married Edith C. Foss, daughter of John O. and Amanda S. (Marden) Foss, by whom he has four children: Wallace E., Louise A., Elinor C., and Thomas F. Rand.

Blake H. Rand was educated in the common schools. He began industrial life as his father's assistant, and has resided in this locality all his life. The farm he owns has been in the Rand family for four generations at least. He also operates a general store here, which was established by his grandfather's family and has for over 95 years been in the possession of the Rands.

Mr. Rand was married June 19, 1889, to Leonie S. Drake, who was born in Rye, a daughter of Joseph J. and Clarissa D. (Knowles) Drake, both natives of Rye, her father being a farmer. The children in the Drake family were as follows: Anna D., wife of Joseph W. Garland; Abraham J., proprietor of the Drake House at Rye Beach; Adams E., a farmer and liveryman at Rye; John O., who is deceased; Clara J., now deceased, who was the wife of Alfred V. Seavey, and Leonie S., wife of Blake H. Rand, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Blake Rand has served the town as town clerk for twenty-six years consecutively, being elected each time without opposition. He is a Republican in politics and was representative to the general court in the session of 1913, and has also served as tax collector. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics at Rye, belonging to Seaside Council, No. 20, and he and his family attend the Congregational church. An industrious, enterprising and reliable citizen, he is widely known and highly respected.

JACKSON M. HOYT, who is now serving in his ninth year as town clerk for the town of Newington, Rockingham County, N. H., was born on the farm on which he now resides, January 15, 1850. The Hoyt family is an old one in Newington, its members being descended from John and William Hoyt, who settled in this locality in 1703. The parents of our subject, John and Abigail Piper (Coleman) Hoyt, were both born in this town, the father being in early life a farmer, and later a brick-maker. He was three times married, his first wife being Elizabeth Dame, who bore him seven children. By his second wife, in maidenhood Martha Nutter, he had one child. Of his third marriage, to Abigail P. Coleman, there were five children, including the subject of this sketch. Thus John

Hoyt was the father of thirteen children in all, of whom two died in infancy, eleven grew to maturity, and three only are now living. The father was a Democrat in politics and an industrious and worthy citizen. He and his wife attended the Congregational church. The three survivors of the family are Martin, who is one of the Kearsarge veterans; Nancy, widow of Charles Albert Nutter, and Jackson M.

Jackson M. Hoyt began his education in the common schools, subsequently taking a commercial course at Commer's College, Boston. He has resided on his present farm all his life, it consisting of twelve acres of good land, on which he carries on general farming. He also does some carpenter work occasionally, being a good natural mechanic, and before his marriage he taught several terms of school. For many years he has taken an active part in local affairs, being elected town clerk for the first time when he was only twenty-one years old and serving three years, so that, altogether, he has served in this office nearly twelve years. He is also a justice of the peace, and has also served as selectman, as a member of the board of education, and as highway agent, showing efficiency in all these various offices.

Mr. Hoyt was married, November 28, 1878, to Mary S. Pickering, who was born in Newington, N. H., a daughter of Frank T. and Sophia E. G. deWitt, her father being a native of this town, and her mother of Demerara, South America. The former was a farmer. Of the five children in the deWitt family, all are now deceased but Mrs. Hoyt. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are as follows: John Frank, Martin deWitt, Martha Sophia, Mary Brackett, Gail Adelia, Jackson Manning, Willis Hadley and Viola Cecil. The family are members of the Congregational church, which Mr. Hoyt has served as clerk for twenty years, being also a deacon. He is an active and useful citizen and a well-informed man, keeping well in touch with current events.

JONATHAN H. HISCOCK, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Exeter, N. H., where for the last twelve years he has held the position of assistant postmaster, was born in this town, January 9, 1873. His parents were Jesse F. and Mary S. (Ladd) Hiscock. The father, a native of Maine, was a carpenter by trade, and after coming to Exeter, about 1871, engaged in business here as a contractor, which occupation he followed for some years. He then became foreman in a shoe factory here and was thus engaged up to the time of his death. His wife Mary, to whom he was married in Newport, Me., was a native of New Hampshire. She now resides in Exeter. They had only one child, the subject of this sketch. Jesse F. Hiscock voted with the Republican party but was never active in politics. He was a good and worthy citizen who did his duty to his neighbor and had many friends. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, to which Mrs. Hiscock still belongs.

Jonathan H. Hiscock acquired his education in the district schools of Exeter and also the high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. He began industrial life in the shoe factory where his father was foreman, and was there employed as a journeyman for thirteen years. Then, after his father's death, he succeeded him as foreman, which position he held for about ten years, during the next two years being foreman in the lumber yard of John Fellows. He was then



John D. Larty m d

appointed to his present position as assistant postmaster, which he has since held, and in which, being a man of methodical habits and good executive ability, he is serving with credit to himself and benefit to the public. He is also a director of the Exeter Banking Company. Mr. Hiscock is a man of wide acquaintance. His social affiliations include membership in the Swampscott Club, of which he is president; Star in the East Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Exeter; also the Chapter and Council at Exeter; the Knights of Pythias, and the New England Order of Protection. In politics he is a Republican. He attends the Baptist church.

JOHN D. CARTY, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery both in Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me., having offices in both cities, was born in Portsmouth, March 20, 1876, one of the six children of John D. and Julia (Mackey) Carty. The father, John D. Carty, was a professor of music and followed that vocation during his entire life. The subject of this sketch in his youth attended the public schools of Portsmouth, and later the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, N. H. He was graduated from the Vermont College of Medicine in 1906 and later took a post-graduate course at the Morgan's Memorial Hospital in New York City. He also took a post-graduate course at the Massachusetts State Hospital. He then began the practice of his profession in Kittery and Portsmouth and has since built up a good practice, being widely recognized as an able man, both in medicine and surgery. He is a member of the York County Medical Society of Maine and the Portsmouth Medical Society, the Rockingham County Medical Society, also the New Hampshire State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. His social affiliations are with the Elks, the Warwick Club, the Portsmouth Athletic Club, and the Portsmouth Country Club. In politics he is independent.

Dr. Carty married Miss Mildred Goldsmith, a daughter of Oliver Goldsmith of Portsmouth, N. H., July 2, 1912. Their family consists of one child, Julia E. Dr. Carty and family are members of the Catholic church. They have a pleasant residence at Kittery Point, Me., while the doctor's office in Portsmouth is on Congress Street.

GEORGE E. FELLOWS, late a prominent citizen of Raymond, N. H., where he held the office of postmaster, was born November 20, 1862, at Pittsfield, N. H., a son of Octavus W. and Melissa A. (Barton) Fellows. His ancestors on both sides came from England and settled in this locality at an early day. Among those on the maternal side was Col. Barton, who achieved fame in the Revolutionary War.

George E. Fellows was the first born of his parents' three children. When about six years old he began attending school at Pittsfield, and later at Concord, and was graduated from the high school in Raymond at the age of eighteen. Some time later he engaged in the grain business here with Thompson Barnes. During President Cleveland's administration Mr. Fellows was appointed assistant postmaster and was in the postoffice one year. He then became associated with John Currier in the National Grocery Company, continuing with him for two years, after which he purchased Mr. Currier's interests and was sole proprietor of the concern until June, 1914, when his sons took charge of the store, and Mr. Fellows gave his entire time to the postoffice, having been appointed postmaster, April 27, 1914, by President Wilson. His

death took place very suddenly September 30, 1914. A Democrat in politics, he had been prominent in local affairs for a number of years, serving as representative to the legislature in 1907-1908. He was also for many years town clerk of Raymond.

Mr. Fellows was married, July 17, 1882, to Hattie E. Boor, of Raymond, and he and his wife were the parents of two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Everett W., married Beulah A. Greenleaf, and has a son, Clyde Everett. John Clifford, the second son, married Mabel Kendall, and has three sons, Octavius W., John C., and George W. The daughter's name is Mary Arvilla. Mr. Fellows belonged to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Grange, and the Golden Cross.

WILLIARD N. DE LANO, the owner of 125 acres of land on the Lafayette road, in the town of Portsmouth, Rockingham County, N. H., where he is engaged in general farming and dairying, was born in Dexter, Me., May 17, 1870. His parents, George W. and Olive H. (Shorey) DeLano, were natives of Maine, in which state they died. They were agricultural people and were members of the Methodist church. They had a large family of twelve children.

Williard N. DeLano was educated in the common schools only. When his school days were over he began working for his father on the latter's farm, and he continued working by the month until 1905, in which year he came to Rockingham County. He settled first in the town of Greenland, where he rented land for a while. Subsequently he came to his present location, purchasing his farm from Otto Berry. He raises enough stock for his own use, selling milk in Portsmouth.

Mr. DeLano was married, November 17, 1899, to Daisy Ellenwood, a native of Maine, and daughter of Ashley and Myria (Hutchinson) Ellenwood. Her father was a butcher by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. DeLano attend the Methodist church. In politics he votes independently.

RUFUS WOOD, who, in addition to a general express and trucking business, deals in harness, blankets, fixtures and supplies, maintains an office and store on Daniel Street. He employs six men and uses five or six teams in his business. He has attained a high degree of success, and this entirely through his individual efforts, being in every sense a self-made man. He was born in November, 1864, in Nova Scotia, and is a son of Alfred and Harriet Rebecca (Hamilton) Wood, and a grandson of James Wood. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Hamilton.

Alfred Wood was a farmer by occupation and lived in Nova Scotia until his death. His wife, also a native of Nova Scotia, now resides in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They were parents of the following children: Burpee; Rufus; Elmira, deceased wife of Sandy Kenty; Wilfred; Harry; Welton; Sarah, wife of William Condon; Annie; Gertrude; Margaret; Roy; and Louise, wife of Ernest Grover.

Rufus Wood attended the public schools of Nova Scotia, and from an early age followed farming. In 1888 he came to the United States and immediately located at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which place he has since called home. He worked at farming one year and then turned his attention to his present line of business. He started in a small way, with but a single team, and as he prospered added to his equipment.

Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Elma G. Seymour, who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and is a daughter of Ira and Anna E. (Garland) Seymour. Her father followed the trade of blacksmith here for many years. He and Mrs. Seymour had the following children: Elma G. (Wood); Frank; Mattie, wife of Orrin Gerry; Louise, wife of Frank Marshall, and Carrie, wife of Justin McCarthy. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have one son, Cedric L., who attended high school and now acts as office man for his father. In religious attachment the family belongs to the Advent church. Mr. Wood is a Republican in politics.

MARTIN S. RICHMOND, whose business interests make him known over a wide extent of country, is a respected and valued citizen of Exeter, and since 1903 has been owner and operator of the Richmond Express line between this city and Boston, Mass. Mr. Richmond was born in September, 1855, at Oshkosh, Wis., and is a son of Sylvester and Eliza (Eastman) Richmond. Sylvester Richmond was born in New York, and prior to entering the Civil War as a soldier, followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. In that great struggle he lost his life. He married Eliza Eastman, who was born in Maine, and they had the following children: Martin S.; Julia, who is the widow of George H. Ackerman; and Flora L., who is the wife of Edgar Yates. The paternal grandfather was Merrick Richmond.

Martin S. Richmond attended school until he was fourteen years of age, after which he worked for market gardeners until he was nineteen, and from that time until the present he has been identified with the express business. For over a quarter of a century he worked in this business for the Jackson Express Company, but in 1903 went into business for himself, purchasing what was known as the Perkins Express line, which was started in 1855. Mr. Richmond now operates two teams between Exeter and Boston and employs a bookkeeper and two wagon men to assist him.

Mr. Richmond married Miss Ella M. Cornell, who was born at Meredith, N. H., and died in 1900. Her parents were Nathaniel B. and S. A. (Clark) Cornell, who had two children: Margueritte, who died at the age of ten years, and Ella M., Mrs. Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond had one son, Harry S., who is associated in business with his father. In politics Mr. Richmond has always been identified with the Republican party. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an example of the self-made man and his steady advance from industrious boyhood to present independence shows that perseverance and courage can accomplish much.

NELSON J. NORTON, owner and proprietor of a blacksmith shop in the town of Hampton, who is also engaged in the manufacturing and repairing of wagons, was born in North Hampton, N. H., August 18, 1870, a son of Joshua and Phoebe (Perkins) Norton, his father being a farmer. Both parents, who were natives of Greenland, this county, are now deceased. They were affiliated with the Congregational church and in politics he was a Democrat. Their children were: Frank C.; Ida L., who was the wife of Emory Fogg, and after his death married Orin C. Marston; Gertrude, who married Edward W. Haines; Clarence, deceased, and Nelson J.

Nelson J. Norton, after attending the common schools started to learn the trade of blacksmith with the Abbott Downing Company of Concord, N. H. He served a four years' apprenticeship and then worked as a journeyman in North Hampton for three years. In 1897 he came to Hampton and started his shop, which he has since conducted with prosperous results. He gives employment to three hands here and also has a shop at North Hampton Depot. Mr. Norton's paternal grandfather was Robert Norton of Greenland, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Jonathan Perkins, also of that town.

Mr. Norton has been twice married: first to May Knowles, of North Hampton, daughter of Samuel J. and Sarah (Knowles) Knowles, her father being a carpenter. Of this union were born two sons, Ralph and Myron. He married for his second wife Susan F. Goodwin, of Kingston, N. H., Mr. Goodwin, her father, being a shoemaker. Of the second marriage have been born two sons, Wilbur H. and Nelson G. Mr. Norton is a Republican in politics and he and his family attend the Advent church.

JOHN ELMER SANBORN, a thriving farmer and respected citizen of Hampton Falls, who has also served in various offices of trust, was born in this town, October 5, 1861, a son of John Chandler and Ann M. (Coffin) Sanborn. He is a great grandson of Abner Sanborn and a grandson of John Prescott and Sally (Cram) Sanborn. The grandfather, a native of Hampton Falls, was a prosperous farmer, also serving as selectman for a number of years. His wife Sally was a daughter of Lieut. Jonathan Cram. Their children were Rhoda, Hannah, Hattie, Issabelle and John Chandler.

John Chandler Sanborn was born in Hampton Falls, April 20, 1835, on the old Sandborn homestead. He worked on the farm and later engaged in the lumber business. In 1857 he built the house in which he now lives, which is a tasteful and substantial structure. He is now one of the successful farmers of this town, which he served as selectman a number of years, as representative in 1879, as tax collector for six years and as a member of the board of education for a number of years, rendering efficient service in each position. In 1854 he married Ann M. Coffin, daughter of Aaron Coffin of Hampton. Their children are: Clara Belle, Lester, May Fidele, John Elmer, Sarah, Annie, Everett P. and Bertha G.

John Elmer Sanborn was educated in the public schools and in the Exeter and Hampton high schools. He then engaged in the lumber business, but for the last thirty years has been occupied with farming. Like his father he has served the town faithfully in public office—as selectman, being chairman of the board, tax collector four years, and supervisor. He is a member of the Unitarian church and also belongs to the Grange. August 31, 1905, he married Miss Nellie Etta Mace, daughter of Frank and Ida M. Mace.

GEORGE L. SEAVEY, who, in association with his brother, Charles C. Seavey, deals in cattle on a large scale, at North Hampton Center, also follows farming operations. He comes of an old and well-known family of Rockingham County, and was born in North Hampton, April 11, 1875. He is a son of Charles Edward and Hattie Sophia (McDaniel) Seavey, the father of Rye, N. H., and the mother also of Rockingham County.

Charles Edward Seavey followed blacksmithing in his earlier years.



JOHN E. SANBORN

but later devoted his efforts to farming, at which he continued until his death on December 23, 1895. His first marriage was with a Miss Garland, of Rye, N. H., who subsequently died, leaving one son, Arthur E., a blacksmith of North Hampton. The second marriage, with Hattie Sophia McDaniel, who was born in Nottingham, N. H., was blessed with three sons: George L., Charles C., and Chester E. Seavey. Mrs. Seavey still resides on the old homestead in North Hampton, where she is surrounded by many old acquaintances and friends.

George L. Seavey attended the public schools, and later Hampton Academy. He completed a commercial course at Boston, as did also his brother, Charles C. Seavey. He started dealing in cattle, which he has always followed, more or less extensively. He was united in marriage with Anna M. Bartlett of Salisbury, Mass., a daughter of A. W. and Abbie (Morrill) Bartlett. She has two sisters and two brothers, namely: Alice, Lois, Edward and Amos. Mr. and Mrs. Seavey have two sons, Ralph Bartlett and George Clifton. He is a Republican in politics and for a number of years has served as tax collector.

Fraternally, he is a member of Union Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at North Hampton. Religiously, they attend the Congregational Church.

FRANCIS STANTON LOVETT is a prosperous farmer residing in the town of North Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H. In addition to his home farm of one hundred acres, he has a tract of sixty-five acres at Kensington, and engages in general farming and dairying. He was born at Rockport, Mass., March 24, 1863, and is a son of Francis Stanton and Myria B. (Thompson) Lovett.

The parents of the subject of this record were natives of Massachusetts. The father was a farmer and gardener by occupation. In politics he was a Republican. They had the following children: Christiana Lincoln, wife of Stephen D. Edwards; Annie Thompson, wife of William Stephens; Bessie Myria, wife of Fred Woodbury; Hattie B., and Francis Stanton.

Francis Stanton Lovett attended the common schools during the winter months and the remainder of his time was spent in helping with the work on the home farm. He worked with his father a few years after leaving school, and ran a wagon with vegetables. He also drove an express team for seven years, and then purchased a farm of sixty-five acres in Kensington, which he still conducts. The farm on which he now resides consists of one hundred acres, and was purchased of Fred L. Shaw. He is well known in this locality and numbers his friends by the score.

Mr. Lovett was united in marriage with Mary Louise Morgan, of Beverly, Mass., a daughter of William R. and Julia (Calvey) Morgan, her father being a farmer and stone mason by trade. She is one of the following children born to her parents: Etta, wife of Charles Preston; Mary Louise; Florence, wife of Horace Foster; and Jessie, wife of Austin Norcross. Mrs. Lovett's father was married a second time, and by that union had a son, William. Francis Stanton and Mary Louise Lovett had the following children: Jennie Myria, wife of Edward Sampson; Amy Stanton, wife of Lynn Norton; Alice, wife of William Dodge; Francis Stanton, Jr.; Lewis and Leslie, twins; Arthur, and Roger S. Mr. Lovett is a Republican in politics, but is inclined to be independent,

using his judgment in supporting the candidates he deems best fitted for the respective offices. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias of North Hampton, and the Sons of Veterans of Beverly, Mass. In religious attachment, he and his family attend the Congregational church.

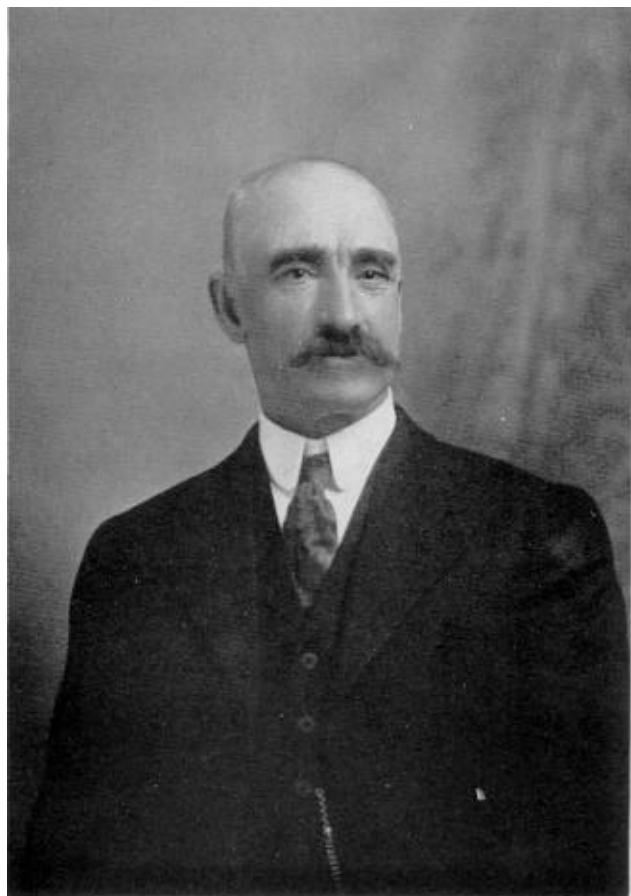
HARRY W. LADD, postmaster of Plaistow, New Hampshire, is also proprietor of a general store and has a well established business. He was born in Fremont, New Hampshire, March 14, 1891, and is a son of William J. Ladd, and a grandson of James M. Ladd, who was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War and made his home at Fremont, N. H.

William J. Ladd, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Danville, N. H., and was for many years engaged in the milling business at Fremont. In 1896 he moved to Danville, where he has since been in the mercantile business. He was united in marriage with Mary E. Mooney, and they became parents of one son and two daughters: Alta M., wife of E. G. Tucker; Harry W., and Kate A.

Harry W. Ladd received his educational training in the schools of Danville, Sanborn Seminary, and Haverhill Business College. He came to Plaistow in 1910, and for a time clerked in his father's store. In 1913 he was appointed postmaster of Plaistow, and in 1913 he bought out the general store of the Haverhill Milling Company at Plaistow and has enjoyed a very liberal patronage of the people. On June 15, 1912, he was joined in marriage with Miss Emma J. Burbank. Fraternally Mr. Ladd is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Patrons of Husbandry.

STANLEY M. WARD, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the town of Hampton since 1894, was born at Ellenville, N. Y., March 6, 1859, a son of Dr. J. J. and Adeline (Moss) Ward. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and also under private tutors, and then took a course in the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City, and subsequently Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1882. He served as interne for about eighteen months at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, and then began the practice of his profession in association with his father at Ellenville, N. Y., remaining there six years. His next experience was in Scranton, Pa., where he practiced four years, or until 1894, at which time he came to Hampton, as above stated. He took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College and the Philadelphia Polyclinic in 1884. Dr. Ward is a man well versed in his profession and for a number of years has contributed articles to the medical press. He is also examiner for a number of life insurance companies. The Doctor's parents were natives of New York state, the father, a graduate of Albany Medical College in the class of 1869, practicing his profession at Ellenville for a period of fifty years. The Wards, however, were originally from Massachusetts, while the Moss family came from Rhode Island.

Dr. Ward was married in June, 1885, to Carrie Carpenter of Waverly, Pa., a daughter of E. G. and Elizabeth (Miller) Carpenter. The town



JAMES S. WOOD



MRS. JAMES S. WOOD

of Waverly, Pa., was founded by Mrs. Ward's great-grandparents. Dr. Ward himself resided in Waverly for some two years, during that time having charge of Madison Academy there. In politics he is a progressive Republican. He is a member of Lackawana County Medical Society and while residing in Scranton, Pa., was vice-president and secretary of the Scranton Medical Society. He and his wife have one child, a daughter, Janet, residing at home. The family are affiliated with the Congregational church.

JOSHUA NEAL JANVRIN, proprietor of a large store in the town of Seabrook, where he is doing a successful business in groceries, grain and feed, was born in this town March 1, 1874, a son of Joshua and Lydia J. Janvrin. He is a descendant of John Janvrin, of French origin, who came to Portsmouth, N. H., from the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, in 1696. This early ancestor had a son John, born in Portsmouth, July 8, 1707, who graduated at Harvard College in 1728, and who died October 7, 1780. The second John Janvrin had four sons: John, born 1754, died November, 1837; George, born 1762, died September, 1841; William, born 1769, died February 5, 1837; and James, born 1758, who died March 6, 1822. Of the above mentioned sons, John was the father of Joshua N. Janvrin, born May 6, 1776, who was lost at sea in January, 1817, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Joshua Janvrin, son of Joshua N., and father of our subject, was born in Seabrook, N. H., in 1802, and died August 24, 1882. He was three times married; first to Mary, daughter of Jonathan Fifield, of Hampton Falls. Of this union there were six children, namely: George, born in 1825, who died July 23, 1856; Sarah, born in 1828, died in 1848; Susan, born 1830, died 1854; Emery, born July 7, 1833; Joseph, born September 3, 1835, and Harrison, born 1840, died July 16, 1862.

Joshua Janvrin married for his second wife, Clarissa Fifield, a sister of his first wife. They had two children: John Filmore, who died April 12, 1901, at the age of fifty-two years, and Mary, who died in 1873, at the age of thirty. For his third wife, Joshua Janvrin married Lydia J. C. (Beckman) Blake, their only child being Joshua Neal, whose name appears at the head of this record.

Joshua Neal Janvrin was educated in the public schools of Seabrook and of Boston, Mass. In 1897 he engaged in mercantile business at Seabrook, two years later building his present large store, where he is now carrying on a successful business as above described. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, including the Grand Lodge, and was deputy of the Grand Encampment; he also belongs to Star of the East Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In 1907 he married Miss Esther M. Chase, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Chase of Seabrook. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Leavitt, born May 10, 1914.

JAMES S. WOOD, dealer in coal and wood, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in England in March, 1851, a son of John and Mary (Shaw) Wood. Both his parents were natives of England, where the father was an engineer. Emigrating to America when the subject of this sketch was about twelve years old, they settled in Portsmouth, and about five months later John Wood was killed through an accident. His wife is also now deceased. Their chil-

dren were: Joseph, who is living in England; Jane, who is the wife of Harry Jackson; Nathan; James S.; Elizabeth, wife of James Lomas; and Mary Hannah, wife of Frank Newton.

James S. Wood attended school only in his native England but after coming to this country improved his education through private study. For about eight years he was employed in the cotton mills and then entered into his present business as coal and wood dealer, in which he has been successful. A Republican in politics and a well known and popular citizen, he takes a strong interest in local affairs and has served as a member of the city council. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Wood has been twice married; first to Ann Jane Grindrod, who died leaving no children. His present wife was in maidenhood Margaret Jackson, and is also a native of England. They attend the North Congregational church and are people of large acquaintance, well liked for their many kind and neighborly qualities.

RODERICK C. ROGERS, expert tailor, who is proprietor of a tailoring business at Exeter, is well known to many careful and particular people who find his work and the fabrics he handles quite as satisfactory as they would be in larger cities. He is still a young man but has had a thorough training in all the details of his trade. He was born on Prince Edward Island, July 18, 1882, and is a son of William Thomas and Eleanor (Ramsey) Rogers. His parents never came to the United States, and died on their farm in Prince Edward Island. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Their family consisted of the following children: Annie, who is the widow of John McPherson; Sophia, who is deceased; Russell; Carrie, who is deceased; Emma, who is the wife of George Shaw; Roderick C.; John A.; Garfield R., and Sarah, who is deceased.

After his school days were over, Roderick C. Rogers started to learn the tailor's trade in New Brunswick, and served three years in Albert County, and two years longer in Summerside, and from there went to Halifax. In May, 1901, he came to Exeter, and for four years was in the employ of the well-known tailor, George M. Beaton. After that he traveled over the country until 1909, working in Boston and also in British Columbia, and again in Boston, but finally deciding that Exeter was a fair enough business field, and therefore he established his business here in 1909. He owns valuable property, including his residence at No. 5 Oak Street, and one acre of land. He looks after the wants of his customers himself and keeps three hands regularly employed.

In 1911 Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Baker, who was also born on Prince Edward Island, a daughter of Stephen and Ada (McArthur) Baker, who came to the United States and settled at Boston, where Mrs. Baker died in 1912. Mr. Baker, a railroad man, still resides in that city. Mrs. Rogers had two sisters and one brother: Ida, wife of Torquil McCloud; Herman, who is deceased; and Elsie. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have one child, Vera Ada. They attend the First Congregational Church. In his political views Mr. Rogers maintains independence. He belongs to the lodge of Odd Fellows at Exeter, and has been an official in the same.

W. A. EMERSON & SONS, Hampstead, N. H., shoe manufacturers. This prosperous firm, owned and controlled by Daniel and Frank W.

Emerson, was established in 1886 by their father, the late William A. Emerson, who for many years was one of the leading citizens of the town.

William A. Emerson was born in Hampstead, N. H., in 1842, a son of Daniel Emerson. He was educated in the schools of Hampstead, and in early manhood followed farming and also worked at the shoemaker's trade. At a later period he established an express business between Hampstead and Haverhill, which he subsequently sold to his son, Frank W. He then, in 1886, began the manufacture of shoes at Hampstead, under the firm name of W. A. Emerson & Sons, and in course of time built up a large business, to which, at his death, in 1903, his sons, Daniel and Frank W., succeeded. He was for years and until the close of his life one of Hampstead's most public-spirited citizens, being a leader in all enterprises for the good of the town. He served as selectman and also represented Hampstead in the general court. As a member of the Masonic order he belonged to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Derry, and to DeWitt Clinton Commandery at Portsmouth. He was also an active and useful member of the Congregational church.

William A. Emerson married Abbie Dow, of Hampstead, N. H., a daughter of Francis V. and Mahitable (Hoyt) Dow. Their children were as follows: Daniel, born December 2, 1864; Frank W., born January 18, 1866; Arthur M., born March 10, 1870, and Myron E., born December 10, 1882.

DANIEL EMERSON, whose nativity is above recorded, acquired his education in the public school and high school and at a commercial college in Boston. He began industrial life in a shoe shop at Haverhill, Mass., where he worked for a number of years. In 1886 he became associated with his father in the establishment of the shoe factory at Hampstead, and so continued until the latter's death, at which time he and his brother, Frank W., bought out the interests of the other two brothers, Arthur and Myron, and they are now the sole owners and proprietors of the business. This concern has now attained large proportions, giving employment to 150 hands. The factory is of modern construction and is thoroughly up to date in its equipment, containing the most improved machinery, and turning out a high-class product, which finds a ready and profitable market. Daniel Emerson belongs to the Masonic order at Derry, to the Knights of Pythias, to the Elks, and also to the Grange. In 1886 he married Miss Esther Plunkett, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Plunkett, of Haverhill. They have one son, William A., born September 2, 1888.

FRANK W. EMERSON, associated with his brother Daniel in the firm of W. A. Emerson & Sons, at Hampstead, was educated in the schools of this town. When a young man he began work for his father in the express business, driving a wagon. Later he bought his father's interest in the business and conducted it himself for fourteen years. He then started in the manufacture of shoes, with his brother Arthur, in Hampstead, conducting business under the style of Emerson Brothers. They continued to operate this business successfully until the death of their father in 1903, at which time the business was consolidated with that established by the latter. Frank W. Emerson is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Chapter and Council at Derry, and to DeWitt Clinton Commandery at Portsmouth. He also belongs to the Grange at Hampstead. He has served the town of Hampstead as selectman, and

in 1912 was appointed delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was married, December 12, 1886, to Miss Minnie E. Stevens, a daughter of Moses B. and Emily A. Stevens, of Atkinson.

HARRY C. WILLIAMS, a member of the firm of H. C. Williams Company, at Exeter, is one of the progressive young business men who, through his activity and steady industry, has won a firm place in the confidence of the people of his native city. He was born at Exeter, August, 20, 1891, and is a son of Charles E. and Mary E. (Thurston) Williams. Charles E. Williams is a substantial citizen of Exeter and is foreman of the Exeter Brass Works. The H. C. Williams Company conducts a shoe store and general repair shop. In partnership they own considerable valuable realty, including eight residences. Charles E. Williams married Mary E. Thurston, and they have the following children: Clara B., who is the wife of George L. Harrigan; Maude J., who is the wife of Charles Rogers; Harry C., and Harlan.

Harry C. Williams obtained his education in the Exeter public schools and afterward went to Portsmouth, where he served an apprenticeship in the shoemaking trade, with Charles Green, and as soon as it was completed returned home, and in April, 1911, embarked in his present business. Like his father, he takes only a good citizen's interest in politics and votes independently. On December 25, 1913, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Laura Page, of Exeter, a daughter of George A. and Lillian (Waters) Page. Mr. Page is connected with the shoe business. His children are: Myrtle, Bernice, Harry, Mary, Leon, Winnifred, George, Louis, and Laura, Mrs. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Williams attend the Adventist church. They have a pleasant social circle and he belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

WALTER AIKEN, in former years a well-known manufacturer and inventor, was born at Dracut, Mass., October 5, 1831, and died in 1893. He was in early life a machinist, and built and operated a large shop in Franklin, N. H., where he invented a machine to knit hosiery; subsequently erecting a mill, he engaged successfully in that line of manufacture. He also invented a machine to manufacture screws, and in all took out some seventy-five patents for various useful inventions, becoming quite noted in this line of enterprise. His hosiery mill he conducted until the time of his death. He also built the Mt. Washington Railroad, designed the engines that were used on the road, and was president of the company until his death. In addition to this, he built the Summit House on Mt. Washington. Mr. Aiken was a patriotic American and at the time of the Civil War offered his services as a soldier, but was rejected on account of lameness. In spite of this, he marched with the company for three months and was granted honorary mention by the state. Among his benefactions he built the Baptist church at Franklin, N. H., and gave it to the society. He numbered among his ancestors the famous Hannah Dustin, whose exploit in freeing herself and companions from Indian captivity may be found in every comprehensive American history. By his first marriage to Susan Colby, he had two children, James and Fred. Subsequently he married, for his second wife, Mary Dodge, daughter of John W. and Harriett (Dunklee) Dodge.

John W. Dodge, Mrs. Aiken's father, was a graduate of Brown Uni-



WILLIAM H. SLEEPER

versity at Providence, R. I. He spent a number of years at Labrador in the fisheries and in carrying passengers. He was the first cashier of the Weare Bank. For several years he was a manager on the Mt. Washington Railroad, and was afterwards landlord of the Tiptop House. His wife, Harriett Dunklee, was from Concord, N. H. In 1846 and 1847 he served his town as representative.

AMOS S. RUNDLETT, a member of the law firm of Sims, Kelley, Hatch & Rundlett, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in the state of Maine, May 19, 1877. His parents were James C. and Arvilla F. (Blackden) Rundlett, the former of whom, who was a Maine farmer, died in 1906. The subject of this sketch, who was an only child of his parents, was educated in the public schools. When a young man he came to Portsmouth and read law under John W. Kelley, a former member of the present firm, but now deceased. Admitted to the bar December, 1909, he engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, and so continued until he became a member of the present firm of Sims, Kelley, Hatch & Rundlett, in January, 1914. This firm handles yearly a large amount of important law business, all its members being capable and experienced attorneys. Mr. Rundlett belongs to the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Republican.

He married Miss Emma Shirley Goodsoe, a daughter of Augustus O. Goodsoe, who was a resident of Kittery, Maine, served formerly as a carpenter in the United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Rundlett have three children, namely: Dorothy F., Harold G., and Elizabeth. The family have a comfortable residence at No. 91 Wibird Street. They attend the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. SLEEPER, attorney at law, of Exeter, N. H., was born in Exeter, N. H., January 27, 1886, a son of Otis H. and Emma C. (Hobbs) Sleeper. The father and mother of our subject are natives respectively of South Weare, N. H., and Deerfield, N. H. They now reside in Exeter, where Otis H. Sleeper is engaged in business as a jeweler. Their children are: Almon L., a student at Norwich University, at Northfield, Vt.; Perley B., also a student at that institution; and Otis H., Jr., who is employed in Exeter, N. H.

William H. Sleeper was graduated from the Exeter High School and later from Phillips Exeter Academy. He then attended Boston University, being a member of the class of 1910, and afterwards continued the study of law in the office of Attorney-general Eastman. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in August, 1910, and to the bar of New Hampshire in June, 1911. In the following year he opened his office in Exeter, where he has already made a good beginning in his profession.

Mr. Sleeper was married in October, 1912, to Miss Florence C. Clark, a native of Wells, Me., and daughter of Charles C. and Sarah Clark, her father being a farmer and contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper are the parents of a daughter, Emma C., and a son, Charles C.

Mr. Sleeper is a Republican in politics. He has performed useful service in public office, having been a member of the school board four years. He is now treasurer of Robinson Female Seminary. His society affiliations are with Star in the East Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HOWARD L. GORDON, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Salem, N. H., is a successful business man and is held in high esteem by his many acquaintances throughout this section of Rockingham County. He was born in Salem, August 3, 1872, and comes of an old and respected family of the community.

Jansach Gordon, great-grandfather of the subject of this record, was born in 1775, and died in 1852. He was a blacksmith in Salem. He married Mary Sanders, and they reared the following children: Mary, Charles, Oliver, Abigail, John, and Earl C.

Earl C. Gordon, the next in line of descent to Howard L. Gordon, was born in Salem, N. H., in 1804. During his younger days he was a butcher, but later returned home and followed farming and blacksmithing. He was a man of pronounced views on the temperance question, being strongly opposed to the liquor traffic. He married Lydia Keys, and their issue was as follows: Lewis, who died in infancy; Abbie F., who became the wife of E. S. Woodbury; Bert G.; George C.; and Milly, who married J. E. Sloan.

George C. Gordon was born in Salem, N. H., May 27, 1835, and after ending his schooling, engaged in the grocery business, continuing from 1864 to 1868. He then started in the insurance business, which he has continued off and on ever since. In January, 1880, he was appointed inspector of customs at Boston, and efficiently discharged the duties of that office until he resigned in 1911. During the years 1865, 1867, and 1868, he served on the board of selectmen; in 1876 and 1877 he represented his district in the state legislature. Mr. Gordon married Hannah M. Woodbury, daughter of Benjamin Woodbury, and the following children were born to them: Minerva G., wife of Charles W. Chase; George G., who was born May 22, 1861, and died in 1908; Edward L., born November 20, 1864, is in the engraving business at Salem Center; and Howard L. The mother of this family died February 13, 1910.

Howard L. Gordon received his educational training in the public schools and in Pinkerton Academy. He then engaged in the manufacture of heels for a time, after which he started in the real estate and insurance business with his father, who returned in 1911. The business has grown steadily and is on a firm footing. In 1903 and 1904 he represented his town in the state legislature, serving his constituents with marked ability. Mr. Gordon was united in marriage with Miss Laura L. Smith, and they have two children: Earl Gordon, born December 10, 1895; and Dorothy, born April 22, 1898.

LEONARD D. HUNT. The printing business at Exeter is well represented, and one of the leading establishments is that known as the Leonard D. Hunt Print Shop, which was established by Mr. Hunt in 1900, and is now a partnership concern engaged in printing shoe box labels for shoe manufacturers and in general job printing. From a comparatively small beginning, the business has been expanded into one of large importance. Mr. Hunt was born at Bradford, Mass., March 16, 1873, and is a son of Ira and Carrie (Flanders) Hunt. The father, Ira Hunt, was born at Kingston, N. H., and is now retired and a resident of Exeter, N. H. He has been twice married, first to Carrie Flanders, who died in 1880, and second to Georgia Fendersen, a native of

Maine, who died in 1901. Three children were born to his first union: Harry, Leonard D., and Lizzie, Leonard D. being the only survivor.

Leonard D. Hunt attended the public schools of Haverhill, and from the high school went into a printing office, where he remained for two years and then became manager of the printing plant of G. H. Fellows at Brentwood, continuing there for eleven years. He came to Exeter in 1900, establishing his present business, which he conducted alone until 1908, in which year he admitted Wilbur A. Littlefield to partnership. This association remained in force for five years. In 1912 John M. Rowe, of Epping, N. H., became Mr. Hunt's partner, and so continues. They make a specialty of the work connected with the shoe industry, averaging three million shoe box labels monthly. During its fourteen years of existence the business has been wonderfully developed, and as its growth demanded, extensive alterations and additions have been made to the plant, which occupies three floors of their own building on Main Street. Twelve presses of modern make are a part of the equipment, as also are bronzing machines and other aids to the printer's craft, and the highest grade of printing is the result.

Mr. Hunt was married in 1899 to Miss Edna Hamilton, who was born at Hartford, Conn., and died in 1910. She was a daughter of William H. and Edna (Dow) Hamilton. Two children survive: Mary C., and Edward H. In 1912 Mr. Hunt married Miss Winnie Daniels, a native of Ashland, N. H., and a daughter of Charles H. and Mina (Whitten) Daniels. Mrs. Hunt was reared in the Congregational church, but Mr. Hunt and his children are members of the Episcopal church. In political affiliation Mr. Hunt is a Republican. He stands high in fraternal organizations, being past high priest of St. Alban Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past master of Olivet Council; a member of De Witt Clinton Commandery, and of the Eastern Star, of which he is past patron. He belongs also to the Royal Arcanum, and the National Grange, and is an officer in the Grand Council, R. & S. M., of New Hampshire. On account of the thoroughness of detail in plant equipment and the high grade of the work done, Mr. Hunt is considered one of the most capable and reliable printers in the state.

JOHN JACOB BROWN, a well-known and respected citizen of Hampton Falls, was born in this town, April 24, 1833, a son of Joseph C. and Hannah D. (Berry) Brown. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Brown, who had four children, namely: Thomas, of whom we have no special record; Nathan W., who was a merchant in Newburyport, married Sarah Chase, by whom he had four sons, and died in 1836; Joseph C., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and John B., who married Sarah M. Leavitt and died in 1858, being at that time president of the Weare Bank.

Joseph C. Brown, father of our subject, also born in Hampton Falls, was a farmer by occupation. He met an accidental death in 1838 by having a rock fall on him. He married his cousin, Hannah Berry, of Chichester, and they had two sons and one daughter, namely: John Jacob; James D., who married Sarah Robinson, and Sarah A., who married John Shaw, of Pittsfield.

John Jacob Brown, in his youth, attended the public schools, and afterwards Rockingham Academy, and Lewis W. Clark's Academy. In

1861, in company with his brother, James D., he engaged in buying produce and wool for the Boston market, which occupation he carried on for fifty years. He was also a shoe freighter and carried on his large farm, besides operating a saw and shingle mill. For forty years he served as clerk of the Christian Church. In 1858 Mr. Brown married Mary G. Robinson, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Dearborn) Robinson, of Exeter and North Hampton. They were the parents of children as follows: Arthur; Alice, who married D. H. Elkins; Annie, at home; Winnifred, at home; Edward, born August 2, 1866, who married Marion Cram and has two children, Elizabeth G. and Dorothy B.; Percy G.; Mabel, who married William Hunter; Grace D., who married Joseph W. Trombla; and Maude E., who married James W. Clark.

JULIUS W. SYRENIUS, D. O., osteopathic physician, whose office and residence are located at 84 Pleasant Street, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Helsingfors, Finland, May 14, 1865, the third son of six children born to Victor E. and Valborg (nee Johansdotter) Syrenius. His father was a son of Rev. Adam Syrenius, minister of the Lutheran Church in Letala, Abo, Finland, and master painter by occupation. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, and graduated in medicine at the University of Helsingfors, Finland. Subsequently he served three years in the Finnish army, two years as interne in the army hospital and one year as physical instructor in the army. He began the practice of his profession in Stockholm, Sweden, where he remained until 1893. In that year he came to the United States, first locating in Boston, Mass., where he remained until March, 1911. He then came to Portsmouth, N. H., where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He was married in Stockholm, Sweden, 1892, to Miss Anna L. Anderson. He is a graduate of the Columbia College of Osteopathy, Chicago, Illinois, and a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and Portsmouth Athletic Club. Since coming to this city he has made many warm friends and is esteemed both in his profession and as a citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN R. RONALD, proprietor of the Exeter Custom Laundry, conducts a business which he has seen profitably expand since he established it in September, 1909. He is one of the recognized business men of the city. His birth took place at St. John, New Brunswick, May 24, 1864, and he is a son of John Reid and Elizabeth (Brown) Ronald.

John Reid Ronald was born in Scotland, but it is probable that he went to New Brunswick in early manhood, for he married there and spent the rest of his life at Glassville. He owned and cultivated land and at the same time was bookkeeper for a business firm with which he was connected continuously for twenty-seven years. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Brown, and after her death to Marjorie King. To the first marriage three sons were born; John R., Andrew, and Alexander. To his second marriage two children were born, Robert and Catherine, and they, with their mother, still live in New Brunswick.

John R. Ronald had a small amount of school training at West Glassville, N. B., before he went to Scotland, in his thirteenth year, where he remained five years, and during that time went to the same school which his father had attended. At the age of eighteen years he rejoined

his father in New Brunswick, and for two years assisted on the home farm, and then started out for himself, choosing emigration to the United States as a beginning. He spent the next six years in the lumber regions near Marinette, Wis., during five years of this period being in the employ of one firm. For two years he was foreman for the Ingalls, White Rapids and Northern Railroad Logging Company, and for one year was foreman for the Holmes & Son Logging Company. The life of a lumberman is a hard one, and after this long time in the woods Mr. Ronald decided to learn a trade that would subject him to less exposure, making choice of shoemaking, which he followed for fifteen years. He came then to Exeter, where business conditions seemed to warrant the establishing of a first-class laundry, and the soundness of his judgment has been proved by his success.

Mr. Ronald was married May 23, 1900, to Miss Agnes Miller, who was born at Exeter, and is a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Johnston) Miller. The mother of Mrs. Ronald was born in the north of Ireland and is now deceased. The father afterward married her sister, Eleanor Johnston, who survives. His two daughters were born to the first union; Agnes, and Jane, the latter of whom is the wife of Fred Vorck. Alexander Miller, who still survives, was born in Scotland, and when he came first to Exeter worked for such well-known business men as the Gilman brothers, the Merrills, and the Hurds, for twenty years was janitor for all of the buildings of Phillips Exeter Academy, and also was fireman and engineer for the Exeter Machine Works. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald have two children: Alexander Miller, and Mary Catherine. The family attends the Phillips Congregational Church at Exeter. In politics Mr. Ronald votes with the Republican party. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Exeter, and to the Order of United Workmen at Lynn, Mass.

GEORGE D. COTTON resides on the old homestead which has been in the family name for more than a century, located in North Hampton, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. In association with his son, Fred Cotton, he follows general farming and dairying, and deals extensively in cattle. He was born in North Hampton, November 21, 1845, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Sleeper) Cotton.

Jonathan Cotton was born in North Hampton and always followed farming. He was a strict adherent of Democratic principles in politics. His wife, Mary Sleeper in maiden life, was born in Rye, New Hampshire, and their marriage was blessed with the following children: Sarah, wife of Orin Foye; Alvina, wife of Leavit Dalton; George D., and Morris, who makes his home with his brother.

George D. Cotton received a limited education in the common schools, and from earliest boyhood has been engaged in farm work. He has always been a trader in cattle and it is safe to say there is no better judge of a herd in this region. He handles Jerseys, Holsteins and native breeds, and has met with more than ordinary success. He has taken an earnest interest in public affairs, and always is found in support of those projects tending toward the improvement of the community. He is a Democrat, and served numerous terms as road supervisor.

Mr. Cotton was united in marriage with Miss Addie Bunker of Rye, who was one of the following children born to Lemuel and Sarah (Towle)

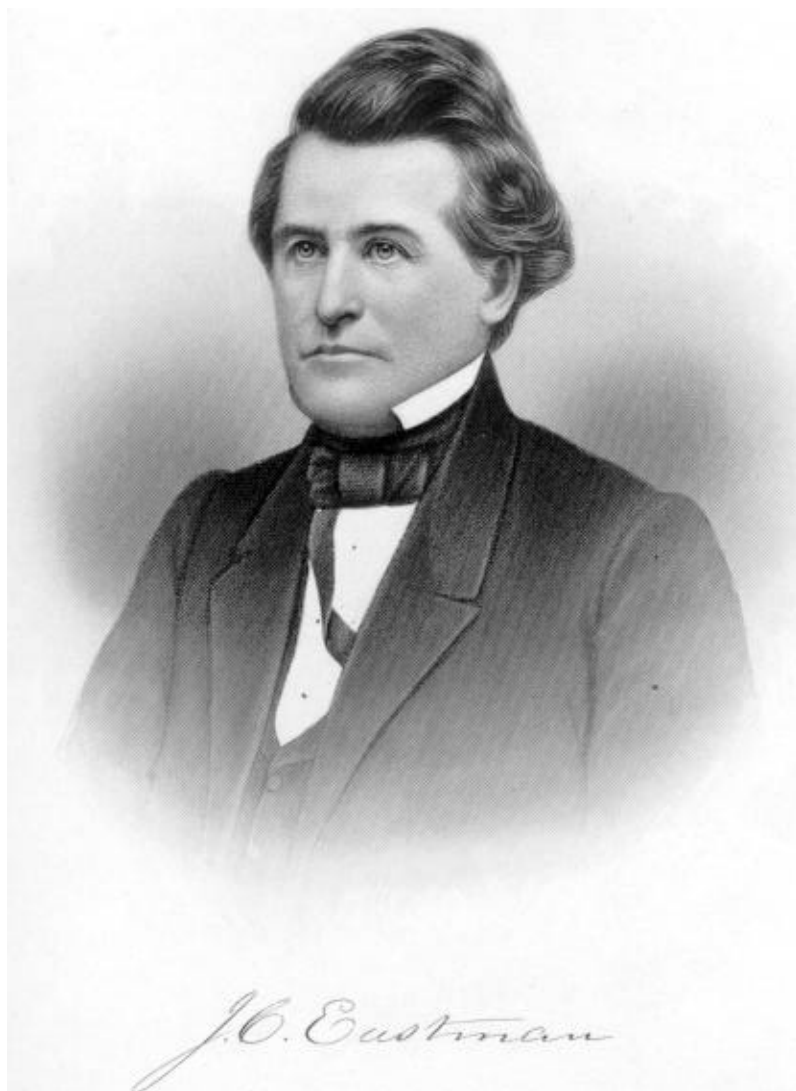
Bunker: Mary; Julia, wife of Edward Balch; Sarah; and Addie. But one child is the issue of this union, Fred Cotton, who married Theodosia Garland of Rye. Religiously, the family attends the Christian Church. Mr. Cotton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Hampton.

JOSIAH BARTLETT EASTMAN, a well known and substantial citizen of the town of Hampstead, N. H., was born in this town, April 11, 1865, a son of Dr. Josiah Calef and Mary Helen (Harris) Eastman. His father, born in Loudon, N. H., April 22, 1811, was a son of Dr. Joseph and Miriam (Calef) Eastman; grandson of Timothy and Abigail (Gale) Eastman, and of Joseph and Miriam (Bartlett) Calef; and a great grandson of Colonel Gale of East Kingston, and of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was president, 1790-'91, and first governor of New Hampshire, 1792-93. Joseph Eastman was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1806, and died at Meredith, N. H., at the age of thirty-three years.

Josiah C. Eastman, father of the subject of this sketch, obtained a preliminary education at the Kingston and the Atkinson (N. H.) and the Saco (Me.) Academies, after which he taught in district schools. He commenced the study of medicine in 1833 with Drs. L. S. Bartlett and T. Bassett, of Kingston, N. H.; attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated M. D. therefrom in 1837.

Dr. Eastman practiced medicine for a time at Newmarket, N. H., and about 1839 located at Hampstead, where he was subsequently engaged in active practice, when not in the military service. In August, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Berry surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, with rank of major. He was in service with the regiment at Washington, Annapolis, Port Royal, Hilton Head, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, until 1863, when he resigned his commission on account of illness in his family, and returned to Hampstead. Soon after this he was offered the colonelcy, which he declined. When a youth he was chosen by Hon. Levi Woodbury for a cadetship at West Point Military Academy, but the opposition of his widowed mother prevented its acceptance.

In 1845 Dr. Eastman was county treasurer of Rockingham County, declining renomination in 1847. He represented Hampstead in the legislature in 1847-'50, and was state senator in 1853-'54. In politics he was a Democrat. At the time of his death, which took place November 27, 1897, Dr. Eastman was one of the oldest members of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was president in 1860. He was a member of the Rockingham Medical Society and president of the same; also a member of the American Medical Association, and was one of the three representatives from New Hampshire to the international Medical Congress held at Philadelphia in 1876. Dr. Eastman was twice nominated for councilor for his district, and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated General McClellan and Hon. Horatio Seymour for the presidency. In 1849, while a member of the legislature, Dr. Eastman introduced the bill entitled, "An Act Providing for the Establishment of Public Libraries," which became a law under the signature of Governor Dinsmore, and New Hampshire was the first state in the Union to empower towns and cities to maintain free public libraries by taxation, as a result of the passage of that bill. Dr. Eastman was largely instrumental in the building of the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, and served as a director after its completion.



Dr. Eastman was first married, May 3, 1841, to Miss Ann A., daughter of Captain Leonard (a pensioner of 1812) and Elizabeth Gregg (Warner) Wilson. Their children were: Mary Bartlett, who married Lavosier Hill, of New York City; and Ella. Dr. Eastman married secondly, February 5, 1860, Miss Mary Helen, daughter of Dr. Jerome and Mary (Tewksbury) Harris, of Amesbury, Mass. She survived her husband about three years and a half, passing away May 23, 1891. The children of this second union were Josiah Bartlett, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; and Susie Ann, who married Prof. Geo. S. Palmer of Derry, N. H., and had a son, Mahlon Eastman, who died Aug. 9, 1910.

Josiah Bartlett Eastman acquired a good practical education in the public schools and high school of Hampstead. After completing his studies he took up farming as an occupation and later operated a saw-mill, meeting with success in both lines of industry. He served the town as selectman in 1897-8, but otherwise, aside from casting his vote, has not been particularly active in politics. He, however, takes a good citizen's interest in everything calculated to promote the advancement and prosperity of the town. He belongs to St. Marks Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Derry; also to the Chapter, R. A. M., at Derry; to Sons of Veterans, Custer Camp, No. 9, in which he has held all the important offices; the Junior Order American Mechanics, in which also he has held all the offices, and to Pomona Grange, P. of H. As a citizen he is widely known and highly esteemed.

WILLIAM HENRY McDEVITT, who is associated with W. B. Farmer in the Applecrest fruit farm in Hampton Falls, being general manager, was born in this town January 7, 1871, a son of Henry and Miranda (Janvrin) McDevitt. His paternal grandfather was Hugh McDevitt, who was born in St. Johns, N. B., where he was extensively engaged in the cattle business and as a dealer in meat. He died in 1878.

Henry McDevitt was born in St. Johns, N. B., May 20, 1843. He came to Hampton Falls, N. H., when a boy and was educated in the old Academy. He served three and a half years in the Civil War, being a member of the Third New Hampshire Regiment and was discharged February 22, 1867, having been wounded in the left arm. Returning to Hampton Falls, he worked in a shoe shop, until he went to Lynn, Mass., where he engaged in the shoe business for himself. He served formerly as deputy sheriff and is now a member of the G. A. R. His wife Miranda, who died in January, 1905, was a daughter of Jefferson and Mary Janvrin. They had only one child, William Henry, the subject of this sketch.

William Henry McDevitt was educated in the public schools and at Holderness Academy at Plymouth, N. H. He then accepted a position as clerk in a hotel at Rye, N. H., later becoming clerk in a hotel at Boston. He then became clerk in a clothing store in Boston and was thus occupied for three years. In 1901 he started a grocery store at Hampton Falls, which he conducted until he was burned out in 1909, after which, in the following year, he became associated with Mr. Farmer in the Applecrest farm, which in the near future will be the largest fruit farm in New England; they have set out about 10,000 apple trees, besides making other great improvements. Mr. McDevitt is a member of the Episcopal church. He also belongs to Star in the East Lodge, A. F. and A. M. at Exeter; and Olivet Council at Exeter.

In 1902, he married Miss Mabel L. Wadleigh, daughter of Charles and Annie Wadleigh. They are the parents of one daughter, Helen M., who was born December 4, 1905.

JOHN NEWICK, superintendent of the Eldredge Brewing Company, Portsmouth, N. H., and who has also performed good service in public office, was born in Sussex, England, December 9, 1841, a son of John and Mary (Sinden) Newick. His parents dying when he was but a boy, he was practically reared by an uncle and an aunt, but at the early age of ten years was obliged to seek employment. Being of an ambitious disposition, in 1870, he came to the United States, landing in the city of New York. Thence he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he found employment in a brewery and learned his present business. In February, 1882, he located in Portsmouth, of which city he has since been a resident. In the Eldredge Brewery he has twenty-five employes under his direction. He understands the brewing business in all its branches and has shown himself to be a thoroughly capable superintendent. During the years 1907, '08 and '09 Mr. Newick served on the city council, and in 1910-'11 he was a member of the board of public works. He has also been in the legislature, having been elected representative in 1904. He married Miss Elizabeth Legg, and he and his wife have been the parents of nine children, of whom six now survive. A son, Ira A., is now associated with his father in the Eldredge Brewery. Since coming to this city Mr. Newick has made many warm friends and has a large general acquaintance. His years of public service testify to the fact of his wide personal popularity. He resides at No. 138 Bartlett street.

WILFRED E. NASON, an employee of William Jenkins & Co., dealers in hay, grain, feed and flour, at Exeter, also owner of a dry goods store in this town, was born in Eliot, Me., November 7, 1872. His parents were William F. and Elizabeth L. (Lake) Nason, the father a native of Eliot, Me., and the mother of New Hampshire. William F. Nason was a boatman, connected with the old packet or gondola service on the Piscataqua river. He died in April, 1895, being survived by his wife until February, 1912. They were worthy people and Methodists in religion. Their children were: George; Edith, wife of John H. Dame; Loretta, wife of Harry Crosby, and Wilfred E.

Wilfred E. Nason was educated in the common schools, which he attended until he was fifteen years old. He then learned the trade of brick mason, which he followed from 1889 to 1897. In the year last mentioned he came to Exeter and entered the mill of William Jenkins & Co. For six years he acted as teamster, but was subsequently promoted and for the last eight years has had charge of the plant. The dry goods store, which he started in January, 1912, is managed by his wife, and is doing a good business.

Mr. Nason was married August 19, 1893, to Miss Annie Belle Jenkins, a daughter of Silas and Anna (Watson) Jenkins, her father being a member of the firm of William Jenkins & Co., for whom Mr. Nason works. Mrs. Nason had a brother, Williard M., who is now deceased, and has a sister, Etta, who is the wife of T. W. Schoonmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Nason have had one child, Marguerite, who died at the age of

eleven years. They attend the Baptist church. Mr. Nason is a Republican in politics, but has always declined to accept public office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Grange and is one of the active, enterprising and prosperous citizens of Exeter.

JOHN W. SLEEPER, a prosperous citizen of Plaistow, New Hampshire, is proprietor of a grocery and has a large and well established trade. He was born in Plaistow, June 16, 1864, and is a son of John N. and Lorinda E. (Cass) Sleeper. His paternal grandfather was Henry Sleeper, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., and at an early date came to Plaistow where he followed his trade as a shoemaker. The family is an old one in New England, having been established here in the early Colonial days.

John N. Sleeper was born in Plaistow in 1824, and when a young man entered business at Hampton Falls, N. H. He next went to Haverhill where he worked for nine years. He then started in business there for himself as a member of the firm of Sleeper & Hall, manufacturing shoes. Later he purchased the interest of Mr. Hall, and took into the business, Daniel Fitts. Later his two brothers were partners in the business which was continued until 1872. Mr. Sleeper then returned to Plaistow, where he engaged in farming and lumbering until his death in 1895. He served his town as representative and was one of the honored citizens of the place. He was a charter member of Saggahew Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Haverhill. His marriage with Lorinda E. Cass was blessed with the following children: John W.; Henry J.; Ned S.; Fannie N. who married H. R. Seaver; Maude E., who married Dr. Harold Palmer; and Ernest.

John W. Sleeper was educated in the public schools, the academy at Andover, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. After leaving the last named institution he worked in the grain store of his uncle until he went to Exeter. He there engaged in the wholesale grain business as a member of the firm of Cass and Sleeper. After one year he sold his interest and went to Haverhill where he worked at the shoe business for eleven years. In 1897 he returned to Plaistow and established his present grocery business. Mr. Sleeper has served three terms as selectman, was town treasurer, one year, and in 1902 was elected representative from Plaistow, to which office he has since been twice re-elected, in 1905 and again in 1912. He is a member of Saggahew Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Haverhill Chapter and Council, the Commandery; and Allepo Lodge, Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In 1889, John W. Sleeper was united in marriage with Miss Annie L. Tourtillotte, who was born in Woodstock, New Hampshire, and died on July 24, 1912. One son was born to bless this union, Newman T., in 1897. Mr. Sleeper enjoys a comfortable home in Plaistow and is most highly esteemed by his fellowmen.

CHARLES F. KIMBALL, proprietor of a large grain elevator and mill, is one of the forceful business men of Salem Depot, New Hampshire. He comes of a prominent old family of this vicinity, one which for many years has been identified with the material growth and prosperity of the community. Mr. Kimball was born at Salem, New Hamp-

shire, March 15, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Celenda (Haselton) Kimball. He has two sisters, Nellie E. and Caroline F. The father, Charles, was born in Salem, April 18, 1822, and died February 18, 1912, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a farmer and also engaged in the lumber business. He was chairman of the board of selectmen a number of times, was town treasurer, also was a captain in the state militia some years, and a representative in the state legislature.

Charles F. Kimball received his educational training in the public schools and in Tilton Seminary. When twenty years old he took charge of his father's store and was assistant postmaster for five years. They sold out the store and he began working out as a farmer. He soon engaged in that occupation on his own account and branched out in the lumber business. He put in a large wind mill which enabled him to do all his own grinding and some custom work, and that started him in the milling business. Today he has a large elevator and mill, in addition to which he does an extensive business in lumber and wood. When twenty-one years old he was elected tax collector, and also served one year as road commissioner, three terms on the school board, and two years as town treasurer. In 1898 he was elected to the legislature. When the town bought the waterworks, he became chairman of the water board. He was on the building committee when the new school building was erected, and also when the new addition was made.

In September, 1874, Charles F. Kimball was married to Martha Ella Copp, a daughter of M. G. Copp, and they have one son, Charles A. Kimball. The last named was born in July, 1876, and was educated in the public schools and Tilton Seminary. He now is in business with his father. He also has taken an active interest in the affairs of Salem, and has served as chairman of the board of selectmen. Charles A. Kimball was joined in marriage with Lena Mabel Hall, and they have had five children, namely: Gertrude, Charles Allen, Ruth Ellen, Elizabeth F. (deceased), and Richard Gardner.

JOSEPH HUBBARD WEARE, a successful farmer and business man of Hampton Falls, was born in this town, April 9, 1868, a son of Benjamin F. and Lydia J. (Fogg) Weare. His paternal grandfather, John Weare, son of Deacon Jonathan, at one time owned most of the mills in this town and was especially noted for making an extra quality of Indian meal. He served as representative in 1836 and 1838, and died in 1877.

Benjamin F. Weare, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hampton Falls, N. H., May 29, 1833. He was educated in the public schools and at Dearborn Academy. He was a farmer and a large lumber dealer, operating a sawmill. He served the town as selectman and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1903. By his wife Lydia he had two children, Joseph H. and Minnie O., the latter of whom married S. D. Perkins. Mrs. Lydia J. Weare died in 1875 and Mr. Weare later married Lucy W. Smith, of which union also there are two children, namely: Abby F., born March 2, 1880; and Percy S., born September 27, 1878.

Joseph Hubbard Weare was educated in the public schools and Dearborn Academy. He then took up farming for awhile, afterwards accepting a position as clerk in a grocery store. He remained thus occu-



JOHN H. GROUARD, M. D.

pied until 1905, at which time he bought his present farm which he is now carrying on successfully. For the last five years he has dealt in flour and grain and in addition to this he has recently started a grocery store in Hampton Falls. He has served as tax collector three years and was representative to the State Assembly in 1913 and 1914.

Mr. Weare was married in 1892 to Miss Jennie B. Smith, daughter of Elbridge and Malvina (Boyton) Smith.

JOHN HANSON GROUARD, M. D., was born August 9, 1829, at Rochester, N. H., and died at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 5, 1876, and no history of Rockingham County would be complete if his name were not included, for his people and those of his wife belonged here, and his boyhood days were spent in Rochester. His parents were Ephraim and Marie (Corson) Grouard, natives of Portsmouth, who had three sons: George, a resident of Reading, Mass.; Leonard, and John Hanson, the youngest.

From the public schools of Rochester, John Hanson Grouard entered Dartmouth College, where he made a record for scholarship and was graduated in the medical department. He early found a congenial field for the practice of his profession at Pittsburgh, Pa., and in that city spent his useful and busy life. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Moore Shackford, who was born at Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Cottle) Shackford. The father of Mrs. Grouard was a sea captain. Mrs. Grouard has one sister, Mary, who is the widow of William H. Morton, who died at Salmon Falls, N. H., in 1904. To Dr. and Mrs. Grouard the following children were born: Sarah S., who died in 1902; Maria Louise, who is teaching at Briar Cliff, N. Y.; John Shackford, a physician at Nantucket, who married Lena Weymouth; Joseph Morton of Nantucket, a Spanish War veteran, having served as corporal of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, married Miss Laura Brown of New York City; and Elizabeth Patterson. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

JOSEPH A. BRISSON, of New Market, N. H., who is conducting a prosperous business as grocer and meat dealer, was born in St. John, Province of Quebec, Canada, November 11, 1882. His parents were Victor and Emma (Mailhot) Brisson, both of Canadian birth. He resided in his native place until he was eight years old, at which time he accompanied his parents to New Market, N. H., where his father obtained employment in the mill. He attended the public schools of New Market until reaching the age of fifteen years, when he began industrial life in the mill, remaining there until 1904. Having by this time saved some money, he determined to go into business for himself, and accordingly purchased the meat and grocery business of his brother, Nave Brisson, which he has since carried on very successfully, having built up a large and lucrative trade. He now ranks among the leading merchants in the town.

Mr. Brisson was married, June 26, 1905, to Miss Leda Blanchatte, daughter of Adelard and Celina (Viger) Blanchatte, of New Market. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Alfred, Alice, Emma and Raymond, two of whom are attending school in New Market. Mr. Brisson belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, to the Eagles, and to the Union Fraternal League. He served the town of New Market as treasurer in 1911 and 1912. He and his family have a pleasant and

commodious residence on Elm Street. They are numbered among the prosperous and substantial residents of the town and are highly esteemed.

WALTER S. PEAK, who farms a tract of 59 acres in the town of Rye, and also does teaming, was born in London, England, May 9, 1859, and came to America with his parents, Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Colite) Peak, when about ten years old. They lived first in Montreal, Canada, afterwards going to Boston and then to St. Louis, later coming east. Both were natives of London, the father being a type caster by trade. He died in Chelsea, Mass., while his wife died on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. They were members of the Episcopal church. They had a large family, only five of whom are now living, namely: Gertrude, wife of W. B. Parker; Elizabeth, wife of John Quinn; Charles, William and Walter S.

Walter S. Peak had very limited educational advantages, having to begin work when quite a boy. He first found employment as a newsboy, and when twenty years old learned the trade of type casting, which he followed until he came to his present farm, which he bought from James Ramsdell in 1902. He married Mary Shealy of St. Louis, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Shealy, and he and his wife have had children as follows: Gertrude, wife of Abbott White, who has two children, Abbott and Hazel; Walter J., who resides at home; Edward, who married Clara Gowen of Portsmouth and has a child, Dorris; Alice, who married Thomas F. Chandler, and Franklin, residing at home. Mr. Peak belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Portsmouth and he and his family attend the Baptist church. In politics he is independent.

EVERETT W. TREFETHEN is a prominent mason contractor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he has always lived and is widely known. He was born in Portsmouth, January 5, 1866, and is a son of Albert B. and Mary A. (Rand) Trefethen.

Albert B. Trefethen was also a mason contractor in Portsmouth where he lived until his death in 1900. He was a substantial citizen and was deeply interested in the development and improvement of the city at all times. In politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Trefethen, a woman of admirable character who has a host of friends of long years standing still resides in Portsmouth. They were parents of four sons: Everett W.; Ralph; Frank and Wallis.

Everett W. Trefethen attended grammar and high schools in Portsmouth, after which he became identified with his father in masonry work. Upon his father's death he continued the business alone and has met with uninterrupted success. In June, 1897, Mr. Trefethen married Carrie L. Thurlow, who was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and is a daughter of Daniel P. and Louise (Winn) Thurlow. Her father was a piano tuner by profession. There were but two children in the family, Edith Thurlow and Carrie L. (Trefethen). Mr. Trefethen is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Portsmouth Athletic Club. He is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife attend Portsmouth Baptist Church.

HARRY MERRILL, a well known business man of Exeter, chief clerk for the A. E. McReel Company, has been identified with this important business concern for a number of years, both under its present and former management. He was born at Exeter, N. H., April 4, 1874, and is a son of David W. and Mary (Coffin) Merrill. The father was born at Exeter, N. H., and the mother at Newburyport, Mass. She survives and lives at Exeter but the father is deceased, his burial being at Exeter. They had three children: Sarah E., Harry and Florence M. C. In early business life the father followed farming.

Harry Merrill was graduated from the Exeter High school in the class of 1892 and afterward, for ten years, was a clerk in a clothing store. He then went into the lumber business in partnership with Col. H. W. Anderson and was also connected with the Anderson coal business, although not as a partner, and continued as clerk after the McReel Company bought the Anderson interest. His reliability and efficiency have brought him into close relations with keen business men, and the reputation he has won is well sustained.

In June, 1903, Mr. Merrill was married to Miss Harriet C. Stockman, who was born at Newburyport, a daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Sargent) Stockman. The father of Mrs. Merrill was a ship chandler and dealer in antique furniture. Mrs. Merrill has one brother, Orlando. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have three children, Henry E., Marjorie and David D. They are members of the First Congregational Church in which he was an official for five years. In political sentiment he is a republican.

FRANK P. WOODBURY has for many years been among the foremost citizens of Salem, New Hampshire, having fostered numerous enterprises which have added materially to the prosperity of the community. He has identified himself with all projects and public movements tending toward the development and improvement of the village, and in every sense has proved himself a man of public spirit.

Mr. Woodbury was born in Salem, N. H., October 24, 1850, and is the only son of Orlando H. and Mary Elizabeth (Corning) Woodbury, and a grandson of Nathaniel Woodbury, an early resident of Salem, who at one time represented his town in the State Legislature. Orlando H. Woodbury was also born in Salem, N. H., and when a young man had charge of a force of men working on the Hudson River. He served as a sutler in the army and for many years prior to his death conducted a general store at Framingham, Mass.

Frank P. Woodbury received a public school education. As a young man he went into a shoe shop to learn the business, and within six months he was owner of the shop. He then started the manufacture of shoes on a larger scale, although he started with little capital and no help from anyone. He placed the business on a firm basis and conducted it with great success until 1909, when he suffered the loss of his plant by fire. For a period of five years he was also interested in the shoe business in Boston. He has been engaged in the coal business in Salem for a period of twenty-five years, and with his son Ernest R. Woodbury established the electric light plant, of which the latter is now superintendent. In 1890 he was elected State Senator in a district that had never before elected a Democrat to that office. He secured the pas-

sage of a bill, and formed a company which built the water works of Salem, serving as one of the directors until the plant was acquired by the town. In December, 1913, Mr. Woodbury was appointed postmaster in which capacity he has served with great efficiency.

Mr. Woodbury was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ryant; and they became parents of two sons: Harry C., who died in 1913; and Ernest R.

JOHN H. BRACKETT, owner of a considerable quantity of farm land in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., who has been a selectman of that town for the last twelve years, was born in the house in which he now resides, November 26, 1838, a son of Thomas and Sarah W. (Veasey) Brackett. His father was a native of Greenland and his mother of Stratham, N. H.; the former being a farmer by occupation. They are both deceased and their remains rest in the private burial ground on the home farm. They had a large family of children, as follows: John H., 1st, who died young; Sarah W. (died young); Mary, wife of Lewis J. Chace, both of whom have passed away; Sarah A., also deceased, who was the wife of Capt. W. DeForest Bowers; Alice P., who married Frank Walker; Martha P.; Grace C., who married John H. Scott; and John H., 2d. All these children are now deceased except the subject of this sketch.

John H. Brackett was educated in the common schools and at Pemberton Academy, which he attended for several years. He afterwards took up farm work, which he has since followed successfully. The tract of land on which he resides contains 90 acres, and he also owns several other tracts—one of 98 acres, one of 250 acres, and another of 35 acres. Mr. Brackett is an active and progressive citizen, and has for a number of years taken a practical part in public affairs. He has served at different times as selectman and has also been town treasurer and assessor. He belongs to St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Brackett was married in 1890 to Miss Mary E. Lewis, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Lewis of Sandwich, Me. She died in 1892, leaving one son, Thomas J., who returned a few months ago from South America, where he had been working eighteen months for a railroad company. Thomas J. Brackett was married, March 23, 1914, to Blanche Gertrude Brownell, who was born in Dover, N. H., a daughter of Harry and Emma J. Brownell, her father being a carpenter. The Brownell family numbered four children—Florence, wife of Harold Hanson; Dora; Blanche, and Thomas Edgar.

HERBERT PERKINS, a well known merchant of the town of Hampton, and member of the legislature from this town, his term expiring January 1, 1915, was born in Concord, N. H., July 29, 1868, a son of John C. and Katie E. (Crane) Perkins. His parents were both natives of this county, his father being a shoe worker. He was also postmaster at Hampton during the latter years of his life. He and his wife had two children, George C. and Herbert.

Herbert Perkins was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He then worked for awhile in a shoe factory and afterwards on a car line, but for the last twelve years has been in the meat business in Hampton. He has a good up-to-date shop and employs one hand. A Republican in politics, he takes a strong interest in public affairs and in addition to being an efficient member of the present legis-



JOHN H. BRACKETT



THOMAS J. BRACKETT

lature, he is candidate for state senator. He was supervisor six years and for the last three years has served as town treasurer. In short he is one in whom his fellow citizens have full confidence, knowing that he will never betray their trust.

Mr. Perkins married Annie W. Towle, a native of Hampton, N. H. and daughter of John W. and Mary M. (Godfrey) Towle, her father being a carpenter. Her parents had another child, Ernest W., who lives in Hampton. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have one son, John W. They are affiliated religiously with the Methodist church and Mr. Perkins belongs fraternally to the Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

ARCHIBALD FINLAYSON, operator for the Direct Cable Company at Rye Beach, who has held his present position since 1888, was born in Scotland, April 22, 1859, a son of Donald and Dollina (Murry) Finlayson. His parents, both natives of Scotland, never came to this country. They had three children, the two others being George and James.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native land and subsequently learned telegraphy at Ardgay, Scotland, where he was in the government service four years. He was stationed at Glasgow for three years, after which he became associated with the Direct Cable Company at Liverpool, England, in 1881, remaining there three years. His next post was in Ireland, where he was employed in the same business and for the same company four years, after which he came to Rye Beach, N. H., to assume the duties of his present position.

Mr. Finlayson married Elizabeth Lord of Kennebunk, Me., in 1894. She is a daughter of Robert and Mary (Mendum) Lord, residents of the State of Maine, where her father was engaged in business as a cotton manufacturer. The Lord family included two other children: Sarah, who married Judge Edwin Cram, of Biddeford, Me., and Frances, wife of Dr. Augustus Lord, a Unitarian minister of Providence, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson have two children, Mary and Donald. Mrs. Finlayson is a member of the Unitarian church and her husband of the Congregational.

FRANK E. LANG, who has been a resident of New Market for more than thirty years, is proprietor of a blacksmithing establishment and enjoys an extensive patronage throughout this vicinity. He was born in Candia, New Hampshire, April 14, 1864, and is a son of Gilman C. and Sarah A. (Barker) Lang, both of whom continued to reside in Candia until their respective deaths.

Frank E. Lang lived at home until he was sixteen, then lived at Amesbury for four years. In 1884 he came to New Market and worked at blacksmithing for Thomas Garland for two years, at the end of which time he became established in business for himself. A man of natural mechanical bent, a thorough conscientious workman, it is not surprising his business flourished and he became firmly intrenched in the good will of the people. He owns a comfortable home in New Market, where he is happy in the companionship of his wife and children, surrounded by many friends of long years standing.

November 16, 1889, Mr. Lang was married to Maude Gray of Brownfield, Maine, and they have four children, namely: Gilman A., Beatrice E., A. Harold and Charles W. Fraternally, Mr. Lang is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masons, Improved Order of Red Men, and Sons of Veterans. He and his son Gilman A. Lang received their third degrees in Masonry on June 3, 1914, an exceedingly rare occurrence.

DAVID J. LAMPREY, of North Hampton, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, has varied interests, following farming and teaming, and conducting a saw mill. He also deals in ice at Little Boar's Head. He resides on the old Lamprey homestead, consisting of one hundred acres, and is the owner of two hundred sixty acres all told.

Mr. Lamprey was born in North Hampton, September 17, 1844, and is a son of Hezekiah B. and Mary A. (Jenness) Lamprey, and a grandson of Morris Lamprey. Hezekiah Lamprey was a native of North Hampton, and his wife of Rye, New Hampshire. He was a farmer and lumberman, and also dealt somewhat in horses and cattle. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious attachment they were members of the Christian Church. They reared the following children: Marilla, deceased wife of John J. Leavitt of Hampton; Morris, who lives in Melrose, Massachusetts; Ellen, wife of Hiram A. Brown; David J. and Irvin H., deceased.

David J. Lamprey attended the common schools for a time, and all his life has followed agricultural pursuits, in fact has passed all his life working on the farm where he was born. He is a prosperous business man, and has a wide acquaintanceship throughout this section of the State.

Mr. Lamprey was married to Miss Clara M. Nudd, of Hampton Beach, a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Redman) Nudd. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and a successful fisherman. The Nudd family consisted of the following children: Thomas, of Hampton Beach; Edna; Clara M.; and Lulia, wife of Charles Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Lamprey have had the following children: Austin, who married Josephine Drake and has two children, Mary and David Morris; Marion, wife of Clarence Dearborn of Hampton, who has a son, Elmore; and Warren, who married Pearl Delaney, of Hampton.

Mr. Lamprey has always taken a deep interest in home affairs and politics. He is a Democrat and in 1889 served a term in the State Legislature. He also served as road supervisor two years. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Hampton. He and his family attend the Christian Baptist church.

JOHN EATON, in former years one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the town of Raymond, was born at Dedham, Mass., in March, 1835, and died in Raymond, N. H., in November, 1905. He was educated in the schools of Dedham and in his youth worked on his father's farm. Later he engaged in the livery business in Boston, but subsequently sold out and came to Raymond, where he purchased one of the best farms in the town, located about a mile and a half north of the village.

In January, 1873, he married Helen M., daughter of Barnard and



JAMES HARVEY

Sally (Dudley) Tucker, her ancestors, originally coming from England, they being among the first settlers of Exeter, in which town the Rev. Dudley was the first minister. Among the noted ancestors of the Dudley family, from which the present branch is descended, was Gov. Thomas Dudley. Like the Dudleys, the Eatons are also an old New England family, originating in England. Mrs. Eaton finished her education in Boston, taking private lessons in languages.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Eaton was born a daughter, Helen Louise, who was educated in Raymond, N. H., and in Boston, Mass., where she studied music and the violin under the best teachers. She is now an accomplished violinist, and is well known in all the Eastern cities, where she has appeared in concerts. During most of the time she is engaged in traveling.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Tucker nine children were born, of whom Mrs. Eaton was the youngest. Only two, however, are now living, Mrs. Eaton and an older sister, Sarah A., who is the widow of Hiram McClure. Mrs. McClure is one of the oldest living residents of Raymond, and was a member of the committee, July 4th, fifty years ago, when the 100th anniversary of Raymond was celebrated. She was the only lady in the parade at the 150th celebration, who also took part in the parade at that time. Hiram McClure, born in Raymond, spent his life here engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. McClure had two children: Arthur H., who married, and died, leaving four children—Helen, Mary, Ernest and Arthur; and Nellie T., also now deceased. The latter married Harris Ladd, and they had two sons, Carl and Roger, who are both living and are unmarried. Mrs. Eaton and her sister, Mrs. McClure reside in Boston during the winter, and in the summer on the valuable Walnut Hill Farm, owned by Mrs. Eaton.

JAMES HARVEY, a general farmer owning 167 acres of land in the town of Portsmouth, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1854, a son of James and Nancy (Maher) Harvey. Both parents were natives of Canada, the father being a farmer. They both came to the States but neither is now living. The mother died and was buried in Portsmouth, but the father's remains rest in Montreal. They had a large family of eleven children.

James Harvey was educated in the common schools of Montpelier, Vt. He was fifteen years of age when he came to Rockingham County, and has been engaged in farming since boyhood. He first worked on the home farm, but afterwards worked at farming by the month for others until his marriage, at which time he bought his present property from Willis J. Meyers. In addition to general farming he operates a dairy, keeping thirty-five head of pedigreed Holsteins, and delivering 225 quarts of milk daily in the Portsmouth market. He has a pond on his farm from which he cuts ice. He is a Democrat in politics and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Harvey was married in 1871 to Bridget Cross, a native of Ireland and daughter of Patrick Cross. They have eight children—Mary, James, Francis, Joseph, William John, Thomas, Catherine and Ellen. The family attend the Catholic Church, of which they are faithful and consistent members.

EVERETT AUSTIN WEARE, proprietor of a well stocked general store in Seabrook, who is also assistant postmaster here, the office of

postmaster being held by his wife, was born in this town, June 7, 1866, a son of George Austin and Mary Lydia (Chase) Weare. He is a grandson of Capt. Joseph Hubbard Weare, who was a captain of militia in early days and kept a hotel in Seabrook, in later years being engaged in farming. Capt. Weare married Mary Brown and they had two children, George Austin and Lurana.

George Austin Weare was born in Seabrook, N. H., January 10, 1833. He was a large lumber dealer and operated a saw-mill until 1880, when he engaged in farming. He was a prosperous citizen and built a number of cottages and also the first garage at Hampton Beach. He served the town as selectman, tax collector and treasurer, showing ability and honesty in public office. His wife Mary Lydia was a daughter of Captain David Chase of Seabrook. His death took place March 3, 1910.

Everett Austin Weare, who was the only child of his parents, was educated in the public schools and at Putnam high school in Newburyport, Mass. For awhile after completing his studies he worked for his father on the farm and in driving a team. He then learned the carpenter's trade, but was engaged in teaming for himself until 1900, after which he worked at his trade until 1907. He then built his present store and engaged in general mercantile business, which he has followed successfully up to the present time. His society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Grange. Of the Junior Order of American Mechanics he is a particularly prominent member, representing the national council at Philadelphia in 1900, at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1902 and at San Francisco in 1903.

In 1886 Mr. Weare married Miss Lizzie E. Elkins, daughter of David H. and Mary (White) Elkins. Of this union there was a daughter Lurana, who married, October 14, 1914, Royce W. Smith, of Amesbury, Mass. Mrs. Lizzie E. Weare died May 22, 1899, and on November 30, 1904, Mr. Weare married for his second wife Miss Nancy E. Woodburn, daughter of Charles and Dorothy (Brackett) Woodburn of Methuen, Mass. Mrs. Weare was appointed postmaster at Seabrook, May 19, 1909. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Weare are as follows: George Austin, born at Hampton Beach, September 10, 1907; Helen Dorothy, born at Hampton Beach, September 12, 1908, and Woodburn Everett, born August 23, 1910.

IRVING W. BROWN, a well known contractor and builder residing in the town of North Hampton, was born in this town April 23, 1869, a son of Horace S. and Viannah T. (Garland) Brown. His parents were farming people, the father being a native of North Hampton and the mother of Rye. Horace S. Brown was a Democrat in politics and took a more or less active interest in local affairs. He died in September, 1904. His wife survives him and resides in North Hampton. She is affiliated religiously with the Christian church, as was also her husband.

Irving W. Brown, who was the only child of his parents, was educated in the common schools only. He assisted his father on the home farm for about two years and then served a three years' apprenticeship as brick mason and plasterer, following those trades as a journeyman for several years. He then established himself in business in North Hampton, where he is now located. He does a considerable amount of work

in this and the surrounding towns, and also at Exeter, employing about twenty-five men the year round. A Republican in politics, he served on the board of selectmen for six years, and was a delegate to the Republican convention. He belongs to I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias and to the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Mr. Brown married first Miss May Boynton, who is now deceased. He married, secondly, Clara Wentworth, of Rochester, N. H., daughter of Stephen D. and Emma (Cate) Wentworth, whose two children were Charles, and Clara, the wife of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown and family attend the Christian church.

HON. JOHN CONLON, who for more than a quarter of a century was associated with the mercantile interests of Portsmouth, N. H., died at his home in this city, April 6, 1894. He was born in July, 1834, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, where he lived until eighteen years of age. Desiring to better his condition, he then emigrated to the United States, settling first in Albany, N. Y., where he worked for five years in McKnight's brewery, having charge of different departments of the plant successively. Coming then to Portsmouth, Mr. Conlon accepted a position in the Frank Jones brewery, and for nine consecutive years had supervision of the scalding department. Being a capable workman he received good wages and in course of time accumulated enough money to establish himself in business. In June, 1868, he opened a store at No. 18 Penhallow street, stocking it with a complete line of groceries, provisions and ship chandlery, and there he carried on a successful business until his death—a period of nearly twenty-six years. He invested his capital judiciously, becoming interested in the Portsmouth Brewing Company, of which he was the third largest stockholder. For three years also he was its manager, and had much to do with placing it on a secure basis as an established manufacturing company. In business affairs he was keen and farsighted, evincing good judgment, and meeting with invariable success in his undertakings. His prosperity was the natural result of his mental sagacity and physical energy, the whole being balanced by an honesty of purpose that commanded respect.

Politically Mr. Conlon was a sturdy adherent of the Democratic party, and for several years was a member of the county committee. He served his fellow townsmen in various official capacities, always with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He served as alderman, assessor of taxes, and for one term as representative to the state legislature. A short time previous to his death he became a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On July 3, 1861, Mr. Conlon was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Cornelius Mead. She was born in Fredericktown, N. S., but was educated in one of Boston's suburbs. Eight children were born of their union, three of whom are now living, namely: William L. Conlon, now assistant cashier of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth, also a member of the firm of W. L. Conlon & Co., real estate and insurance, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. William E. Peirce, who lives at the old homestead on Middle street, and James H. Conlon, who is in business in Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRY I. NOYES, of the town of Hampton, an enterprising contractor and builder, was born at Atkinson, N. H., September 9, 1872, a son of Isaac S. and Caroline A. (McCloy) Noyes. The father, a farmer, was a native of Atkinson, his wife Caroline coming from Salem, Mass. Both are now deceased and are buried in the North Parish Cemetery at Haverhill, Mass. Their children were: William, deceased; Helen, deceased; Annie, Francis, Aliza B., Harry I.

Harry I. Noyes was educated in the common schools and at Atkinson Academy. He was engaged in the milk business for ten years, driving a cart to Haverhill, and at the same time owning a farm, which he later sold. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman for eight years. At the end of that time he started in for himself in Hampton as contractor and builder and has been successful in business, now employing on an average eight men the year around. He is a Democrat in politics but reserves the right to vote outside of party lines upon fitting occasion. While residing in Atkinson he served on the school board there for ten years. He belongs to the lodge of Elks at Portsmouth, to the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and to the Grange.

Mr. Noyes married, October 17, 1894, Mary L. Emerson, of Hampstead, daughter of James H. and Sarah (Woodman) Emerson, whose other children were a son and daughter, Charles H. and Ruth Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes have been the parents of seven children: Caroline R., Harold E., Roland I., Marlon J., Marion S., Arthur W. and one that died in infancy. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational church.

NORRIS B. PEVEAR, proprietor of a thriving blacksmith shop in the town of Seabrook, was born in Hampton Falls, N. H., December 25, 1855, a son of Warren B. and Sarah (Day) Pevear. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Pevear, of Hampton Falls, a stone cutter. Warren B. Pevear was born at Hampton Falls, December 12, 1833. He was a prosperous farmer and at one time served as selectman. By his wife Sarah he was the father of five children: Mary S., who married C. F. Coombs; Warren H., Ida May, Edwin B. and Norris B.

Norris B. Pevear was educated in the public schools. Coming to Seabrook at the age of eighteen years, he learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it as a journeyman for eleven years, after which he started in business for himself. Two years later he bought the shop in which he learned his trade and has since carried on a successful business here. He is a member of the Sr. Order United American Mechanics of Seabrook, and belongs to the Methodist church, of which he is one of the stewards. He married Miss Morgiana Boynton, daughter of William Boynton, of Seabrook.

HON. CAPTAIN JOHN SHELDON TREAT, in former years one of Portsmouth's successful business men, and a citizen of high character and repute, was born in this city, August 14, 1837, a son of Allen and Ann Elizabeth (Ham) Treat. He was a descendant of John Treat who came to this country from England in 1639, settling in Wethersfield, Conn., of which town he was one of the founders. The representatives of the Treat family in Connecticut during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods were in general



JOHN SHELDON TREAT

very prominent. Robert Treat, of the second generation in this country, was for more than forty years governor and deputy governor of Connecticut, holding the first-named office in 1687, at the time the charter of the colony was demanded by Sir Edmund Andros, in the name of King James II, and saved by being secreted in a hollow oak tree, after a long discussion in the Assembly, in which he took a leading part. He was the commander-in-chief of the forces of Connecticut in King Philip's war in 1675, and commander at the great swamp fight in the following year, which brought the war to a termination by the death of Philip. John Treat, Captain Treat's great-grandfather, fought for the cause of American freedom all through the Revolutionary War, as did also two of his brothers.

Samuel Treat, the grandfather, was born in Middleton, Conn., November 29, 1788. He learned the stone-cutter's trade in that town, and in 1807 located in Portsmouth, soon afterward purchasing the stone business of Noah Smith, who was the successor of Daniel Marble, the founder of the enterprise. He conducted the business successfully until 1837, when he was succeeded by his son Allen. He died in Portsmouth, February 3, 1862.

Allen Treat was born in Portsmouth, February 16, 1812. In 1837 he succeeded his father as manager of the business, which he successfully carried on till 1866, when he was succeeded by his son John Sheldon Treat. He died in Portsmouth, December 31, 1875. He married Ann Elizabeth Ham, a native of Portsmouth, born in November, 1817, a daughter of William and Nancy (Green) Ham. Her father was a citizen of good repute, a carpenter by trade, and both he and his wife were lifelong residents of this city. Mrs. Allen Treat, who lived to the age of eighty years, reared eight children, namely: John Sheldon, Almenia B., Frederick W., Allen, Ann Elizabeth, Lydia E., James D., and Samuel Eldridge.

John Sheldon Treat, a representative of the eighth generation in this country, received a good education in the public schools of this city and at Phillips Academy at Exeter. On leaving school he learned the marble and stone cutter's trade at his father's establishment, and in 1855 went to Richmond, Va., where for some time he worked as a journeyman. He was subsequently engaged at this trade in other cities of the South; in 1858 he located in Mobile, Ala., forming a partnership with R. Bruce and William R. Crow, under the firm name of Crow & Treat, and establishing marble yards both there and at Marion and Livingston, carrying on a good business until the breaking out of the war. During Mr. Treat's residence in the South he made many strong friendships, and with the enthusiasm of a young man his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the Confederacy. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Second Battalion Alabama Light Artillery, and was with his battery in active service throughout the war, surrendering at the close at Demopolis, Ala. In the broken and devastated condition of the South, ruined by the scourge of war, there was little chance for present success in his business, and after a brief stay in New Orleans Mr. Treat returned to Portsmouth. In 1866 he purchased his father's interest, and continued as proprietor of the Portsmouth Marble and Granite Works until the time of his death, which occurred March 8, 1897. This establishment was one of the oldest of its kind in New England, having existed since 1768. A capable and enterprising business man, Captain Treat occupied a prominent position among the marble and granite dealers of the East, and this added to his most genial disposition, made him one of the most popular men of his time and dearly loved.

Captain Treat married, September 23, 1871, Sarah Willard Odiorne, a daughter of Charles B. and Mary (Sheafe) Odiorne, of Rye, N. H. In politics Captain Treat was a democrat, and took a prominent part in the councils of his party in New Hampshire. He was elected senator for the sessions of 1881 and 1882. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Portsmouth, and re-elected to that office in 1883. While mayor he received the Greeley expedition on their return from the frozen North, besides taking a leading part in other public functions, including the Return of the Sons of Portsmouth and a grand Fireman's muster.

A strong advocate of temperance, Captain Treat was the first president of the Portsmouth Temperance Reform Club, which office he held one year, during which time two thousand six hundred signed the pledge, a great many of them hard drinkers.

By virtue of his ancestral lineage Captain Treat became a member of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire, and the Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors. He was besides a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Davenport Council, No. 3, R. & S. M., of New Hampshire, and DeWitt Clinton Commandery.

ANDREW O. CASWELL, a well known merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., engaged in a bottling business at No. 50 Porter street, was born on one of the Isles of Shoals, August 23, 1871. He is one of a family of four children born to his parents, who were Andrew Jackson and Christina (Gunnison) Caswell. The father, a fisherman by occupation, died in 1876. The subject of this sketch was a child of but two years when he accompanied his parents to Portsmouth. He was educated in the public schools of this city. As soon as he was old enough to work he was obliged to help his widowed mother support the family, and accordingly found employment as clerk in a hardware business. In 1904 he entered into his present business, in which he has since continued. He bottles local beers, and deals in liquors, wines and cordials, including whiskies of various well known brands. He is also agent for Milwaukee, Budweiser and other foreign beers, bar essences, spruce beer, tonics, etc. He has been successful in his present business and is widely known as a substantial and reliable business man. He is affiliated with the order of Elks and that of Eagles, and also belongs to the Yacht Club.

Mr. Caswell married Mrs. Hattie Phinney, a widow whose maiden name was Hattie Shields. She is a daughter of William Shields, of Portsmouth. Mrs. Caswell has two children by her first marriage, namely: A. Waldo and M. Phylis. Mr. Caswell and family are members of the North Congregational church. They have a tasteful and commodious residence at No. 60 Summer street, Portsmouth.

BENJAMIN P. LITCH, a well known citizen of Exeter, N. H., who is connected with the wholesale meat industry as traveling salesman for the E. H. Moulton Company, was born in Newburyport, Mass., a son of Edwin R. and Mary O. (Peters) Litch. The father, who was a native of the Canadian provinces, for a number of years conducted a successful dry goods business in Exeter, dying in 1875. He was a very progressive citizen, a Republican in politics, and a Mason of high degree. He was affiliated religiously with the Baptist church. His wife

Mary, who was born in Salem, Mass., survived him for a number of years, dying in 1891. They had three children: Mary A., who is the wife of Edwin L. Shute; Benjamin P., whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and Edward, who died when two years old.

Benjamin P. Litch was educated in the schools of Exeter. After graduating from the high school he took up the meat business, being first employed as clerk. Subsequently he conducted a meat business in Exeter for about twelve years. He then became manager for the Nelson Morris house at Haverhill, Mass., which position he retained for four years, or until 1907. He then entered into his present connection with the E. H. Moulton Company, of Haverhill, who are receivers for Swift & Co., the National Packing Co., and Morris & Co.'s beef, lamb and pork products of Chicago, Ill. He is a Republican in politics. His secret society associations are with the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum. He is a member also of the Exeter Club.

Mr. Litch was married September 2, 1891, to Miss Olla M. Helson, who was born in Manchester, N. H., a daughter of Richard W. and Lydia N. (Hardy) Helson. Both parents were natives of New Hampshire, the father of Sandown and his wife of Nashua. The former was formerly a hardware merchant, but for the last twenty-seven years has been in the mail service. They both reside in Portland, Me., where they attend the Universalist church. Their children, in addition to Olla M., were Neva, who is the wife of Nathan C. Burnham, and Leon W. Mr. and Mrs. Litch have two children, Richard Corning and Beatrice Olla. The family attend the Phillips Congregational church.

CLARENCE M. DE ROCHEMONT, chairman of the board of selectmen for the town of Newington, is the proprietor of a farm of fifty acres on the Fox Point road in this town. He was born in the house in which he now resides, December 18, 1850, a son of Frederick W. de Rochemont. The father of our subject was a native of Portsmouth and during the latter part of his life was engaged in the fire insurance business in that city. He married Myria L. de Witt, who was born in South America. They had a family of ten children, only four of whom are now living, namely: Frederick W., Myria L. Ricker, E. Jennie Parsons and Clarence M. One son went to California many years ago and nothing has since been heard from him.

Clarence M. de Rochemont was educated in the common schools and since beginning industrial life has been engaged in farming, keeping enough stock for his own use. He has resided in the town of Newington all his life up to this time and has identified himself closely with local interests. As a public official he has shown enterprise and efficiency. In addition to his present office as selectman he has served on the school board and as town clerk. He belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has advanced as far as the Chapter.

Mr. de Rochemont was married, December 21, 1876, to Ella G. Wilson, a native of Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y., that town deriving its name from the family to which she belongs. Her parents, Reuben F. and Hetty W. (Pease) Wilson, never came to this section. The father was a grain dealer. Mr. and Mrs. de Rochemont have six children, as follows: Hetty W., residing at home; Henry M., who married

Catherine Fogg and has two children, Margaret and Helen Katherine; Percy E., who married Lilly Magg and resides in Trenton, N. J.; Fannie G., wife of Lee S. Merrill, of Tington, Mass; Allan C., who married Mary A. Evans, of Portsmouth, and Marguerite at home. The family attend the Congregational church.

GEORGE ALBERT TUCK, a general farmer in the town of Rye, who is keeper for the James Parsons estate, was born in Stratham, N. H., in 1872, a son of George and Sophia (Wallace) Tuck. The father was a native of Brentwood and the mother of Nottingham, N. H. Both are living and reside in Exeter. Their children were Hannah Sophia, wife of Henry Trimmings (deceased); John Henry; George Albert, subject of this review; Mary; Belle, wife of LeRoy Burpee; Joseph; Rachel, wife of Harold Holbrook, and Elizabeth.

After attending the common schools and the high school at Exeter George Albert Tuck began industrial life in a hardware store in Exeter, where he was employed for three years. He then went to work as a farm hand and at teaming, being thus occupied until he came to his present place about seven and a half years ago. The Parsons estate of which he has the care contains about 200 acres. On his own place, in addition to general farming, he raises poultry. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Grange.

Mr. Tuck first married Effie Chapman, who died in 1906, leaving five children: Frank Wallace; Helen F., Grace L., Agnes P. and A. Stanley. Mr. Tuck married for his second wife, Kate Swett, who was born in Wolfboro, N. H., daughter of John Swett. Of this second marriage there is a daughter, Kathlyn Pearce. The family attend the Christian church.

LEWIS THOMAS SANBORN, who passed from this life June 26, 1904, was one of Hampton Falls' best known and most respected citizens. He is survived by his widow, who resides in Hampton Falls and Stratham, having a home in both towns, where she is surrounded by many friends of long years standing. Mr. Sanborn was born in Hampton Falls, Rockingham County, N. H., October 11, 1834, and was a son of Aaron and Lydia (Leavitt) Sanborn. His father was born in 1794 and his mother in 1800. They reared the following children: Charles H., Sarah E., Helen M., Frank B., Lewis Thomas, and Joseph L.

Lewis Thomas Sanborn attended the common schools in his youth, and throughout life advanced himself intellectually by constant reading, becoming a thoroughly posted and broad-minded man. He took to agricultural pursuits and specialized in live stock, dealing extensively in horses and cattle. He was a raiser of fancy horses. During the Civil War, he served as a sharp-shooter with Colonel Berdan, and rendered valuable service to the cause. He was a man of great strength of character, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to a marked degree.

On June 9, 1869, Mr. Sanborn was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Abbie Brown, who was born in the town of Stratham. She is a daughter of Greenleaf Clark and Abigail (Brown) Brown, the father being born in the house where Mrs. Sanborn now temporarily lives. The mother was a native of Hampton Falls. Mr. Brown was a school



Frank L. Pryor

teacher in his younger days, teaching in various parts of the country. Later he followed farming. There were two children in the Brown family, William Greenleaf and Mary Abbie. William Greenleaf Brown had two daughters: Mary Augusta, wife of Emmons B. Chase, of Stratham, and Alice Clark, wife of Lyman J. Batchelder, of Laconia, N. H.

Mrs. Mary Abbie Sanborn is the owner of the farm where she lives in Stratham, and also is owner of the old Sanborn homestead of seventy-five acres in Hampton Falls. She is a woman of good business understanding, and religiously, a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES C. LAMPREY, who at the time of his death, May 1, 1911, in the town of Portsmouth, was a prosperous farmer and a well-known and respected citizen, was born in North Hampton, N. H., April 9, 1841. His parents were John and Mary (Robinson) Lamprey, the father born in New Hampshire and reared in North Hampton. They had six children: John, Edwin, Oliver, Charles C., George and Mary.

Charles C. Lamprey was educated in the schools of North Hampton, and assisted his father on the home farm until he was 21 years old. He then took charge of his father's farm at New Castle, remaining there about five years. He then purchased a farm on the Newington road in the town of Portsmouth, which he operated successfully for the rest of his life. He was a Republican in politics and served the town efficiently as tax assessor.

Mr. Lamprey was married, February 10, 1864, to Ann Sarah Brown, who was born in Greenland, N. H., a daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Marston) Brown. Her father was a carpenter in early life and later a farmer. There were five children in the Brown family: Elizabeth, wife of Edwin Lamprey; Viola, wife of William Littlefield; Julia, wife of Charles Marden, Forace, and Ann Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lamprey were the parents of five children, namely: Georgia, who married Loring Worcester, of Dover, N. H., where she resides; Edith, wife of Cyrus Frink of Newington, N. H.; Annie L., who lives with her mother; Morris, who is now deceased, and Blanche, who is the widow of Harry Beacham. Mr. Lamprey attended the Middle Street Baptist church, which he supported liberally, according to his means. The surviving members of his family all belong to the same church.

FRANK L. PRYOR, president of the Pryor-Davis Company, dealers in hardware, paints and plumbing, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Kittery, Maine, February 3, 1854, son of Waterman and Lydia (Messer) Pryor. He is a descendant in the ninth generation of Thomas Pryor, who came from England in 1634, settling at Duxbury, Mass. The old records mention Thomas as being the father of five sons and two daughters, besides two sons, Thomas and Samuel, who remained in England. They also mention among his children, John, born 1620, who married Elener Childs, and Daniel, born 1622, of whom there is no further record.

The generations between the immigrant ancestor, Thomas, and the subject of this sketch are as follows: II. Joseph, born 1623; married Hannah ———, 1644. III. Benjamin, born 1679; married Bethiah Pratt. IV. John, born March 21, 1712; married Mercy Delano. V. John, born November 5, 1744; married Lydia Osier, April 13, 1767. VI. George, born 1774;

married Lydia Cushman, a descendant in the seventh generation by Robert Cushman, who came to New England in 1621, with son Thomas, the line being: (1) Robert. (2) Thomas, born 1608; married 1637 Mary Allerton; died December 10, 1691. (3) Thomas, Jr., born Sept., 1637; married Ruth Howland, daughter of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower. (4) Robert, born Oct. 4, 1664; married first Percis ———; married secondly Prudence Sherman. (5) Joshua, born Oct. 4, 1708; married Mary Soul, January 2, 1733; died March 25, 1764. (6) Apollas, born 1744; married Feb. 15, 1768, Elener Keene. (7) Lydia, born 1774; married George Pryor, born 1775.

VII. (in direct line) John Pryor (son of George and Lydia), born 1803; married Judith Upham Lermond, whose immigrant ancestor, Robert Lermond, of Scotch descent, came to America in 1719, from Londonderry, Ireland, accompanied by three sons and one daughter. They settled in Warren, Me., removing later to Milton, Mass., where he died August 16, 1724. The subsequent line of descent is: (2) John, who married a Miss Griffin and moved to Waldoboro in 1747. (3) William, born 1781; married first Lucy Richardson, secondly Ruth Brooks Jones; he died 1828. (4) Judith Upham, born Sept. 16, 1809, who married John Pryor. The children of John and Judith U. (Lermond) Pryor were as follows: Jacob Lermond, born April 2, 1831; married July 3, 1855, Elizabeth Maxfield; died Jan. 9, 1856. Waterman Keen, born Sept. 3, 1833; married Lydia Messer, born Sept. 14, 1833; she died Jan. 18, 1905. Mercy Studly, born Aug. 15, 1834; married in July, 1862, Charles Mason; married secondly Moses Plumer; had two daughters—Carrie and Helen, both by second marriage; died Feb. 5, 1869. Welthea A., born June 21, 1836; married Eben Brackett; had two children—William and Lizzie. Susan Gertrude, born June 21, 1836; married John Fullerton; died Sept. 12, 1884; had five children—Gertrude, Nellie, Grace, Della and William, who married Alice Wentworth. John Warren, born Oct. 19, 1838; married first Sophila Norton, April 13, 1858; married (2d) Mary Jane Whitten (one child who died young); married (3d) Anne Burt, who bore him one son, Harry I. He died Sept. 13, 1906. Joseph Melvin, born Sept. 27, 1840; married Sarah Todd, Aug. 30, 1865; had two children—Josephine and Melvin. He died Sept. 3, 1906. Francis Edward, born Jan. 6, 1843; died Aug. 4, 1851. Charles Wesley, born May 9, 1845; married Margaret Britton Aug. 4, 1865; she died May 25, 1907, leaving two children—Emma Florence and Sarah Elizabeth. Martha Jane, born May 4, 1847; married George Ayers, Dec. 29, 1870. Roscoe Henry, born Jan. 2, 1849; married first Julia McNaught; married (2d) Mary Gallagher; had two sons—Lermond Chester and Roscoe Henry. Sarah Elizabeth, born Dec. 8, 1851; married Joseph Smart; died Aug. 25, 1870; had two daughters—Annie Odell and Nellie Sarah.

VIII. Waterman Pryor, son of John and Judith Upham (Lermond) Pryor, born September 3, 1833, married Lydia Messer, who was born Sept. 14, 1833, a daughter of Joshua and Clara Clark (Lydston) Messer. She was a descendant of Francis Messer, born 1634, who died 1682, the line of descent being as follows: (2) Richard Messer, married Abigail ———; died Dec. 3, 1765. (3) Richard Messer, Jr., married Hannah ———; died Aug. 31, 1761. (4) Abial Messer, born Dec. 27, 1670; married Abigail March. (5) Nathaniel Messer, born 1704; married Elizabeth Gutterson, Dec. 12, 1728; died Jan. 12, 1775. (6) Nathaniel, Jr., born 1741; married Ruth Whittier, Dec. 31, 1761; died October 18, 1795. (7) William Whittier

Messer, born March 9, 1773; married Sarah Johnson. (8) Joshua Messer, died June 21, 1841, aged 33 years; married Clara Clark Lydston. (9) Lydia Messer, married Waterman Keen Pryor, March 29, 1853.

Frank Lermond Pryor, our direct subject, is a man of good practical education and business ability. The Pryor-Davis Company, of which he is now the head, was established under its present name in January of the present year, 1914, but is the outgrowth of a concern that was established at this location at the time of the Revolutionary war. It was originally confined to drugs and paints and so continued until the year 1800. The building was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1802 and was reorganized in 1802 with a line of hardware and paints, by Dr. John Goddard. In 1880 the firm was known as Pryor & Mathews and was conducted under that style until January, 1912, at which time Mr. Matthews retired. Mr. Pryor joined the firm in 1871 and since his connection therewith the business has greatly increased and prospered. The concern has a convenient location at No. 36 Market street.

Mr. Pryor is a Mason of the highest rank, having attained the 33d degree. His Masonic affiliations and offices are as follows: St. Andrew's Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M.; treasurer of Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; treasurer of Davenport Council, No. 5, R. & S. M.; treasurer of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T.; treasurer of Ineffable Grand Lodge of Perfection, 14th deg.; treasurer of Grand Council Princes of Jerusalem, 16th deg.; New Hampshire Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th deg.; New Hampshire Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d deg.; member of Supreme Council, N. M. J., U. S. A., 33d deg.; New Hampshire Council of Deliberation; U. S. Provincial Grand Lodge, Royal Order of Scotland; Bektash Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; New Hampshire Society of Veteran Freemasons. He is also treasurer of the Masonic Hall committee, Portsmouth, and Scottish Rite Executive Board.

Frank L. Pryor was married September 10, 1878, to Helen Louisa Philbrook, a daughter of Daniel Smith Philbrook, by his wife Ann, whose maiden name was Ann Louisa G. Trundy. Mrs. Pryor is a descendant in the ninth generation of Thomas Philbrook, who came to New England in 1630, moving in 1639 to Watertown, and subsequently to Hampton, N. H. He died in 1667. By his wife Elizabeth he had three sons and four daughters. The line of descent is as follows: (2) James, married first Jane Roberts; married secondly Ann Roberts. (3) Joseph, born Oct. 10, 1663; married Tryphena Marston of Hampton. (4) Joses, born Nov. 5, 1703; married Jan. 4, 1727, Abigail Locke; died 1783. (5) Daniel, born Feb. 2, 1740; married Abigail Marden, of Rye; died 1780. (6) Joses, born July 22, 1766; married Sally Smith. (7) Daniel, born April 13, 1790; married Pamela Gunnerson, 1816. (8) Daniel Smith, born Aug. 5, 1822; died Aug. 6, 1902; married Ann Louisa G. Trundy. (9) Helen Louisa, born Jan. 16, 1854; married September 10, 1878, Frank Lermond Pryor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Pryor have one child, Louisa Isabel Pryor, who is now dean of the Nason Institute, at Springvale, Maine.

Mr. Pryor is a republican in politics and although he holds no political office he takes a good citizen's interest in the welfare of the community in which he lives, being ever ready to lend his aid and influence to any worthy cause. He is a member of Middle St. Baptist Society. He and his family are among the most esteemed members of Portsmouth society. Mr. Pryor's father is still living, being now eighty years of age.

OTTO W. BERRY, a general farmer owning 31 acres of land, with cottage, at Rye Beach, on the Lafayette road, was born in Nova Scotia, May 4, 1865, a son of Charles and Levina (Chute) Berry. His parents were both natives of Nova Scotia but passed their latter years in Rockingham County, N. H. Charles Berry, who was a farmer, was first married to Levina Chute, a sister of his second wife. He was killed by falling from the mow of a barn on the Beachem farm in Newington. His children were Otto W., Haven, Ena, wife of Harry Herson; Grace, wife of Fred Merrill, and Ralph, the only child of his second marriage.

Otto W. Berry was educated in the common schools of Nova Scotia, which he attended during the winter months until reaching the age of eighteen years. During the summers he worked on the farm with his father. After coming to the states he worked on farms by the month until, having saved a little money, he purchased a farm of 124 acres adjoining the one he now owns. He sold that property and bought his present farm in March of the present year, 1914.

Mr. Berry married Mrs. Elizabeth J. Potts, the widow of Frank Potts and daughter of Azinah L. and Mary A. (Hill) Spinney, her father being a blacksmith by occupation. The children of the Spinney family were Flora Ida, wife of Albert S. Cottle; Mary A., wife of Spencer Hutten; Genevieve M., wife of John Watson; Elizabeth J., who married the subject of this sketch; Ellen Catherine, wife of George F. Grindy; and Arthur A.

Mr. Berry, like his father, has twice married, by his first wife, Rose Ella Sanford, having three children—Arnold P., Dorothy M. and Earl M. The family attend the Baptist Church and in politics Mr. Berry is a Democrat.

CLARENCE B. HILL, a prominent merchant of Fremont, N. H., was born at Deerfield, this state, March 12, 1882. He is a son of Martin V. B. Hill, who with three brothers, enlisted and served in the Civil war, Martin contracting a severe illness during his service, which ultimately led to consumption, from which disease he died in 1888. He married Emma F. Tilton of Deerfield, N. H., who still survives him.

Clarence B. Hill was the youngest of his parents' three children. He was educated in the village school and high school and at the age of eighteen years began industrial life as a clerk in the store of Brown & Kelsey, at Deerfield, where he remained three years. He then went to Deerfield, where he purchased a store, which he conducted for two years. At the end of that time, or in 1907, he sold out and came to Fremont, where he entered into business for himself at his present location, dealing in general merchandise. His store is one of the best in this part of the county and he is doing a large and successful business. A Republican in politics, he is now serving as town supervisor and trustee. He is a member of the Grange, and served it as assistant steward while a resident of Deerfield.

Mr. Hill was married, August 25, 1908, to Leona F. Robinson, of Deerfield. They have no children. Mr. Hill is an enterprising and reliable citizen, taking an interest in everything calculated to promote the prosperity and development of the town and county, and ready at all times to lend his aid and influence to a worthy cause. He and his wife have many friends in this part of the county.

FREEMAN R. GARRETT, a prominent resident of Portsmouth and ex-member of the Board of County Commissioners of Rockingham County from 1892 to 1896, was born in this city June 3, 1856, a son of Henry L. and Louisa (Merrill) Garrett. His father, who was born in Boston, Mass., was for a number of years an engineer on the Eastern Railroad, but, his health failing, he resigned his position and engaged in the grocery and provision business in Portsmouth. He met with such success that he remained in that business up to the time of his death in 1876. He and his wife reared seven children, including the subject of this sketch.

Freeman R. Garrett received his education in the public schools of Portsmouth. He went to work in early boyhood, helping as he could in his father's store. His elder brother, Charles H., was also an assistant in the store; and, after the father's death Charles H. and Freeman R. together carried on the business under the firm name of Henry L. Garrett & Son, continuing the partnership with much business ability and making their establishment one of the best patronized of the kind in the city. Charles H. Garrett died in July, 1900, but Freeman R. has continued the business under the old firm name, his son, Wallace H. being associated in it with him. The store is located at No. 97 Market street.

Freeman R. Garrett is a staunch Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for General Garfield in 1880. A man of energy and good judgment, he stands high in the estimation of his fellow partisans, and has served as a member of the common council of Portsmouth, and as *delegate to different county and congressional conventions*. He was elected county commissioner in 1892, and re-elected in 1894, his term expiring in 1896. Mr. Garrett is an attendant at the Universalist church.

CHARLES HENRY BORCHERS, a prominent citizen and business man of Salem Depot, N. H., was the organizer of the Salem Manufacturing Company, a thriving enterprise of which he is treasurer. He was born in Presque Isle, Maine, January 18, 1870, and is a son of Henry Nathan Borchers, and a grandson of William Borchers, who was a native of Germany, but was residing in California at the time of his death.

Henry Nathan Borchers was born in Germany in 1823, and upon coming to the United States first located in California, and later at Belfast, Maine. He was a sea captain for years, and later in life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1870. He married Mary A. Beckwith and they had two children: Charles Henry, and Annie, who became the wife of A. O. Garvin.

Charles Henry Borchers after completing his schooling worked on a farm for eight years, being engaged in lumbering during the winter months. In 1897 he located at Lawrence, Mass., and for seven years worked at the carpenters' trade. He engaged in contracting and building at Lawrence and at Salem, N. H., and in 1905 took up his residence in the latter place. Here he continued to carry on the business for four years, then in 1909, became associated with E. A. Peabody and Sons. In March, 1910, he purchased the brick factory and organized a stock company, The Salem Manufacturing Company, of which he is treasurer. They manufacture builder's finish material and give employment to about fifty men. In 1910 Mr. Borchers was elected water commissioner, was re-elected in 1912, and for one year was president of the board.

June 15, 1898, Mr. Borchers was united in marriage with Miss Myrtie Ramsdell, daughter of William Ramsdell, and they have the following children: Henry, born March 15, 1900; Evelyn Constance, born July 9, 1905; and Thelma May, born September 8, 1913. Fraternally he is affiliated with Spicket Lodge, No. 85, F. & A. M. of Salem.

ABRAM W. MITCHELL, M. D., one of Rockingham County's leading physicians and surgeons, has spent most of his professional career in practice in the vicinity of Epping, N. H., where he resides. He was born in Lempster, N. H., February 8, 1862, and is a son of Andrew J. and Mary M. (Whitemore) Mitchell. His ancestors on both sides of the house became established in this country in the very earliest colonial days, and both the Mitchells and Whitemores were participants in the early wars, including the Revolution. Andrew J. Mitchell, a native of Acworth, N. H., was an agriculturist during his active life, and is now living retired in Lempster at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. His wife, who passed from this life in 1900, was a native of Greenfield, N. H. Their union resulted in three offsprings, a son and two daughters.

Abram W. Mitchell must be accorded great credit for the success he has achieved and the high rank attained, for it was naught but his own abilities—his ambition, energy and industry—that gained for him more than a meagre public school education. He attended country school in the vicinity of his home until about fifteen years old, then the Lempster high school, and later the Newport high school. In June, 1883, he graduated from the Kimball Union Academy at Plainfield, N. H. Having determined upon a professional career, he began reading medicine under Dr. Karl A. Allen, and under this noted physician for two years made satisfactory advancement. He then read for one year under the preceptorship of Dr. Marshall Perkins of Marlow, N. H., who afterward became his father-in-law. From the time he was fourteen years old he worked to pay his way. He taught district school for six years, was principal of the high school at Lempster one year, and of the academy at Marlow for a year and a half. In 1885 he entered the University of Vermont and during the years 1886 and 1887 attended the University of New York, from which he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1887. He then practiced one year at Harrisville before locating at Epping, N. H., in 1888. He was soon well established and has managed to win and retain the esteem and friendship of his fellow citizens.

Dr. Mitchell has never ceased to be a close student of his profession and keeps well abreast of the advancement made in medical and surgical science. In 1895 he completed a post graduate course in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and a few years later at the New York Polyclinic. He has served as county physician since the year he began practice here. He is a member of the Rockingham County Medical Society, which he has served as president; the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was president in 1913, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Mitchell was joined in marriage, October 16, 1888, with Miss Hattie F. Perkins, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Marshall Perkins of Marlow, N. H. She was educated in the public schools of Marlow and at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt. Four children are the issue of their union, namely: Avis W., born July 17, 1890, who was graduated from Wheaton



ALBION BURBANK

College, at Norton, Mass., in 1911, and from the Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass., in 1914; Karl P., born December 4, 1891, who graduated from the Agricultural College at Durham, N. H., with the class of 1912; Richard A., born 1894, who is a member of the senior class at Phillips Exeter Academy, and Philip W., born November 1, 1900, who is a student in Epping school. Dr. Mitchell is a 32d degree Mason, was grand patron of the Eastern Star in 1902-1903, and is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He owns considerable valuable property, both in the country and in Epping, including the beautiful residence in which he now resides. He represented the town in the state legislature in the sessions of 1897 and 1899, and has ever been an enthusiastic supporter of anything tending toward the betterment of local conditions or the development of the community. Religiously the Doctor and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Epping.

HENRY A. COOK, Sr., a member of the firm of Cook & True, grocers, of Fremont, N. H., was born at Townsend, Mass., May 26, 1857, a son of George A. and Ann Maria (Spaulding) Cook. The father is a prominent farmer of Groton, Mass. The great grandfather of our subject, Samuel Cook, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Groton, Mass., in which state the immigrant ancestors of the family settled when they came to this country from England.

Henry A. Cook, who was the only child of his parents, lost his mother when he was only a year old. He began attending district school at the age of five years, and as soon as he was old enough was put to work on the farm during the summers. Later, when about sixteen, he began an apprenticeship to the cooper's trade, at which he worked subsequently until 1895, at which time he went into the grocery business in Fremont with George W. Ball. At the end of two years he purchased Mr. Ball's interest and conducted the store alone for a number of years. In 1910 he was burned out, but rebuilt his store and started again, taking his son-in-law, H. S. True, as a partner. The firm has a well stocked store and is doing a prosperous business.

On June 18, 1878, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Emma M. Daniels, of Brookline, N. H., a daughter of Oscar S. Daniels, a well known farmer. He and his wife are the parents of three children, as follows: Lena E., wife of H. S. True, who has a daughter, Dorothy C., now thirteen years old; George H., who is married and has four children, Maxwell W., Austin W., Mahlon A. and Janice B.; and Albert S., who is single. Mr. Cook is a Republican in politics. He has been town clerk for the last thirteen years, a member of the school board three years, and was representative to the legislature in 1909-1910. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held all the chairs; also to the Grange, of which he has been steward and treasurer. His religious affiliations are with the Universalist church.

ALBION BURBANK, who is now living a retired life at No. 38 Pine street, Exeter, N. H., after a long educational career, was born in Limerick, Me., December 25, 1839, a son of Abner Burbank, by his wife Eliza, whose maiden name was Eliza Adams Harmon. The father was born in Newfields, Me., and was reared in that state. Educated in the common schools, he learned the trade of a surveyor, which he followed for a livelihood, also

writing deeds and handling estates. A man of local prominence he served over thirty years as selectman of the town of Limerick, was county commissioner, and at one time represented the town in the legislature. There was, in fact, scarcely any time during his active career that he was not the incumbent of some local office. He and his wife were both members of the Free Baptist Church. Their children were as follows: Horace H., a veteran of the Civil war, who for a number of years has been a practicing attorney at Saco, Me.; Albion, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Augusta, who is now in her fortieth year as a teacher, being first assistant in the Biddeford (Me.) high school; Ida E., who was the wife of Edwin Perkins, she and her husband being both now deceased, and Charles Edwin, an attorney, now practicing in Boston, Mass.

Albion Burbank began his education in the common schools of Limerick, Me., and was subsequently graduated from the Limerick Academy. He then entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in the class of 1862. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced as a lawyer for a short time, and then, giving up that occupation, entered the educational field, becoming a teacher. His subsequent career, up to 1910, when he retired, was spent in this vocation, in which he made his mark, being principal of the Exeter high school for a period of nearly forty years.

Mr. Burbank was married in 1874 to Miss Olive E. Thompson, of Kennebunk, Me., a daughter of William L. and Olive (Mitchell) Thompson, her father being a ship builder of that town. The other children in the Thompson family were Joseph P., Susan L. and Horace. Mr. and Mrs. Burbank became parents of a son, Harry Thompson Burbank, who is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and is now employed in the chemical department of Phillips Exeter Academy. He is also first reader in the Christian Science church in Exeter. Mrs. Albion Burbank died in 1906. Mr. Burbank, the elder, is president of the library committee, which position he has held and in which he has served efficiently for many years. He was also police commissioner for several years. He attends the Unitarian church and is chairman of the executive committee of the Unitarian Society. In politics he is a democrat, although not strictly bound by party lines, exercising his own judgment in the choice of candidates for whom to vote when occasion demands.

EDWARD W. HOLMES, who is engaged in business in the town of Greenland as a painting contractor, was born in this town, April 29, 1879, son of Ed. W. and Lucy (Wentworth) Holmes. The father was a native of Greenland and the mother of Somersworth, N. H.

Edward W. Holmes was the only child of his parents. He was educated in the common and high schools of the town and subsequently learned the painting business, in which he has since been engaged. A Republican in politics, as was also his father, he has served the town as assessor, and town clerk. In the Masonic order he had advanced to the 14th degree.

Mr. Holmes married Miss Mabel Currier, daughter of William F. and Adelaide (Holmes) Currier, of Boston, Mass., in which city her father was engaged in business as a leather manufacturer. Like her husband, Mrs. Holmes was an only child. They attend the Congregational church and are numbered among the prosperous and respected residents of the town.

PHILIP T. McWILLIAMS, a well known resident of Portsmouth, N. H., is owner and proprietor of a blacksmith shop on Fleet Street, in addition to which he holds the contract with the United States Government for conveying the mail between the postoffice and railroad station. He is a native of the state of Maine, having been born in Lewiston, July 9, 1870, and is a son of John and Sarah (Driscoll) McWilliams. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, some of his ancestors accompanying the famous Protector on his expedition to Ireland. Many of them served in the British army, his great grandfather being a colonel in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. His grandfather fought at Waterloo under Wellington. Mr. McWilliams' maternal ancestors originally came from Ireland and settled near Quebec. In those days they were considered well-to-do, as they kept a coach and footman.

John McWilliams, father of our subject, was born in the north of Ireland and was a farmer by occupation. He died at Lewiston, Maine, as did also his wife. She was born in the United States. In religious faith they were Protestants. Their family included Richard, William, Alexander, Anna, John, James, Mathew, Joseph, Philip T. and Mary.

Philip T. McWilliams attended the public schools until he was ten years old, and continued to work on the farm with his father until he was sixteen. At Auburn, Maine, he began learning the trade of a blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He worked for others along that line for about seven years and in 1893 started a shop of his own on Vaughn Street in Portsmouth. He continued at that location until 1912 when he established his present shop on Fleet Street. He is considered an expert horseshoer, and has shod famous horses at most of the big race tracks in the country, including the trotter Idolita (2.09¼), which captured the biggest purse ever won by a trotter up to that time (1900), \$30,000. He has also quite a reputation locally as a driver of fast horses. He has always taken a public spirited interest in the affairs of Portsmouth, and during the years 1904 and 1905 represented the Fourth Ward on the board of aldermen. He is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. McWilliams was married to Miss Mary Mara, who was born in Lewiston, Maine. She died in 1907, leaving her husband and five children—Sarah, Mary, Wallace, Anna and Philip, Jr. The family is identified with the Catholic Church. Mr. McWilliams is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum and Patrons of Husbandry.

ROBERT I. SUGDEN, a member of the extensive lumber firm of Sugden Bros., Portsmouth, N. H., is one of a family of two children born to Robert K. and Lavinia (Cleough) Sugden. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and was a highly respected citizen up to the time of his death, which took place September 19, 1912. He was a native of England. His wife survives him and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch.

Robert I. Sugden was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in May, 1871, his brother, John H., who is his partner, being the older, born in 1868. They were both educated in the public schools of this city, where Robert with his brother subsequently engaged in a general contracting business, which they carried on until 1899. In that year he and his brother became associated in their present business, purchasing an old milling

plant near the site of the Boston & Maine depot, at the corner of Vaughn and Green streets. The business has grown to large proportions, the concern manufacturing or handling everything used in the house building trade from the cellar to the roof, including various kinds of lumber of all dimensions, lath, sheathing, flooring, mouldings of various patterns, windows, window screens, cord and weights, doors, drawer cases, wall board, porch and stair balusters, porch columns, stair posts, stub posts, piazza brackets, lattice, fence rails and pickets, dowels, gutter, shingles, roofing of different kinds, clapboards, hardware trimmings, glass, paint, lime, hair, King's Windsor patent plaster, cement, sand, brick, pipe, flue linings, metal lath, metal corner bead, Taylor's flashings, the above all being carried in stock; besides which they are agents for mantels, slate and steel ceilings, and in short deal in mill work of all kinds. Their business motto is expressed in the brief formula: "What you want when you want it," which they live up to, the concern being widely recognized as one of the best and most reliable of its kind to be found anywhere in this section. Both brothers are members of the Masonic order, and are independent in politics, while Robert I. is a member of the Warwick and Country Clubs, and has served in the city council, his brother being a member of the board of Public Works, Portsmouth.

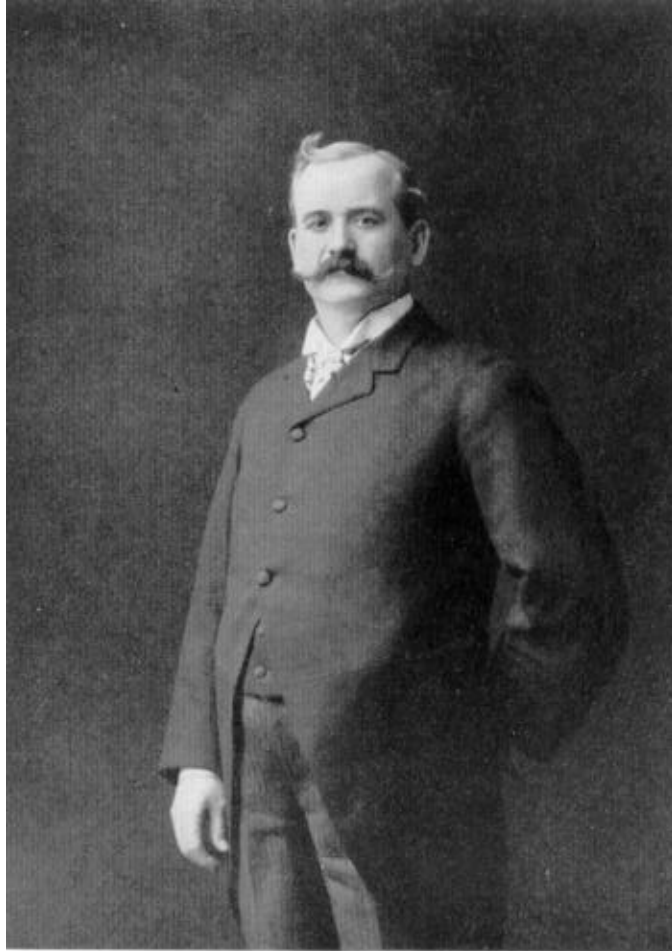
Robert I. Sugden married Bertha M. Davis, a daughter of Louis G. Davis, who was one of Portsmouth's leading photographers. He and his wife are the parents of three children. They are members of the Episcopal church and reside at No. 1231 Islington street.

John H. Sugden married Dora B. Pendexter, a daughter of Daniel P. Pendexter. They reside at No. 230 Cass street. They have no children.

LEWIS E. STAPLES, a prosperous dry goods merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., whose store is located at No. 7, Market Street, was born in this city August 25, 1851, a son of Foxwell C. and Emily (Sendig) Staples. The father, born in Newcastle, N. H., was a carpenter by trade.

Lewis E. Staples was educated in the public schools and became connected with the dry goods business when a lad of fifteen years, since which time he has continued in it. He established his present business in 1878, in the same building in which he first began work. A man of energy, perseverance and good business ability, he has been successful and is now one of the leading merchants in his line in the city. He is also a trustee of the Piscataqua Savings Bank. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Staples was first married to Miss Williametta Conn, a daughter of William Conn. She died in 1909, and he married for his second wife Miss Edith Ray of Hillsboro, N. H. There is an adopted daughter, Thelma. Mr. Staples and family are members of the Middle Street Baptist church and at the present time he is serving as treasurer of the New Hampshire Baptist convention and treasurer of the Trustees of the Portsmouth Hospital. Though he takes no active interest in politics beyond casting his vote, and has never sought office, he is in sympathy with every movement having for its object the welfare of society and the moral and material betterment of the community in which he



GEORGE M. BEATON

lives. He and his family have a pleasant residence at No. 425 Islington Street.

CHARLES W. MIFFLIN, proprietor of about 100 acres of land in the town of Exeter, which he devotes to truck gardening and, to some extent, the raising of strawberries, was born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., a son of John Houston and Elizabeth A. B. (Heise) Mifflin, who were both natives of that county, where they died and are buried. The father, when a young man, was a portrait painter. He became one of the most prominent men of Lancaster County, Pa., was an extensive owner of real estate and was president of Mt. Bethel Cemetery. He was a son of Joseph Mifflin, who came to that locality from New Jersey. John H. and Elizabeth Mifflin attended the Presbyterian church and were worthy people, respected by their neighbors. Their children were Lloyd, Houston, DeVeaux, Mary Bethel, deceased, and Charles W.

After attending the common schools, Charles W. Mifflin continued his literary studies in Chambersburg Academy for about two years. He then learned the drug business, working in a store for that purpose, and subsequently was a registered druggist in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for three years. He then went to Colorado, where he remained about three years, later returning east to New York City, where he found employment in the Pennsylvania Railroad office, having been previously employed for a time, while in the West in the Santa Fe Railroad office. On leaving New York he came to Exeter, where he took up the business in which he is at present engaged and is now recognized as one of the prominent citizens of the town. He is a member of Gilman Grange, recognizing the value of that order to those in his own line of industry. In politics he is independent.

Mr. Mifflin was first married in 1878 to Jennie M. Cameron, who died later in California. He married for his second wife, in 1889, Mary B. Haire, a native of Aurora, Ind., and daughter of Rev. John P. and Ellen Cilley (Bartlett) Haire. Her father, who was a Presbyterian minister, now resides in Chicago. Mrs. Mifflin had two sisters; one, Helen B., died in 1904; the other, Anna R., is living in Chicago. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mifflin are: John H., who is employed by the Defiance Paper Co. at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Alice B., who graduated from Mt. Holyoke College, with the class of 1914; Marjorie H., who was drowned at North Beach, Hampton, N. H., in July, 1914, when twenty years of age; Gladys, Dorothy, and Helen B. The family attends the Phillips Congregational Church in Exeter.

GEORGE M. BEATON, who conducts a first class tailoring establishment at Exeter, has been in business in Exeter for the past fourteen years and is one of the city's substantial citizens. He was born at Caledonia, Prince Edward's Island, July 29, 1861, and is a son of Murdock and Mary (McPherson) Beaton, natives of Scotland, who were farming people on the Isle of Skye for many years and died there.* They had the following children: John, who is deceased; Sarah, who is the widow of Angus Campbell; Kenneth; George M.; Christiana, who is deceased and was the wife of John Stewart; and Duncan, who is deceased.

George M. Beaton attended the public schools and assisted his father on the island farm until he was eighteen years of age, after which he became a

tailor's apprentice and served three years, during which period he received sixty dollars in wages. He then opened a shop of his own at Caledonia and continued it for three years, at the end of that time deciding to come to the United States. After reaching Boston he worked for tailors for about eight years and later for two years at Haverhill, Mass., and for four years conducted a shop of his own there. In December, 1900, Mr. Beaton came to Exeter and here has found his skill and workmanship in the making of clothes highly appreciated, his patrons coming from the most fastidious and exclusive people of the city.

January 20, 1891, Mr. Beaton was married to Miss Helen D. Holt, of Andover, Mass., a daughter of Charles and Janet (Rumgay) Holt. Mr. Holt followed the shoemaking trade; he died August 9, 1865, but his widow survives and lives with their only daughter, Mrs. Beaton. They had also a son, George Holt. The grandparents of Mr. Beaton on the paternal side were Kenneth and Sarah (McBeth) Beaton, and on the maternal side were George and Christiana (Matheson) McPherson. Mr. and Mrs. Beaton are attendants of the First Congregational Church at Exeter. He is a republican in politics, and belongs to the fraternal order of Odd Fellows at Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Beaton owns his home and other property in Exeter.

JOHN EVERETT TOWLE, one of the progressive and practical agriculturists of the town of Exeter, combines farming and dairying with excellent results, his 60-acre farm being a profitable investment. He was born at Danville, Rockingham County, N. H., June 13, 1865, and is a son of Frederick A. and Lucy A. (Hunt) Towle. Both parents were born in Rockingham County and the mother still resides at Danville. The father, who followed farming through life, died September 15, 1874. Their family consisted of five children: Ella, deceased; John Everett; Emery C.; Carrie Elva, deceased, and Frederick A., deceased.

John Everett Towle attended the public schools at Danville and afterward remained on the home farm, managing it for his mother, until he was twenty-two years of age, after this entering a grocery store at Kingston as a clerk and remained there for five years. Mr. Towle then embarked in the grocery business at that place for himself, conducting his store for five years and during four of these was postmaster of Kingston. After closing out his interests in that section he came to Exeter, where, for a time he was with the electric company and for six years was a clerk for a clothing company. In 1907 he purchased the farm he is so successfully operating, which was known as the old Hayes farm. He keeps 25 head of cattle and his dairy business is an important feature.

In April, 1905, Mr. Towle was married to Miss Mary Frink Simpson, who was born at Greenland, Rockingham County, a daughter of Joseph Perkin and Sarah Olivia (Frink) Simpson. The mother of Mrs. Towle resides with her daughter, the father having died in December, 1905. He was a carpenter by trade and also followed farming. Mrs. Towle has two brothers: John Simes and Joseph Ormand. Mr. and Mrs. Towle attend the First Congregational Church at Exeter. He is a republican in his political faith and fraternally is identified with the Royal Arcanum and the Odd Fellows. The family is well known in Rockingham County and has always stood high in public esteem.

JAMES H. TATTERSALL, who, for eleven years has been in business at Exeter as proprietor of a jewelry store, is regarded as one of the

solid citizens and honorable business men of the city. He was born at Amesbury, Essex County, Mass., January 13, 1865, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah G. (Garside) Tattersall. Both parents were born in England. In 1849 the father came to the United States and secured work as a weaver and in 1853 returned to England and married. With his wife he returned to Massachusetts, settling first at Newton Upper Falls, later removing to Ballardvale and from there, in 1859, came to Exeter. During the last years of his active life he was a boss weaver. Both he and wife were devoted members of the First Baptist Church. They had four children, three of whom survive them: William J., Joseph T., deceased, James H. and Sarah A., who is the wife of Joseph L. Burke, of Exeter.

James H. Tattersall completed the common school course and entered the high school but did not remain to graduate, as desiring to begin early his business life, he entered the cotton mills and worked there for five years. In the meanwhile he had become interested in the mechanism of watches and that led first to his entering the watch factory at Waltham and then to his becoming a student in the Waltham Horological school where he thoroughly learned the trade and was graduated a jeweler and watchmaker, in 1883. For some ten years afterward he worked in a watch factory and then entered into the jeweler and watch business at Gloucester, Mass. Nine years later he established himself at Exeter and has built up a fine business. He carries a large stock of watches and jewelry and does repairing with an expert's skill.

In 1887 Mr. Tattersall was married to Miss Lizzie Irene Stowell, now deceased, and they have one daughter, Mildred Wilson, who is the wife of Edward G. Swift, a hardware merchant at Manchester, Vt. Mr. Tattersall attends the Congregational church. While not very active in politics he is an interested citizen. His vote is cast for the candidates of the Republican party. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and the Red Men.

JOHN N. THOMPSON, one of the directors of the Exeter Banking Company, trustee of the Union Five Cents Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Cottage Hospital, Exeter, N. H., was born in Stratham, N. H., March 18, 1847. His parents were John and Martha (Lane) Thompson, both natives of Stratham, the father being a farmer by occupation. Both are deceased and are buried at Stratham. Besides their son John N., they had a daughter, Ellen S., who married William H. Yeaton. The paternal grandfather was Abraham Thompson; the maternal grandfather, James Lane. Mr. Thompson is a descendant, on the paternal side, of Major Richard Waldron, who settled in Dover, N. H., about 1640; and is a descendant, on the maternal side, of William Lane, who settled in Boston in 1650.

John N. Thompson acquired a common school education. He was brought up to farming and spent fifty-two years on the old homestead in Stratham, which has been in the Thompson family for over two hundred years. In 1899 he sold the farm and moved to Exeter where, in addition to attending to the duties of the offices mentioned above he has worked more or less as an insurance inspector and in the settlement of estates. A Republican in politics, he takes a keen interest in public affairs, has served as selectman and town treasurer, and was formerly representative in the legislature from the town of Stratham.

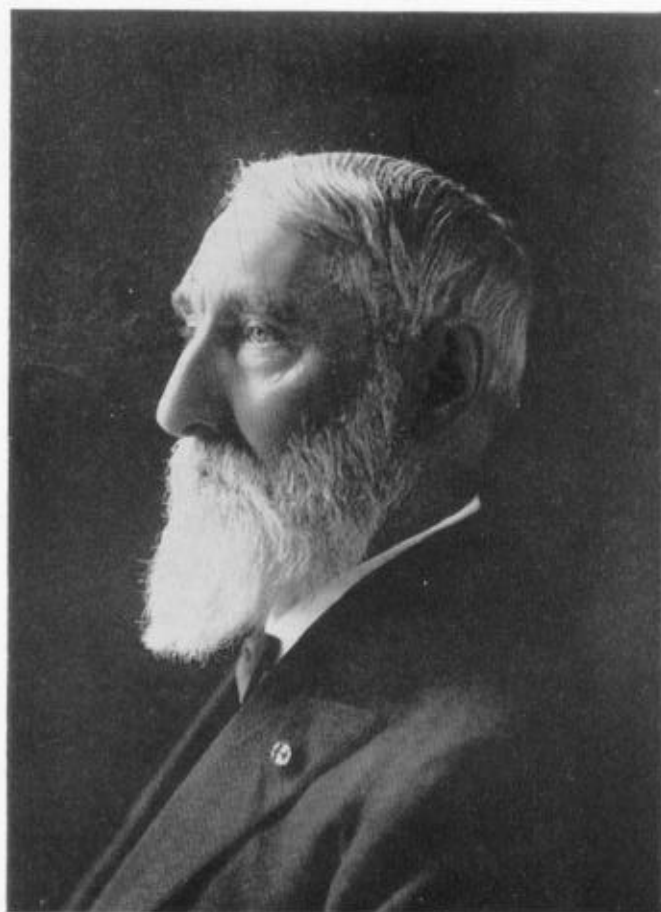
Mr. Thompson was married February 2, 1869, to Miss Mary M. Sartell, a native of Quincy, Ill., and daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Lane) Sartell. Her father, who resided in Vermont before the Civil War, was a strong Abolitionist. Later he removed with his family to Quincy, Ill., where he conducted a machine shop. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of a daughter, Mary A., who resides at home with her parents. The family attend the First Congregational church, of which Mr. Thompson is one of the deacons. They have a wide acquaintance in Exeter and the surrounding towns and are people highly thought of in this locality.

WILLIAM F. STEARNS, treasurer and general manager of the Rubber Step Manufacturing Company, at Exeter, a prosperous concern organized in 1892, was born in Boston, Mass., January 4, 1865, a son of Charles F. and Catherine (Kelley) Stearns. The parents were both natives of Boston, where the father followed the business of contractor and expressman. He is now deceased, his wife, the mother of our subject, being still a resident of Boston. They had four children—William F., John, Margaret and Gertrude.

William F. Stearns acquired his education in the common schools, and on beginning industrial life, entered into the rubber manufacturing business, with which he has since been connected, entering the employ of the Rubber Step Manufacturing Company at Exeter in December, 1912. A man of sound business methods, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the rubber industry, he has "made good" in his present position and is doing his full share towards increasing the success and prosperity of the concern he is with. He is a member of Batavia Lodge, No. 475, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 35, R. A. M.; Lodge No. 47, K. T., and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Stearns was first married in 1886 to Miss Minnie Ryan, a native of Nova Scotia, who died in 1898, leaving two children—Leo, who is now deceased, and William F., Jr. Mr. Stearns was married secondly in 1902 to Miss Florence Hill, who was born in Republic, Ohio. Of this second union there have been four children, namely: Harold, now deceased; Catherine, Augustus and Helene Elizabeth. The family attends the Episcopal church. They have a wide circle of friends in Exeter and vicinity and are actively interested in whatever concerns the welfare of the community.

JOHN W. A. GREEN, who has held the office of register of deeds of Rockingham County for the last seven years, was born in Lawrence, Mass., August 15, 1873. His parents were George W. and Emily A. (Prescott) Green, both natives of Rockingham county, the father being a blacksmith by trade. The latter was a Republican in politics and for some time was selectman for the town of Exeter. He and his wife passed the greater part of their lives in this county, with the exception of the two years they spent in Lawrence, Mass. They were members of the Unitarian church. Their children were George E.; Margie P., now deceased, who was the wife of George H. Wiggin; John W. A., the subject of this sketch, and Fred O. Both parents are now deceased and are buried at Hampton Falls.



Captain George Naylor Julian.

John W. A. Green was educated in the schools of Exeter, being graduated from the high school in 1889. He then spent a year at Phillips Exeter Academy, after which he learned the trade of blacksmith and worked at it for fifteen years in association with his father. In the fall of 1906 he was elected to his present position as register of deeds, taking office in April of the following year. A man of ability and reliability he has performed his duties in a manner giving full satisfaction to the people of the county generally and is further much esteemed as a good citizen of sterling personal character. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 97, B. P. O. E., of Portsmouth, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Foresters.

Mr. Green was married in 1901 to Miss Nellie S. Smart, of Stratham, N. H., a daughter of Joseph T. Smart. Mrs. Green has one sister—Annie S., wife of Fred W. Severence; and two half sisters—Lottie, wife of Clarence Gowan, and Alice G., a teacher in the Portsmouth high school. Mr. and Mrs. Green attend the Unitarian church. They are progressive people, taking an interest in every good cause, and having a wide circle of friends throughout the county.

FRANK R. GOODALE, a well known citizen of Exeter, who has been identified with the Exeter Manufacturing Company for the last fifteen years and since 1900 paymaster for the same, is one of the active and reliable young business men that New England birth and education is apt to produce. He was born at Wells, Maine, August 19, 1880, and is a son of George B. and Belle M. (Norton) Goodale. Both parents were natives of Maine and the mother still resides at Wells. The father, who died in 1900, had been paymaster for the Exeter Manufacturing Company for some years previously and was a man of the highest integrity. Frank R. is the youngest of the parents' three children, the others being: George E., who is engaged in farming in Maine; and Harry W., who is a physician practicing in the city of Boston. The grandfathers were Enoch Goodale and Daniel Norton.

Frank R. Goodale attended the public schools, including the high school at Exeter, after which he entered a commercial school at Haverhill and when his course was completed, in 1899, entered the employ of the Exeter Manufacturing Company as a member of its office force and in 1900 succeeded his father as paymaster, and is also clerk of the corporation.

In 1906 Mr. Goodale was married to Miss Edith J. Philbrook, who was born at Exeter, N. H., and is a daughter of Harlan and Annie (Jenness) Philbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Philbrook are the parents of the following children: Mary, who is the wife of Irvin Philbrick; Edith, wife of Frank R. Goodale; Leonard and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Goodale have three children: Frank, Alice and Ruth. The family attends the Congregational church. Mr. Goodale gives his political support to the republican party. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having progressed rapidly and belongs to the Blue lodge, Chapter and Council at Exeter, to Exeter Commandery at Portsmouth, Scottish Rite at Nashua and Mystic Shrine at Concord. He and his wife are members of the Eastern Star.

CAPT. GEORGE NAYLOR JULIAN, a retired business man of Exeter, N. H., and a veteran of the great Civil war, was born in Exeter, N. H.,

March 17, 1841, son of Luke and Abigail T. (Moses) Julian. He is a grandson of Andris Julian, who, when young, resided in Madras, Spain. Stolen from home, young Andris was forced into the Spanish navy, from which he subsequently escaped, taking refuge on a United States vessel, which landed him in New York, he being then but eighteen years of age. He subsequently followed the sea for many years but never again saw his home or people. Settling in this country, he married Catharine Lamson, they being the parents of Luke, the father of the subject of this sketch. Luke Julian was in early manhood a carriage builder but later became a wool merchant. He married Abigail T. Moses and they settled in Exeter, N. H., where they attended what is now the Phillips Congregational Church, but which was then known as the Second Congregational Church. Their six children were: Deborah M., who died young; Charles W., now deceased; John Andrew La Forest, deceased; Elizabeth Mary Moses, who became the wife of Col. Freeman Conner; George Naylor, subject of this sketch, and Catharine L., deceased. Both parents have also passed away.

George N. Julian began his education in the common schools and later graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, after a four years' course, in the class of 1856. From that time until the breaking out of the Civil war he was associated with his father in the wool business. On July 5th, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Massachusetts Battery Light Artillery, Capt. Ormand F. Nimis, which Battery was mustered into U. S. Service July 31st. While encamped on March 8, 1862, near Hampton, Va., he witnessed the sinking of the U. S. warships Cumberland and Congress and on March 9th the encounter between the Merrimac and Monitor. Received his first baptism of fire June 26, 1862, when Admiral Farragut passed the batteries at Vicksburg, Miss. On July 31, 1862, he was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., having a few days previously received from Gov. Berry a Commission. He re-enlisted in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment, Col. Aaron F. Stevens, Aug. 15, 1862, was mustered in as Captain of Co. "E" September 27, 1862, and served until February 1, 1865, when he was mustered out for the second time by reason of the expiration of term of service. While in the army he took part in some great battles, including Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff, Second battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines and Battery 5, Petersburg, Va. In the last named engagement, on June 15th, 1864, it devolved upon Captain Julian to lead the charge which was entirely successful. The works being carried, eight Confederate Officers surrendering to Capt. Julian and delivering to him their side arms. One of these officers commanded this line of works, another was a Naval Officer on shore leave for the day. This assault was said to be one of the most brilliant of the entire war. The Captain was considered by his war associates one of the bravest, most dependable and efficient officers furnished by the Old Granite State during the Civil War.

On the conclusion of the war Captain Julian again took up the wool business, carrying it on for many years in San Francisco, California, to which state he went in 1875, the name of his firm being Ball & Julian. In July, 1892, he returned east and settled in Exeter, N. H., continuing in the wool business for some years, having an office in Boston. He was appointed postmaster of Exeter in 1898 by President McKinley, and on July 1st of that year assumed the duties of the office. He served as postmaster five years and nine months with credit to himself and giving general satisfaction to the public.

Captain Julian was married, March 17, 1865, to Miss Charlotta N. Vinal, who was born in North Reading, Mass., but who was reared in Lowell, Mass. Her parents were William D. and Naamah K. J. (Simms) Vinal, the father a dentist by occupation. They were members of the Baptist church. Their children were six in number, namely: George A. W.; Christany Augusta, who married Casper Golderman; Charlotte, wife of Captain Julian; William Jackson (first), who died at the age of one year; William Jackson (second), who died when three years old; and Walter Judson, now deceased.

Captain Julian and wife have five children: John Andrew La Forest, who married Emma J. Davis of Malone, N. Y.; Maud V., residing at home with her parents; George Naylor, who married Esther Lillian Ellis of Medford, Mass.; Katharine Augusta; and William Luke, who married Adeline Hall of Wallingford, Conn., and had one child, Charlotte Adella, who died in May, 1914. Captain Julian is a republican in politics. His society affiliations include membership in Edward W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, G. A. R., of Massachusetts; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Boston Commandery; and the Knights of Honor.

MRS. MARY L. FIELD, who has proved that sex is no bar to business capacity, is the proprietor of a first class furniture store and in connection conducts an undertaking business, at Exeter, her business territory extending many miles in every direction, taking in the villages of Stratham, Brentwood and Hampton. Mrs. Field was born at Lebanon, Me., and is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Morse) Sanborn. The mother of Mrs. Field is deceased but the father survives and has reached the venerable age of ninety years. During active life he was a furniture dealer at Somersworth, where Mrs. Field was reared. He still keeps interested in public matters and votes the Republican ticket. His children are: Sarah Elizabeth, who is the wife of Nathaniel T. Palmer; Arthur; Annie F.; Eleanor J., who is the wife of Charles O. Nason; Mary L. and Martha W., twins; Carrie B., now deceased, who was the wife of Arthur Foote; Charles Henry; Grace M., who is the wife of Fred W. Harmon; and Fred B., who is a physician.

Mrs. Field established her present business in 1891. She has the assistance of F. L. Jenkins, a licensed embalmer, and has a complete line of undertaking necessities and equipments and the efficient and dignified manner in which funerals under her charge are conducted, has brought her personal esteem as well as a wider business reputation. Her furniture store offers the most modern and attractive articles in this line and her excellent trade relations enable her to procure any special piece of furniture, drapery or bric a brac a customer may desire. Mrs. Field has three sons: James Lincoln, Charles Curtis and Richard A. Field. She was reared in the Baptist church, of which she is a valued member at Exeter.

CHESTER D. HATCH, treasurer and agent of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, was born in Vermont, August 18, 1863. His parents were Thomas A. and Almira (Farrar) Hatch, the father a native of Vermont and her mother of New Hampshire. The former was a blacksmith by occupation. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of but two children: Chester D., whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and Alice, who married Arthur Eaton.

Chester D. Hatch after attending the common schools completed his literary education in the Vermont Methodist Seminary. In 1879 he became connected with the cotton manufacturing industry in Manchester, N. H., where he remained about fifteen years. He then went to Pittsfield, N. H., where also he was connected with the cotton business for three and a half years, holding a position as overseer. He then came to Exeter and was here for about fifteen months. Then, returning to Pittsfield, he was superintendent in a mill there for about a year, after which he went to Manchester, N. H., to take charge of the weaving department in the Amory mill. He was there about five and a half years, during this time having charge of 2,000 looms. He then returned to Exeter and entered the employ of the Exeter Manufacturing Company as superintendent, was subsequently promoted to the position of agent and still later to that of treasurer in addition. This company, which was incorporated in 1827, employs about 250 hands. They are engaged in the manufacture of sheetings and shirtings, operating the entire process from the cotton bale to the completed article. Having a thorough practical knowledge of every part of the process of cotton manufacture, Mr. Hatch is a most capable man for the position he holds and enjoys the full confidence of his employers.

He was married in October, 1899, to Miss Ethel Hill, who was born in Pittsfield, N. H., a daughter of Forest F. and Emma (Elliott) Hill, natives of New Hampshire. Mrs. Hatch was her parents' only child. She and her husband attend the Unitarian church and have a wide acquaintance in Exeter and vicinity. Mr. Hatch is a Republican in politics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Pittsfield; St. Alban's Chapter and Olivet Council at Exeter; DeWitt Clinton Commandery, of Portsmouth; the Scottish Rite, and the Mystic Shrine at Concord. He is also a prominent member of the Swamscott Club, of Exeter.

FRANK W. TAYLOR, trustee and treasurer of the Union Five Cents Savings Bank, of Exeter, N. H., was born in this city, January 1, 1881. His father, Harry H. Taylor, a son of John B. Taylor, and a native of New Hampshire, had charge for a number of years of the wood-working department of the Davis & Furber Machine Company. He married Mary A. Taylor, a daughter of Charles G. and Abbie L. Taylor, who, although of the same family name, was not related to him. Their only child was Frank W., subject of this sketch. Both parents are now deceased and are buried in Exeter.

Frank W. Taylor was educated in the Exeter High School and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He began industrial life as clerk in a dry goods business, remaining thus occupied for two years. He then entered the employ of the Exeter Banking Company and continued with them until April 6, 1910, at which time he entered upon the duties of his present position with the Union Five Cents Savings Bank. He has established a good record for efficiency and is rapidly building up a reputation as one of the leading business men of the city. He is a member of the Exeter Club and of the Swamscott Club of Exeter and takes an active interest in whatever is calculated to promote the moral and material welfare of the community in which he lives, and of the county generally.

Mr. Taylor married, August 4, 1909, Miss Elizabeth Chesley, a na-

tive of New Hampshire and daughter of John and Mary Chesley. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Mary and John C. The family attends the First Parish Church of Exeter. Mr. Taylor's fraternal affiliations are with the Star in the East Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and St. Albans Chapter, No. 15, R. A. M., both of Exeter.

OLIVER A. FLEMING, owner and proprietor of a furniture and undertaking business in Exeter, N. H., and one of the prosperous merchants of this town, was born at Hampton Falls, in 1843, a son of David and Eunice (Williams) Fleming. His father, who was a miller, was a native of England; his mother was born in Hampton Falls. Of their children Oliver A. is the only one now living. He was educated in the public schools at Exeter and then learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed for some years. About twenty-five years ago he started in his present line of business, in which he has been successful, employing from two to three men all the time. A Free Mason, he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Exeter and to the Commandery at Portsmouth. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Fleming married Miss Annie W. Robinson, a native of Exeter and daughter of Charles and Annie (Colcord) Robinson. He and his wife have many friends in Exeter and the vicinity and take an active part in the pleasant social life of the town. Enterprising and industrious, and with good business ability, he is one of Exeter's substantial citizens.

CHARLES E. BYINGTON, cashier of the Exeter Banking Company, at Exeter, N. H., was born at West Brookfield, Mass., November 10, 1855. His parents were Rev. Swift and Martha (Wheeler) Byington, who came to Exeter in 1871, where the father was pastor of the First Congregational Church for twenty-two years. They had previously resided in Stoneham, Mass. Mrs. Martha W. Byington was a native of Bristol, Conn., and daughter of Joel Wheeler. Both parents are now deceased and are buried in Exeter. They had four children: Lizzie, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Charles E., subject of this sketch; Carrie W. and Alice.

Charles E. Byington attended the common schools in Stoneham, Mass., and after coming to Exeter with his parents, entered the Exeter high school, where he remained for two years. He then spent three years in Phillips Exeter Academy, after which he entered into business life, obtaining employment in the old Granite State National Bank, where he remained until 1893. In the following year he became cashier for the Exeter Banking Company, which was started at that time, and has been with them ever since, performing his duties efficiently and giving general satisfaction to the patrons of the institution.

Mr. Byington was married, September 15, 1885, to Miss Cornelia Frances Shute, of Exeter, a sister of Judge Henry A. Shute, and daughter of George S. and Joanna (Simkins) Shute. Her father was a native of Exeter and her mother of England, the former being a son of Henry Shute by his wife, Eliza Rowe Smith. The Shute family is among the most prominent and respected in Rockingham county. They are popular members of the best Exeter society.

WALTER H. PAGE, tax collector of the city of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this state, April 10, 1859, a son of Samuel M. and Mary P. (Page) Page, the former of whom was an extensive contractor. He was educated in the public schools and came to Portsmouth in 1879. Since then he has been identified with various lines of business including journalism. He was elected to his present office as tax collector in 1891, and has shown himself a capable and trustworthy official. He is a Mason of high rank, having attained the 32d degree in that ancient order, and also belongs to the local lodge of Elks and to the Portsmouth Athletic Club, having been its treasurer for about 20 years.

Mr. Page married Miss Georgia A. Church, a daughter of Daniel C. Church, of Portsmouth. Mrs. Page died in 1911, leaving one child, William F. The family residence is at No. 119 Summer street. Mr. Page has a wide acquaintance among the citizens of Portsmouth, and his best friends are numbered among those who know him best.

DAVID MORRILL QUIMBY, in former years a well known and popular citizen of Exeter, N. H., engaged in the jewelry trade, was born in that part of Salisbury, Mass., that is now Amesbury, July 22, 1821. He was a son of James and Abigail (Morrill) Quimby, the former of whom came from Meredith, N. H., the mother being a native of Salisbury, Mass. The father was a merchant by occupation. Their children were Zebedee, James, Abigail, Susan, David M. and Mary Ann.

David M. Quimby, equipped with a grammar school education, learned the jeweler's trade in his youth with his brother, who conducted a jeweler's store in Exeter. He subsequently worked some years for other people, and finally entered into business for himself in Exeter, continuing it for about forty-five years, with prosperous results. He died at the age of seventy-six years, on March 22, 1897, leaving a fair competence to his widow.

He was twice married: first to Jemimah Leavett, of Exeter. His second wife, who survives him, was in maidenhood Betsey H. Bartlett, a native of Salisbury, Mass., and daughter of James P. and Priscilla A. (Jewell) Bartlett, her father, who was a Massachusetts man, being a shoemaker by trade. The mother was a native of Maine. Their children were Francis L., Betsey H. (or Bessie, as she was usually called), William P., Susan L. and Annie L. Mr. Quimby was a Unitarian in religious belief and his widow also attends that church.

GEORGE J. MURRAY, city auditor of Portsmouth, N. H., and a well known and popular citizen, was born in South Dakota, June 20, 1883. He was one of three children born to Joseph R. and Charlotte (Bryant) Murray, the former of whom, a native of New Brunswick, followed the vocation of a mechanic. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, completing his studies in the City of Boston, Mass. In 1907 he came to Portsmouth, and here obtained a position as bookkeeper, being thus employed until September, 1911, when he was appointed to his present position as city auditor, to fill out the unexpired term of H. B. Prior. In January, 1912, he was elected to succeed himself. A man of sound business methods he has performed his duties to general satisfaction and has made many friends in this city. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 1, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire Consistory, 32d degree, and also belongs



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David M. Quimby

to the Elks. Mr. Murray married Miss Evelyn Manning, a daughter of Harry Manning, of Nashua, N. H. He and his family are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES A. LEDDY, a prosperous business man and representative citizen of Epping, New Hampshire, is senior member of the firm of Leddy Brothers, leading grocers of this thriving business center. He was born in Newfields, New Hampshire, August 21, 1885, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Alice (McGlincey) Leddy. On the paternal side, the family comes from Ireland, whilst the maternal ancestors came from England, settling in Boston in 1849.

Thomas Leddy was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1849, and died in Epping, New Hampshire, in 1912. He was for years a leading merchant at Newfields, where for ten years he served as postmaster. He was the first Democrat from that district ever elected to the state legislature, and was frequently called upon to fill other offices of public trust. At the time of his death he was serving in the capacity of town treasurer, and was succeeded in that office by his son, James A., the present incumbent. With his brothers, John and Charles, Thomas Leddy established the grocery now conducted by Leddy Brothers, at Epping. He was married to Miss Mary Alice McGlincey, who was born in Newfields, New Hampshire, in 1851, and they became parents of five children, as follows: Rev. Charles J. Leddy was born at Newfields in 1879, and received his educational training at Exeter and Boston College, supplemented by a theological course at St. John's, Brighton. He was ordained to priesthood at Manchester by Bishop George Albert Guerten, and now is chaplain at the Sisters of Mercy Convent, of Manchester. Alice M. Leddy married J. L. Thayer, of Epping, and they are parents of four daughters. Anna J. Leddy is a lady of accomplishments and high educational attainments. She is a graduate of the Epping schools, and Robinson Seminary at Exeter, finishing at the Emerson College of Oratory of Boston. John S. Leddy, junior member of the firm of Leddy Brothers, was born at Newfields, May 4, 1890, and received his schooling at Epping. Before graduation he began to learn the details of the grocery business under his father and uncles.

James A. Leddy, subject of this review, attended the school of Newfields until he was fifteen years old, and then attended one year at Epping High School. Dropping out of school then, he was for four years a clerk in the store of his father. After two years of study he was graduated in June, 1907, from Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter. He returned to Epping and has since been busily engaged in the grocery trade. He in partnership with his brother, John S. assumed charge of the store in 1909, and have met with success. It is one of the most complete stores to be found in a place of equal size, and the patronage accorded them proves the wisdom of "quality plus service." Mr. Leddy was reared in the Catholic faith and is a liberal contributor to the church.

SAMUEL Y. DAVIS, chief of police of Exeter, N. H., which office he has held since September, 1913, was born in Farmington, N. H., March 10, 1859, a son of George N. and Abbie C. (Young) Davis. The father of our subject was a native of Barnstead, N. H., and the mother

of Gilmanton. Both are now deceased and are buried at Farmington and Gilmanton, respectively. They were members of the Adventist church. George N. Davis was in early life a shoemaker, but later a farmer. By his wife Abbie he had two children, Herman and Samuel Y. His wife dying he subsequently married Andelia A. Small, of which second union there were five children, namely: Hester E., Abbie A., Mary S., Leila B., and Arthur M. The last mentioned died in the Klondyke.

Samuel Y. Davis acquired his education in the common schools. In his youth he learned the trade of shoe-cutter at Farmington, which he followed while a resident of that place. In September, 1898, he came to Exeter and entered the employ of the Gale Shoe Company, being shoe cutter there about ten years. He was then three years with the Bates Shoe Company as foreman, after which he returned to the Gale Shoe Company and served in the capacity of assorter until he received appointment as chief of police. As above stated he was appointed to his present position in September, 1913, and has now served efficiently for over a year. He had previously had some police experience in Farmington, having been special policeman there. In politics he is a Democrat. In Farmington he also served on the board of health.

Mr. Davis first married Miss Eliza E. Berry, who bore him three children: Mildred, who married Jesse Fields; Erick Neal, who is now deceased; and Ruby. He married secondly Kate S. Kimball, the widow of Frank Kimball, and her death occurred August 16, 1914. They had two children, Iva E., who is now deceased, and Earl. Mr. Davis and his family attend the First Congregational church. He belongs to the Lodge and Encampment in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also to the Rebecca Lodge of the same order, at Farmington.

HON. JOHN G. PARSONS, proprietor of a gents' furnishing store at No. 49 Congress street, Portsmouth, N. H., and state senator from the 24th district, is a native of this state, having been born in Rochester, June 24, 1857. He is a son of Daniel J. Parsons, born in Gilmanton, N. H., who for about forty years was an attorney in Rochester, where he died. He was a man of superior intelligence, strongly interested in the cause of education, and during his entire active career served efficiently as a member of the school board. His wife, the mother of our subject, was in maidenhood Ella G. Greenfield of Rochester. She also is deceased and is buried with her husband in Rochester. Their children were: Laura Isabella, now deceased, who was a school teacher; Mary Emma, wife of Samuel Hislop; John G., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Ella F., wife of John H. Temple; and Margaret, who is deceased.

John G. Parsons was educated in the grammar and high schools of Rochester, N. H. He began industrial life as clerk in a gents' furnishing store in that city, remaining there three years. He then came to Portsmouth, entering the employ of J. F. Berry, in the same line of business, and was with him as clerk from 1881 to 1912—a period of thirty-one years—when he purchased his employer's store. He employs four clerks, has a well stocked and up to date store, and is doing a prosperous business. A Democrat in politics, he served on the old city board, has been a member of the council several terms, and, as above stated, is now a member of the New Hampshire senate. He received the re-nomination for state senator

in the Democratic Primaries of 1914. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and the Masons, having taken all the degrees in the Masonic order except the 33d, and belonging to all the various branches except the Shrine. He also belongs to the Warwick Club.

Mr. Parsons was married in February, 1889, to Miss Anna A. Grant of Portsmouth, a daughter of William F. and Nancy M. (Grant) Grant. Both Mrs. Parsons' parents were from York, Me. Her father was construction engineer for the Boston & Maine Railroad. The children in the Grant family were as follows: Howard F., now deceased; Anna A., who married John G. Parsons; Lillian, wife of Chester L. Caldwell, an attorney at St. Paul; and Alice E., wife of A. J. Rowe, manager of the Hotel Bellevue, at Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have one child, William D., who is assisting his father in the store.

WILBUR B. SHAW, deputy sheriff of Rockingham County, N. H., who received this office by appointment and is now serving in his sixth year, was born in Boston, Mass., November 5, 1875, a son of Henry B. and Abbie Louise (Wilson) Shaw. His parents were natives of Kittery, Me., where the father was employed in the Navy Yard as foreman of the joiners. They were affiliated with the Methodist church. Their children were: Justin H., Wilbur B., Arvilla M. and Emily L.

Wilbur B. Shaw began his education in the common schools of Kittery, Me., afterwards continuing it at the Phillips Exeter Academy. He then began to learn the printer's trade in Portsmouth, afterwards finishing his apprenticeship in Lynn, Mass., where he worked several years at the trade. He also worked in a shoe factory there for awhile, or until 1898, at which time, on the breaking out of the war with Spain, he enlisted in Company A, First N. H. Volunteer Regiment, as a private. He accompanied his regiment to Camp Thomas, Georgia, and was made quarter master sergeant under Colonel Rolfe. Having served until the close of the war he returned to Portsmouth, where he was engaged in the restaurant business for some time. Appointed city policeman, he served in that position for several years, and was then appointed jailer under Marcus M. Collis, which position he held for six months, at the end of which time he received the appointment to his present office as deputy sheriff and deputy jailer under Ceylon Spinney, in which he has served over five years with marked efficiency. Mr. Shaw is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Portsmouth Yacht Club and also of the Spanish War Veterans.

Mr. Shaw was married in 1895 to Alice Bertha Herbert, who was born in Portsmouth, a daughter of George and Anna (Watkins) Herbert, her father being a wholesale fish dealer here. The Herberts were a large family, only three of the children, however, being now living, namely: Abbie; Mary, who married Walter M. Sawyer of Lynn, Mass.; and Alice B., who is now Mrs. Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have two children: Harold Herbert, born July 7, 1896; and Ray Fred, born January 5, 1898. The family attend the Baptist church.

Mr. Shaw's paternal grandfather was Joseph Shaw, of York, Me.; his maternal grandfather was Benning Wilson, of Kittery, Me., both sturdy New England citizens of good repute, who, with their wives and families, were well liked and respected in the communities in which they lived.

WILLIAM H. BELKNAP, formerly engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Exeter, but who is now living a retired life in this

city, was born in Exeter, N. H., March 20, 1836, a son of William A. and Ruth (Poor) Belknap. The father, a native of Westboro, Mass., was a jeweler by occupation, carrying on business in Exeter for a number of years. He had but a common school education but was a man of intelligence and industry and was fairly successful in life. He had a thorough knowledge of his trade, which he learned in Boston when a young man. By his wife Ruth, who was born in Newbury, Mass., he was the father of five children—Augustus, Rosina, Rose, Julia, and William H.

William H. Belknap was educated in the common schools of Exeter. He then learned the printer's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for about eight years. He then became clerk in the office of the register of deeds and performed his duties so satisfactorily that in 1865 he was himself appointed to fill that office, to which also he was elected in the following spring, subsequently serving therein for seven years. He then opened a general office, handling real estate, insurance and probate business, continuing in this occupation until 1904, when he retired.

Mr. Belknap was married in July, 1875, to Miss Adelaide Jewell, a native of Exeter, N. H. She died in 1881, leaving no issue, and he married for his second wife, in 1889, Miss Josephine Treat, of Bangor, Me., whose father, Samuel Treat, was at one time treasurer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Belknap attend the Congregational church. The former is a Republican in politics. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1865, and was town clerk of Exeter for twenty-six years. Few citizens of the town are more widely known in this vicinity and few are more respected.

ALBERT F. PRIEST, a prosperous merchant of New Market, N. H., where he is engaged in the clothing and furnishing business, was born in this town, April 30, 1876, a son of Albert M. and Sarah A. (Ritchie) Priest. The father of our subject was born in New Market, N. H., February 6, 1857, a son of Levi J. and Effie (Spofford) Priest. He was for many years a prominent merchant here and established the first department store in the town. In 1875 he married Sarah A. Ritchie and they had seven children, namely: Thurman A., now proprietor of a dry goods store in New Market; Frank J., William L., Irene L., Addie F., Marian A. and Albert F.

Albert F. Priest was educated in the common schools and at New Market high school, which he attended two years, being obliged to leave before graduating on account of ill health. He then entered mercantile life and has since been continuously engaged in the clothing business, with the exception of one year during which he was associated as partner with his brother Frank J. in the restaurant business. For some time he was associated with firms in Boston, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., as buyer and manager, until establishing himself in his present business at New Market in 1910. This he has carried on successfully and is now one of the substantial and prosperous business men of the town. His store is well stocked with salable goods and he enjoys a large and increasing trade. A democrat in politics, he takes a live interest in public questions and has served as town clerk, town treasurer, and as representative to the general court. His society affiliations are with Pocasset Tribe, No. 45, I. O. R. M. On May 19, 1902, Mr. Priest was married to Ida L. Hevey of Newmarket, daughter of Joseph and Leda (Garneau) Hevey. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Adelaide L. Priest.



ALBERT M. PRIEST

ALBERT E. McREEL, treasurer and manager of the A. E. McReel Company of Exeter, dealers in coal and wood, was born in Athol, Mass., in 1870, a son of Alexander and Helen (Spencer) McReel. The father, who was a shoe manufacturer in Athol, died in 1907; his wife, surviving him, resides in Athol. They had two children—Albert E. and Walter.

Albert E. McReel was educated in the common schools of Athol, Mass. For a number of years subsequently he was intimately connected with street railway construction, controlling companies in different sections of the country. In 1910 he came to Exeter to settle here permanently, having previously been a resident of this city. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Portsmouth, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. McReel married Mabel A. Mellen, a native of Athol, Mass., and daughter of William H. and Gertrude E. (Squares) Mellen, the father being a prosperous lumberman. They had one daughter and a son—Mabel A., and William D. Mr. and Mrs. McReel are the parents of one child, William A. McReel. The family attends the First Church of Exeter.

FRANK A. SPINNEY, a mason contractor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, enjoys a prosperous business in this city, where his entire business career thus far has been spent. He has been engaged in contracting some ten or twelve years, but has been working out of the same shop since 1875 when he began his apprenticeship. He employs from twelve to eighteen men, and the fact that he is always busy bespeaks the confidence of the people in his work and their regard for his ability.

Mr. Spinney was born in York County, Maine, in 1856 and was one of seven children born to Sylvester and Mary A. (Urch) Spinney. The father was born in Maine and was a cabinet maker by trade. The mother was a native of England. Mrs. Spinney is now deceased and is survived by her husband.

Frank A. Spinney attended the public schools first, and later Elliot Academy. He then learned the trade of a mason, which he has followed continuously since. He married Arabella F. Cole, who was born in Eliot and is a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Tutherly) Cole. Her father was a fish merchant at Portsmouth although his residence was in Eliot, Me. Three children have blessed this union, Elroy, Annie M., and Alice B., who was the wife of Patrick Powers and died when twenty-two years of age. Annie M. is the wife of Arthur Lewis and they have a daughter, Mazie B. Mr. Spinney is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Pilgrim Fathers. The family attends the Advent Church.

HERBERT O. PRIME, assistant superintendent of the Consolidation Coal Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city in 1871, a son of Edwin B. and Araette (Hoitt) Prime. His father, a native of Exeter, N. H., was an insurance broker; the mother of our subject was a native of Portsmouth.

Herbert O. Prime was the only child of his parents. His education was obtained in the common schools and he then began work for E. F. Sise & Co., coal dealers. On the subsequent death of William H. Sise in 1896 a partnership was formed under the name of Gray & Prime, consisting of Mr. Prime and Charles W. Gray, who carried on the business successfully until April 1, 1911, when the firm was taken over by The Consolidation Coal Co., both partners being retained by the company. Mr. Prime is a

Republican in politics and an up-to-date and progressive citizen. He belongs to the Warwick Club, is a Blue Lodge Mason, an Odd Fellow, an Elk and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

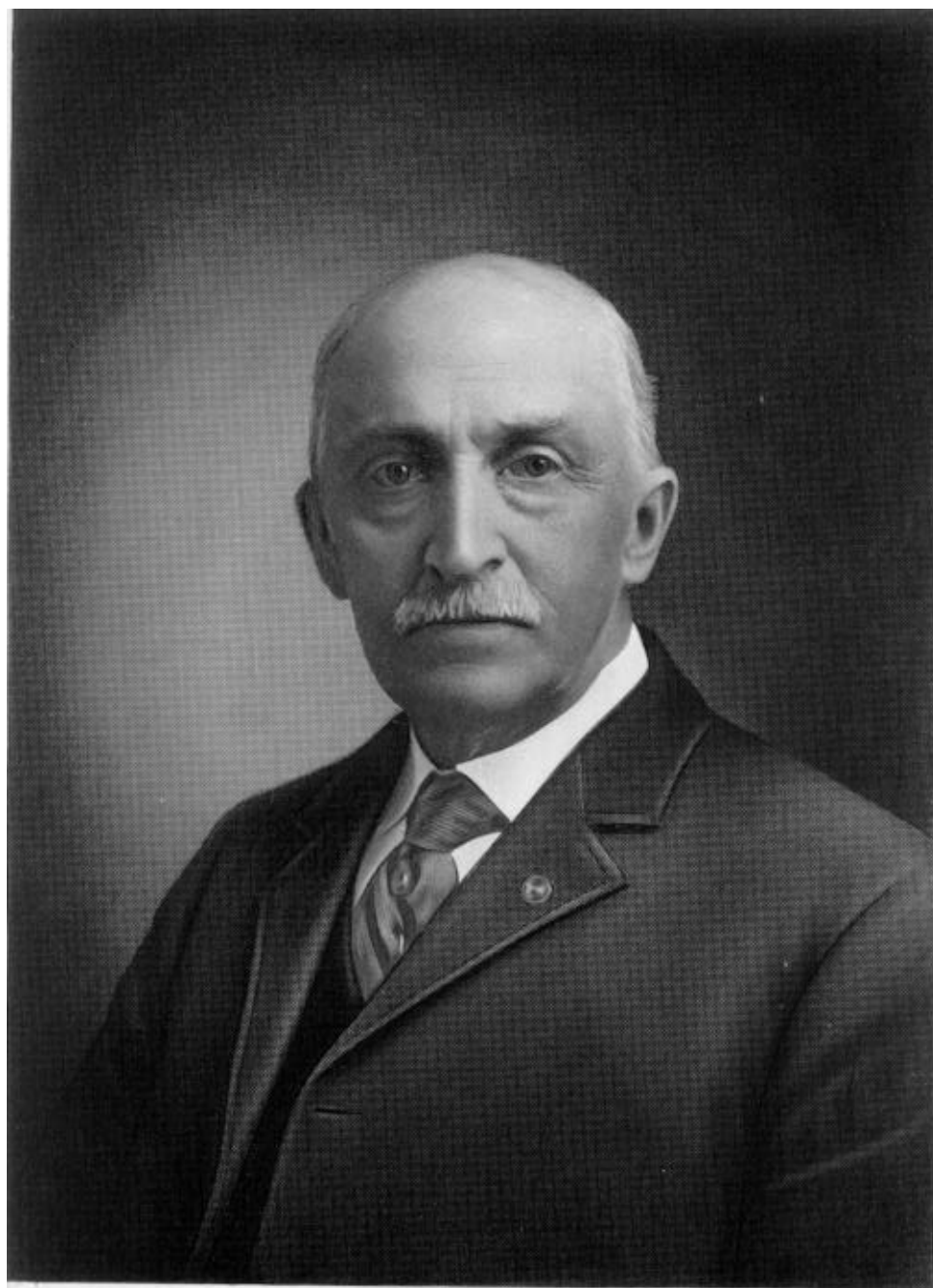
Mr. Prime was married in 1898 to Harriet G. Simpson of Newfields, N. H., a daughter of John E. and Louise E. (Saunders) Simpson. Her father was a railway postal clerk from Quincy, Mass.; her mother was a native of England. Mr. Prime is an Episcopalian in religious belief, but with his wife and two daughters, Katharine S. and Elizabeth, attends the Congregational Church.

JAMES ARTHUR TUFTS, professor of English at Phillips Exeter Academy, is one of the best known educators in the state, and a veteran teacher, having held his present position since 1878. He was born at Alstead, N. H., April 26, 1855, the son of Timothy and Sophia P. (Kingsbury) Tufts, his paternal grandparents being James and Sarah (Labaree) Tufts. Both his parents were natives of New Hampshire, the father being a merchant by occupation. The subject of this sketch was their only child that grew to maturity. He began his education in the public schools of Alstead, subsequently attended Miles Military School at Brattleboro, Vt., and was later a student at The Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard University, being graduated from Harvard in 1878. In the same year he returned to Exeter to assume the duties of his present position as teacher of English in the Academy. His efficiency is evidenced by his length of service, and is enhanced by his agreeable personality and unfailing tact, by means of which he excites the attention and holds the good will of the students, while his relations with the faculty have always been pleasant and harmonious. He has served as a member of the library committee of the town for many years, and is, besides, trustee of Robinson Seminary, the State college at Durham, N. H., and the library at Kensington, N. H. That his popularity is not confined to educational circles is evidenced by the fact that he served in the state legislature in 1905-08.

Prof. Tufts was married, December 21, 1878, to Miss Effie Locke, who was born in Arlington, Mass., a daughter of B. Delmont and Sarah (Child) Locke, both her parents being natives of Massachusetts. Prof. and Mrs. Tufts have been the parents of six children, namely: Effie Miriam, who died at the age of twenty-three years, Irving Elting, Theodora, Delmont Locke, James Arthur, jr., and Helen. Prof. Tufts is a member of the Unitarian church, and has been its treasurer since 1891. He and Mrs. Tufts are popular members of Exeter society, having many friends both here and elsewhere in the state.

FRANCIS L. HATCH, who is co-partner with Arthur O. Goodwin in the ownership and operation of the Portsmouth Foundry Company, jobbers in iron and brass castings, was born in Kittery, Me., June 18, 1887. His parents were Lozano and Martha (Dannenberg) Hatch, the father born in Wells and the mother in Kittery, Me. The father of our subject died and his widow subsequently married Wallace C. Rounds. Her only children were by her first husband, namely: Edgar T., Francis L. and Aldana M.

Francis L. Hatch acquired his education in the common schools, which he left at the age of sixteen years. Then, in October, 1903, he entered the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where he learned the trade of moulder. He was thus employed until 1909, after which he worked in Derry, N. H., one year.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Son, N.Y.

John W. Parsons M.D.

At the end of that time he returned to the navy yard where he continued until October, 1911, when the corporation, with which he has since been identified, was established. He is in association with Mr. A. O. Goodwin, who also had been employed in the navy yard, and they have conducted the business very successfully. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he sometimes votes independently as occasion seems to demand. He belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has advanced as far as the Commandery, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Order of Red Men.

Mr. Hatch was married, January 26, 1910, to Annie E. Rounds, who was born in Bartlett, N. H., a daughter of Wallace C. Rounds. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Carolyn T. The family attend the Baptist church.

JOHN W. PARSONS, M. D., who at the time of his death, February 28, 1912, was the oldest practicing physician in Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Rye, N. H., August 1, 1841, a son of Col. Thomas Jefferson and Eliza (Brown) Parsons, and a grandson of Dr. John Wilkes Parsons, prominent among the earlier physicians of Rye, N. H.

Col. Thomas J. Parsons, the father of John W. Parsons, was adjutant of the Thirty-fifth Regiment in the old New Hampshire militia, and lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment in 1836, being also an aide-de-camp of Gen. Isaac Hill.

John W. Parsons attended the public schools of Rye, Hampton Falls Academy, Pembroke Academy, Franklin Academy, was at Phillips Exeter Academy three years, and took a scientific course of one year at Norwich University, Vermont. He began the study of medicine in 1861 in Dover, N. H., with Levi G. Hill, M. D.; attended one course of lectures in Dartmouth Medical College, 1862, and took a course in practical anatomy there in 1863. He also attended two courses of lectures and summer school at the Medical School of Harvard University, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in March, 1865, and took a special course in gynecology at Boston, under Horatio R. Storer, M. D., in 1867.

Dr. Parsons was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in April, 1865, and was mustered out of service in January, 1866.

He settled in Portsmouth, N. H., on his birthday, August 1, 1866, and continued the practice of medicine here until his death. He was an able and successful physician and surgeon, widely recognized as an authority on medical matters, and no less esteemed as a citizen. Few men were more generally beloved.

During his long and active life Dr. Parsons served in various important positions with high credit. He was for more than thirty years president of the board of trustees of the Chase Home for Children. He was a trustee of the Portsmouth Hospital and a member of the board of directors of the Portsmouth Athenaeum. He served for many years as justice of the peace, and in 1876 was appointed, by the governor, auditor of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

He held many prominent positions in his profession, being long an active and influential member of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society for forty-five years, serving on its board of trustees twenty-two years and on its board of censors fifteen

years, and as president in 1884. He was a member of the Strafford District Medical Society and served as its president in 1885-86, and also several terms—1884, 1889 and 1891—as president of the Portsmouth Medical Association.

He was a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of California; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Massachusetts Commandery, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Parsons was examining surgeon for pensions from 1885 to 1889 inclusive. In religion he was a Unitarian, belonging to the church of that denomination in Portsmouth.

The death of this useful and prominent citizen caused widespread sorrow throughout the city and wherever his character was known and appreciated. His remains were laid to rest in the South Cemetery. The following additional tribute to his memory is copied from the "Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1912":

"During his long career in Portsmouth, Dr. Parsons became a notable figure in the best life of the town. He was a man who commanded, first respect, and afterwards affection. Nobody who knew him could help honoring him for his qualities of character. He possessed the virtues which claim the respect and admiration of intelligent people—straight-forwardness and integrity, frankness of speech, entire and even self-sacrificing devotion to the duties of his profession, and the most absolute freedom from any sort of pretension. He was what he appeared to be—a perfectly upright, sincere, high-minded physician, of whose faithfulness and devotion, those who came to him could feel absolutely sure. In the resolution passed upon his death by the Portsmouth Medical Association, his brother physicians said of him: 'We desire to go on record as admiring his unswerving honesty, his inflexible purity of purpose, his steadfastness for the right, his skill and judgment as a physician, his ever-ready counsel in time of perplexity, and we believe that his unique position in the community will never be filled.'"

Dr. Parsons was married February 12, 1873, to Mary Augusta, a daughter of the late Capt. Ebenezer G. Adams, a sea captain, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Parsons survives her husband.

GEORGE W. POLLARD, clerk and director of the Portsmouth Brewing Company at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been identified with this company for a period of twenty years. Wherever he has resided he has taken an earnest interest in civic affairs, and frequently has been called to serve in local offices. The Portsmouth Brewing Company is one of the prosperous enterprises of the city, giving employment to some eighty men. Its officers are: Arthur Harris, president; Lawrence J. Harrington, vice president; William F. Harrington, treasurer and general manager. The board of directors include the officers together with George W. Pollard and James H. McGlinchy.

Mr. Pollard was born in New Market, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, July 11, 1860, and is a son of Levi L. and Martha Jane (Winkley) Pollard, the father a native of Concord, Mass., and the mother of Lowell, Mass. Levi L. Pollard was a machinist by trade and followed it until his death in 1898. Mrs. Pollard lives in Bedford, Mass. They had the following children: Charles Jay; George Winkley; Clara Augusta, wife of George R. Blinn; and Levi L.

George W. Pollard attended the common schools of South New Market, after which he entered the offices of the Swamscot Machine Company. He served as clerk for seventeen years, at the end of which time he came to Portsmouth to serve in a similar capacity with the Portsmouth Brewing Company. His rise with this concern had been steady. He is a man of ability and public spirit and has always been found in support of measures of public benefit. He was treasurer of Newfields for six years, has served as selectman from the fifth ward of Portsmouth, and was also on the school board three years.

In 1885, Mr. Pollard was united in marriage with Miss Minnie C. Wadleigh, who was born in Exeter, and is a daughter of William and Emily A. (Dearborn) Wadleigh. Her father was a farmer by occupation. He and Mrs. Wadleigh reared six children: George W.; John M.; Emma Josephine; Frank H.; Addie M.; and Minnie C. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard have the following offspring: Ethel M.; Miriam F.; John Wadleigh and Dorothy. He is a member of Rising Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of New Market; Washington Royal Arch Chapter at Portsmouth; the Royal Arcanum; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Religiously they attended the Universalist Church.

CHARLES P. CARROLL, owner and proprietor of the grocery and provision house of C. P. Carroll, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is one of the city's best known merchants. He is a native of Portsmouth, the date of his birth being June 16, 1866, and is a son of Philip and Honorah (Flynn) Carroll.

Philip Carroll and wife were natives of County Cork, Ireland, and both died and were buried at Rollinsford, New Hampshire. They were married at South Berwick, Maine, having come to this country while young. He was a laborer and engaged in construction work on all of the railroads built in this section. The following children were born to them: Helen C., wife of Michael Cummings; Dennis J.; Daniel W.; Annie F., wife of F. M. Dennett; Wm. H., deceased; and Charles P. In religious faith they were Catholics.

Charles P. Carroll attended the common schools of Portsmouth, after which for eight years he was employed in the office of the Frank Jones Brewing Co. For six years he was shipping clerk for the Portsmouth Machine Company. In 1909, he and a brother bought his present business from John Conlon. He has since bought his brother's interest and is now sole owner. He carries a general line of groceries and provisions, conducting an establishment of the highest class, and enjoys much of the city's best trade.

In June, 1897, Mr. Carroll married Alice B. Caswell, also a native of Portsmouth, and a daughter of Perry and Emma (Snow) Caswell. Her father was a native of the Isle of Shoals, and was in the fish business in Portsmouth. Her mother was born in Brunswick, Maine. Mrs. Carroll is one of two children, having a brother named Freeman. Mr. Carroll is a Democrat in politics but is inclined to be independent. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Foresters and the Royal Arcanum. He also is affiliated with the Country Club, and is vice president of the Board of Trade. He has been a director of the last named since its consolidation with the Merchants' Exchange. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Carroll attend the Catholic Church.

WINTHROP NORRIS DOW. Born in Epping, April 9, 1828. The son of Moses and Nancy (Sanborn) Dow. He was a descendant of Henry

Dow who settled in Hampton in 1643, but Epping was the family home from about 1750 when his great Grandfather Beniah removed there from Kensington.

He was educated in the public schools of Epping and at Pembroke Academy. Beginning his business career as clerk in a store at Northwood he remained two years and then opened a general store at West Epping which he conducted for fifteen years with marked success. In 1874 he removed to Exeter for the educational advantages to his family. As a business man he had few peers. His integrity, sagacity and exceedingly active temperament brought him a large measure of success. He early engaged in lumbering which was his principal occupation for forty years. At first in the sixties he was in association with John L. Folsom, then Benjamin Folsom, and later with Gardner D. Durgin; in the seventies and eighties with Joseph C. Burley, and later with his son Albert N. Dow. His operations were mainly in south-eastern New Hampshire and in Maine. He was a zealous Republican. From 1874-8 he was County Treasurer and was appointed to serve again for the unexpired term of George E. Lane. He represented Exeter in the legislature in 1878-80.

Winthrop Norris Dow received his title of Colonel by appointment to the military staff of Governor Natt Head. He served as special Commissioner for the Boston and Maine R. R. 1888-1892. He was a director of the Exeter Water Works and of the Exeter Banking Company, and a Trustee and Vice President of The Union Five Cents Savings Bank. He was a loyal member of the First Parish, a Mason and Knight Templar, and the first President of the Exeter Sportsman's Club. He served several terms as a member of the school board and at his decease was serving as Trustee of the Robinson Female Seminary for a second term of seven years. He was ardently devoted to his home and family. He died in Exeter September 13, 1904.

In 1859, Colonel Dow married Judith E. Robinson of Brentwood, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Lane) Robinson. Their children are Albert Nelson, Annie M., and Florence.

Albert Nelson Dow was born May 30, 1860. After graduating from the Exeter High School he spent one year at a private school in Boston. Studied under private tutors at home, in Canada and in France. He was engaged in lumbering from 1880 to 1895 since which time he has been mainly devoted to forestry work. In 1898 he married Florence Griffin, daughter of Professor L. F. Griffin and Ruth (Fitts) Griffin of New London, N. H. Their children are Ruth Ellen, Winthrop Griffin, Emily Robinson, Albert Neal and Richard Lane.

JOSEPH W. SOMERBY, who is associated with Mr. J. M. Buswell in the ownership of the New Method Laundry, is one of Portsmouth's most enterprising young men. The business had its inception in January, 1912, and has made steady progress ever since, enjoying a very liberal patronage.

Mr. Somerby was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, April 28, 1881, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Riley) Somerby. He was four years old when his mother died, leaving him and two other children, namely, Edwin and Mary. Charles Somerby formed a second union with Annie Noyes of Byfield, Massachusetts, and they have two daughters and a son: Ruth, Helen, and Charles.

Joseph W. Somerby, after leaving the grade schools, attended and was graduated from Newburyport High School. For five years he was employed



Photo by J. H. Williams, 2 Dec. 1917

Samuel Kent Bee

as paymaster for a large contracting firm, and then for three years worked in the railroad ticket office at Lynn, Massachusetts. He then came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and with Mr. Buswell started the laundry business as before related. They do wet washing and flat work ironing only, and employ an average of twelve people.

In 1909, Mr. Somerby was joined in marriage with Mary E. Pike who was born in Salsbury, Massachusetts and was one of eight children, seven daughters and a son, born to John B. and Ella (Hughes) Pike. Her father engaged in farming operations. In politics Mr. Somerby is independent, working always for the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge at Newburyport. In religious belief they are Methodists.

SAMUEL KENT BELL, attorney at law and business man, connected unofficially with the law firm of Eastman, Scammon & Gardner, of Exeter, was born in this city March 1, 1888, a son of John J. and Cora Lilly (Kent) Bell. The father, a native of Chester, N. H., was son of Samuel Dana Bell, a former chief justice of New Hampshire, 1854-1864; and was cousin of Gov. Charles H. Bell. He practiced law for awhile in Alfred, Me., but subsequently removed to Exeter, where he followed his profession for the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life. He was married in 1881 to Cora Lilly Kent, a native of this state, who spent most of her life in Exeter. They had two children—Samuel Kent, the subject of this sketch, and John K., who is also a resident of Exeter. Both parents are deceased.

Samuel Kent Bell, after laying the foundations of his education in the common schools, entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was graduated in 1905. In 1909 he was graduated from Dartmouth College and in 1912 from Harvard Law School, being admitted to the bar in the same year. He has since practiced his profession in Exeter, and although a comparatively recent addition to the Rockingham County bar, has already given promise of a bright future career. He is a director of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, also a director of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad Company. Fraternally he is affiliated with Star in the East Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., of Exeter; St. Alban's Chapter, R. A. M., and Olivet Council, of Exeter; DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Portsmouth; Lodge of Perfection, Portsmouth; Order Princes of Jerusalem, Portsmouth; Order of Rose Croix, Dover, and New Hampshire Consistory, of Nashua, N. H. He is also president of the Exeter Masonic Association, and a member of the Exeter Club and the Swamscott Club of Exeter.

Mr. Bell was married October 17, 1912, to Gertrude True, who was born in Boston, Mass., a daughter of Philip and Georgiana J. (Palmer) True, who were natives of Derry, N. H. Mr. True died some years ago, but his widow is still living and resides in Exeter. They had two children—Wendell P., and Gertrude, now Mrs. Samuel K. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Bell attend the Phillips church. They are popular members of Exeter society and at their pleasant home they not infrequently take pleasure in extending an unostentatious hospitality to their numerous friends.

FRED B. COLEMAN, owner and proprietor of a well equipped drug store at the corner of Congress and Vaughn streets, Portsmouth, N. H., where he has been located for the last forty years, is a well known and

popular citizen who has taken an active part in local affairs. He was born in this city February 17, 1855, a son of Joseph Wiley and Catherine (Rand) Coleman. Both parents were natives of Rockingham County, the father being a contractor and builder for many years. He is still living, being now in his ninety-first year. He and his wife had five children, of whom the only survivors are Fred B., and Florence, wife of Rev. John Everingham, a Baptist minister of Warren, Maine. Mrs. Catherine Coleman is now deceased.

Fred B. Coleman, after acquiring his education in the common and high schools of Portsmouth, entered the drug store of J. H. Thacher where he learned the business. June 1, 1874, he took charge of his present store, which had been established by Mr. Thacher in 1865. On May 1st, 1878, he bought out the business and has since conducted it very successfully on his own account. A Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in local affairs and for two years was a member of the common council. He is a Free Mason of high rank, having taken all the degrees in the order including the 33d, which he took at Chicago in September of the present year (1914).

Mr. Coleman was married in 1876 to Mary Griffin, a daughter of Orwin and Mary (Locke) Griffin. Her father, a native of Lowell, Mass., is now in the employ of the Rockingham County Light & Power Company. He is one of the old and original members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, Mary Locke Griffin, was a member of the old Locke family of Rye, N. H. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living, Mary, who married Mr. Coleman, died in June, 1913; Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were the parents of three children, namely: Florence, who married John Horace Peverly and has one child, Donna; Fred W., who is associated with his father in the drug store, and Ruth Abbott, who is an accomplished musician of the Boston Conservatory of Music. Mr. Coleman and family attend the Christian Church. They have a large acquaintance and stand high among the representative people of the city.

ALMON L. TRUE, proprietor of a general store and station agent for the Boston and Maine Railroad at West Epping, New Hampshire, is a well known citizen of the community, where his family has been a prominent one for many years. He was born in West Epping, January 2, 1856, and is a son of John L. and Harriet A. (Tilton) True.

John L. True was a lifelong resident of West Epping, and was widely known throughout Rockingham County. Beginning life as a poor boy, he worked his way to the front and became a man of affluence. In 1871 he established a store in West Epping and was the first station agent here, the depot having been built in 1868. A man of industry and great enterprise he was always foremost in promoting the best interests of the place and building it up to an important business center. He was twice honored with selection by the Republicans as party candidate for the State Legislature, but as fortune would have it he ran in years of great democratic landslides. He served as town treasurer, selectman and at times was delegate to state and county conventions. He departed this life in March, 1907, much mourned by his surviving family and hosts of friends who knew him well. John L. True was married to Harriet A. Tilton, who was born at Sandown, New Hampshire, and now resides in the old home place in West Epping. Five children were the issue of this union, Almon L. being the eldest and only one now living.

At the early age of four years, Almon L. True began attending the public schools of his native town, and continued in school until he was sixteen, a

part of the time being in attendance in Raymond High School. He then completed a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Manchester, N. H., in 1875. In the same year he accepted a position as passenger brakeman on what was then the old Concord Railroad, continuing in this employment until 1880. In 1880 he left the railroad as his father required his assistance in the store at West Epping. He continued in the capacity of clerk and assisted in the duties at the station until 1892, when he purchased a one-half interest in the business. He has since purchased the remaining interest outstanding and in addition is the station agent. His store ranks with the best in point of stock and equipment, and his careful handling of the trade has resulted in a largely increased patronage. He is a man of public spirit and deeply interested in the welfare of the community, but has been too busy to accept of public office, although he did serve for a time as supervisor. He was nominated by the Republican party for the State Legislature, but refused to make the race although strongly importuned to do so.

November 2, 1886, Mr. True was married to Miss Flora S. Houghton, a daughter of Freeman J. Houghton of Westminster, Vt., and they have one son, Edmund C. True, born January 10, 1897. Religiously they are members of the Advent Church. Mr. True is a member of the Masonic order, a Knights Templar and for two years was master of Sullivan lodge, of Epping. They have a beautiful home in West Epping among comfortable surroundings.

WILLIAM H. BENSON, city clerk of Derry, N. H., and one of this town's most prominent business citizens, was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1864, a son of Andrew J. Benson. His father was born in Windham, N. H., in 1831. The subject of this sketch acquired his literary education in the schools of Rockingham County and subsequently took a course at the Manchester Business College. He then became connected with the shoe manufacturing industry, being foreman of a factory at Derry for twenty years. In January, 1904, he purchased his present business in Derry, namely: Cigars, periodicals, etc., the place being known as "W. H. Benson's Cozy Corner," which he has since conducted very successfully. He is also a director of the Derry National Bank and of the Derry Savings Bank. A Democrat in politics, he has for some time taken an active interest in public affairs, having served on the board of selectmen and as delegate to the last constitutional convention. He was also a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1913 that elected Henry Hollis United States Senator, and as such served as a member of the corporation committee. Mr. Benson was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-second New Hampshire District in the fall election of 1914, but was defeated by less than one hundred votes in a district which is usually several hundred Republican. He is a Knight Templar Mason and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Benson was married in 1892 to Miss Fannie M. Wilson, a daughter of Benjamin F. Wilson of Derry, N. H., but formerly of Chester. Two daughters have been born of this union, Wilma H. and Barbara Doris.

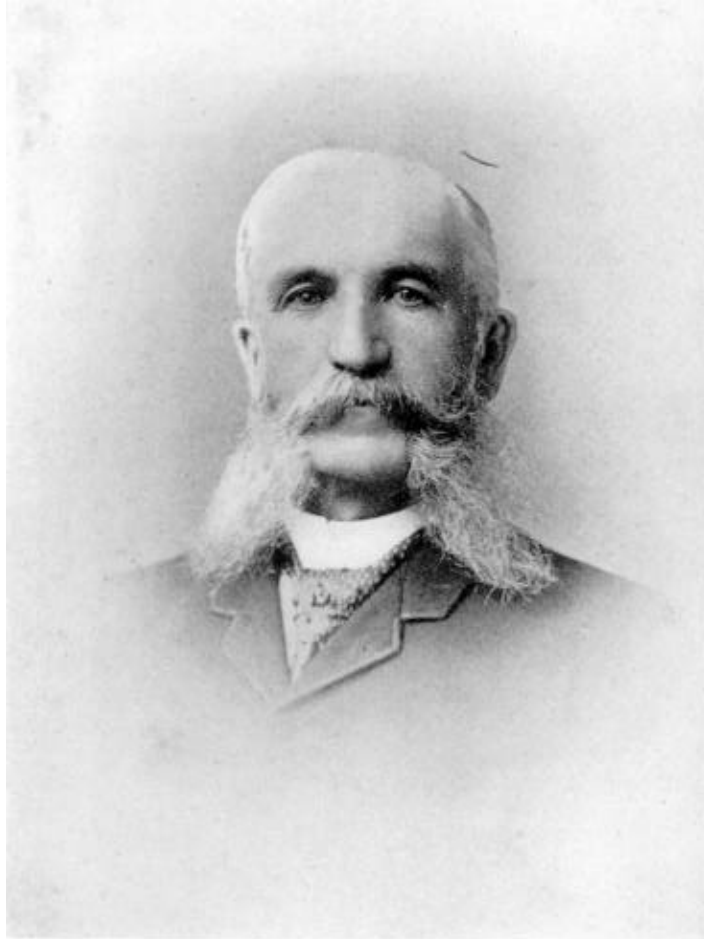
EUGENE WESLEY ROSS, a member of the firm of E. W. Ross & Son, milk dealers, of Derry, N. H., whose farm is located on Crystal Avenue, was born in Princeton, Mass., in 1860, where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-five he went to Boston, Mass., where he was employed in a bottling works for a short time, afterwards going to work in Tower's

piano factory, where he remained for four years. His next employment was on a farm in Cohasset, Mass., where he spent two years and a half, subsequently going to Attleboro, where for six years he drove a milk wagon. He then followed the same line of work in Boston, Mass., for seven years, after which, May 6, 1909, he came to Derry and bought out the milk route of Clarence Knight, being located on East Broadway for about a year. At the end of that time he came to his present farm on Crystal Avenue, known as the Folsom farm, which he purchased and where he has since carried on a successful business as dairyman, being associated with his son Bert. They have ten head of cows, and run two wagons. They have 15 acres in the farm.

Mr. Ross was married at the age of twenty-one years to Miss Martha Haywood of Malden, Mass., who died a number of years ago. Of this marriage there was one child, Bert, whom we have mentioned above. Bert Ross married Viola May Wilson of East Cambridge, Mass., but formerly of Portland, Me. They have two children, Herbert and Raymond.

JOHN P. THURSTON, a well known citizen and veteran of the Civil War, residing in Derry, was born in Merrimack county, N. H., Oct. 25, 1843, a son of John J. and Eunice N. (Andrews) Thurston. He was reared in his native county and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company F, Fourth N. H. Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into service at Manchester, N. H., in September, 1861. With his regiment he went to Washington, where they were armed, and thence proceeded to Annapolis. Under Sherman they took Port Royal and erected barracks there, remaining about three months. They went to Florida, where they took Fernandino, St. Augustine and Jacksonville. They were next ordered to Beaufort, S. C., and while there took part in an expedition to Pocatalago and took that place. Here Mr. Thurston was struck in the groin by a minie ball. Their next scene of operations was Foley Island and numerous other islands on the coast, which they took, also taking part in the assault of Ft. Wagner and in the reduction of Ft. Sumter. They then returned to Beaufort, and thence went to Gloucester Point and Bermuda Hundred, where they destroyed the railroad. Their next move was to White House Landing, from which point they opened up communication with Grant's army at Cold Harbor. Returning again to Bermuda Hundred, they crossed the river and assisted in taking the outer works of Petersburg, capturing some prisoners. After manning the trenches in front of Petersburg for a while they were sent to Deep Bottom, where Mr. Thurston was taken ill with fever and ague and taken to the hospital, where he was at expiration of his term of service. He was then discharged and returned to his home. He served throughout with the rank of private and was never wounded but on the occasion above referred to, when he was in the hospital a short time.

After his return from the war Mr. Thurston found work at the shoemaker's trade. Coming to Derry about 1874, he here worked for Col. Pillsbury in his shoe factories from the time the Colonel started business until he sold out, since which time he has been practically retired, residing at his home in Derry. He is a member of Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R., of which he is Post Commander, Post Quartermaster and is now Post Chaplain, and takes an intelligent interest in the welfare and progress of the community in which he lives. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.



OTIS H. WHITTIER

Mr. Thurston was married about 1874 to Miss Mary I. Stott, of New Market, this county, whose grandfather was an English soldier serving in Canada. Mrs. Thurston died in 1891. She was the mother of one child, Florence M., who is the wife of Arthur P. Nichols, of Derry.

OTIS H. WHITTIER, owner of the hotel Whittier at Hampton, of which he was proprietor for about forty-five years, though now living retired, was born in Raymond, N. H., August 6, 1835, a son of Edmund and Elmira Whittier, the father being a farmer. In his parents' family were five children: Horace G., Aaron, Andrew, Otis H., and Mary Jane. The last mentioned, who is now deceased, was the wife of John Lane of Raymond.

Otis H. Whittier, after attending the common schools of Raymond, continued his education in the academy at Atkinson Falls. He began industrial life at Fremont, N. H., working for an uncle who was engaged in the manufacture of shoe boxes there. He first came to Hampton with Addison Beane, they being partners in the establishment of a hotel. Subsequently Mr. Whittier sold out to Mr. Beane and went to Derry, this county, where he conducted a hotel for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Hampton and with his father-in-law bought out Mr. Beane, conducting the Whittier Hotel until 1911, at which time he retired.

Mr. Whittier was first married to Sarah Beane of Raymond, who died after being the mother of two children, Edward and Ardell, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Whittier married for his second wife, in 1889, Annie Newcomb, who was born in Boston, a daughter of John and Frances Louise (Fawcett) Newcomb, her father being engaged in the oyster business in Boston. In her parents' family were six children: Huntington P.; Ella F., wife of John Keith; Irving and Ernestine, twins; Daisy, who is now deceased, and Annie, now Mrs. Whittier. By his second marriage Mr. Whittier has a son, Edmund. He and his wife attend the Congregational church, she being a member of the missionary society of the church. Mr. Whittier is a democrat in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both he and his wife belonging to Rebekahs.

HANSON HARRISON, general farmer and dairyman in the town of Portsmouth, owning 85 acres of land, was born in Maccan, Nova Scotia, April 15, 1847, a son of Edward and Mary Jane Harrison. His parents never came to the United States. He was educated in the common schools of Nova Scotia and then began farm life, which he has followed ever since. The other children of his parents' family were Lovell, Henry, Stephen, Thomas, Elvira, Hannah and Mary Jane. Mr. Harrison came to this locality in 1892 and has been prosperous as a farmer. He keeps about fifteen head of cattle, including some graded Holsteins. He married Elizabeth Schurman McCallan, daughter of John B. and Mary Jane (Schurman) McCallan, her father being a farmer. She had seven sisters and one brother, namely: Eunice, Minnie, Clara, Elvira, Retta, Sadie, Kate and William C. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of three children: Walter Stanley, Lewis Adair, and J. E. Ford Harrison. Walter S. Harrison married first Lucy Willey and, secondly, Helen Giles. Lewis A. married Margaret N. Beane. The other son, John Edward Ford, is connected fraternally with the Red Men and in politics votes independently. The family attend Court Street Christian Church.

GEORGE S. ROLLINS, a respected citizen of Derry, now living in retirement, was born in Deerfield, Rockingham County, N. H., August 10,

1835. His grandfather, Francis Rollins, was one of the early settlers of Deerfield and was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Sewell P. Rollins, father of George S., was born in Deerfield, N. H., March 14, 1803, and was a life long resident of the town. During his active period he was engaged in general farming, and was familiarly known as Capt. Rollins, having served as captain of a company in the state militia. He died in September, 1888. Capt. Rollins married Sophronia C. Lang, also a native of Rockingham county. They had a family of three children, of whom two are now living, namely: George S. and Annie E. One son, Francis S., enlisted for service in the Civil War, in 1861, in Company B, 11th N. H. Volunteers, and died of disease in the South.

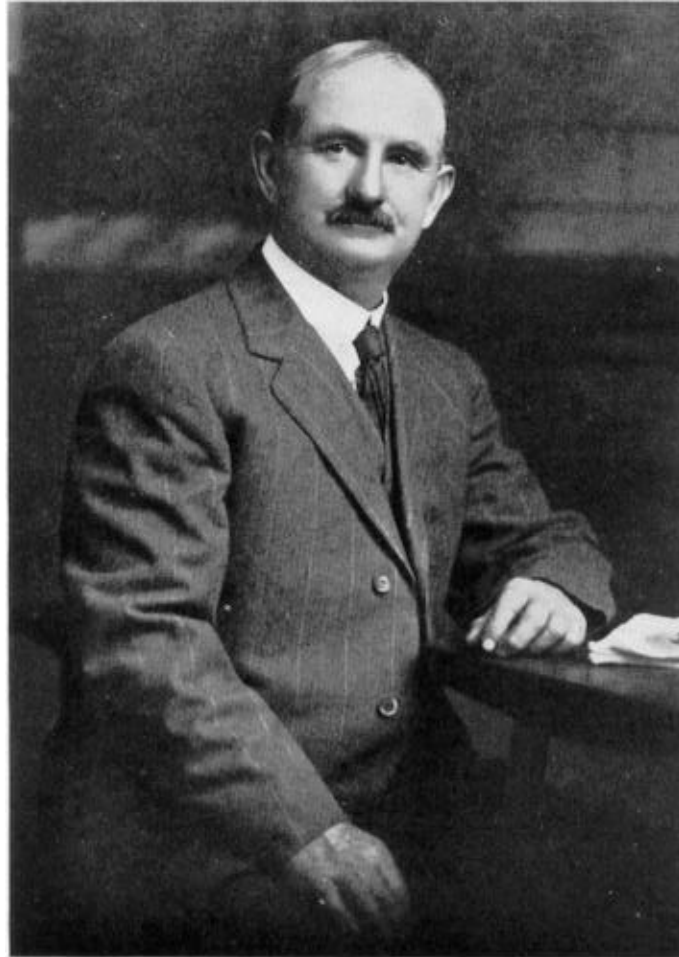
George S. Rollins, our direct subject, was reared on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. He then went to Lowell, Mass., and secured a position with Hapgood Wright, a wholesale and retail dealer in boots and shoes, and for a number of years was traveling salesman for him in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts territory. Desiring to make a permanent home, Mr. Rollins, in 1879, settled at Derry Depot and engaged in mercantile business, being thus occupied for many years, retiring from active business life only a few years ago. He served at one time as postmaster and as agent of the American Express Company, and was also a member of the town board of supervisors. In 1899 he represented the town of Derry in the legislature. In all these various positions he showed ability and fidelity to his trust which won for him in a high degree the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He is a member of Echo Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Rollins was married January 1, 1857, to Miss Rosina Haywood, of Vermont. Their only son, George F. Rollins, died at the age of twenty-two years, April 18, 1890.

DONALD A. RANDALL, who is engaged in business in Portsmouth, N. H., as a contracting painter, paper hanger and decorator, was born in this city, December 21, 1878, a son of William M. and Annie (McDonald) Randall. The father, a native of Star Island, Isles of Shoals, was a fisherman and was also for 20 years employed as a government life saver at Wallis Sands. His wife came from Nova Scotia. They were the parents of two children: Cora, wife of Chester Marshall (now deceased), and Donald A., the subject of this sketch.

Donald A. Randall acquired his education in the common and high schools. He then learned the trade of painter and decorator, subsequently establishing his present business, in which he has been very successful, employing on an average about twelve men. He is a member of the Portsmouth Board of Trade and takes a keen interest in everything calculated to promote the moral and material development of the city. He is a member of the Republican committee of his ward.

Mr. Randall was married in 1898 to L. May Worthen, who was born in Lowell, Mass., a daughter of George E. and Lizzie W. (Nutter) Worthen, her father being a native of Lowell, Mass., and her mother of Portsmouth. The children of the Worthen family are George E., Jr., Walter E., Julia, wife of Amasa Brown, of Lowell, Mass., Florence, wife of Carl Young, of this city, and L. May (Mrs. Randall). Mr. and Mrs. Randall have three children: Dorothy Worthen, George William and Anna Grace. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum.



GEORGE W. DIXON

The family attend the North Congregational church. They have a pleasant residence at No. 56 Marston Avenue.

D. WILLIS ELA, the owner and operator of a good 200-acre farm, situated partly in the town of Derry and partly in Londonderry, was born on this farm, which is the old Ela homestead, in 1849, a son of Edward P. and Isabella (Gregg) Ela. The father of our subject was also born here and followed farming all his life, being one of the prominent citizens of this community. This land was settled on by the Ela family about 1778 and has always remained in their possession.

D. Willis Ela was reared and educated in this locality and has always resided on his present farm. He is a prosperous citizen who takes an active and intelligent interest in local affairs, and has served two years on the board of selectmen. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Derry. He was married Feb. 7, 1883, to Miss Martha E. Lovejoy, of Belgrade, Me., of which union there have been born three children, Anna Belle, Edward Chester, and Dollie Mildred. The last mentioned was educated at Pinkerton Academy, graduating in the class of 1913. On June 29th of the present year (1914) she graduated from a business college in Manchester. Mr. Ela and his family are representative New England people, energetic, industrious, law-abiding and progressive. His mother, Mrs. Isabella G. Ela, who was a native of Windham, N. H., helped to start the first loom operated in Manchester, N. H., and the younger generation bid fair to reflect credit on the family name.

GEORGE W. DIXON is a well known resident of the town of Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H. He is engaged in farming and dairying, owning two farms, one of one hundred acres and the other of twenty-two acres. In addition he is engaged in the wood and lumber business, and also represents three insurance companies. Mr. Dixon was born on Seavey's Island in the State of Maine, Feb. 23, 1860, and is a son of Samuel C. and Lucy M. (Prior) Dixon.

Samuel C. Dixon was a native of Maine, the year of his birth being 1820. He was a ship carpenter and sawyer by trade, and followed that line for a period of twenty years. He then moved to Rockingham County, N. H., and took up farming operations in the town of Stratham, at which he continued until his death. His marriage with Lucy M. Prior resulted in the following issue: George W.; Ellen, who was twice married, first to Daniel W. Hodgdon and later to Samuel L. Rand; Clifford S.; and Fannie, wife of William L. Moss.

George W. Dixon attended the public schools of Stratham and from his boyhood days worked on the home farm with his father, with whom he continued until the latter's death. They followed farming and lumbering, and after his father's death George W. Dixon bought out the other heirs. He does considerable in the line of dairying and ships milk to Lynn, Mass. He has built up quite an insurance business, representing three very strong companies.

September 4, 1888, Mr. Dixon married Miss Emma F. Adams of Massachusetts, who died in 1899. She was a daughter of Nathan J. and Fannie (Minard) Adams. In May, 1901, he formed a second union with Miss Carrie L. Pearson of Boston, Mass., a daughter of Joseph Hiram and Adeline (Marston) Pearson. Mr. Dixon is a democrat in politics and has filled numerous local offices. He was selectman three years, was auditor a number

of terms, and also served as road agent. Religiously, he and his wife attend the Congregational Church.

CHARLES J. BREWSTER, road commissioner for the town of Stratham, who is also engaged in general farming on a tract of thirty acres, was born in this town, July 3, 1859, son of Charles E. and Phoebe P. (Stockbridge) Brewster. The father was a native of Salmon Falls, N. H., and the mother of Stratham. The former is now deceased but his widow still resides here. Their children were: John, Charles J., George, Lilla, who is the wife of John S. Scammon, and Frank H. Charles J. Brewster acquired his education in the common schools, after which he took up farming, partly on the home farm and partly as hired hand, also at times doing carpenter work. He subsequently leased his present farm, which he has since carried on successfully. He has served efficiently in public office on several occasions. At present he is serving alone as road commissioner, but for six years previously was one of the three commissioners. In 1913-14 he represented this town in the general court, and he also served as selectman for seven years. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Brewster married Hattie L. Warsaw, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., daughter of Capt. Edward R. Warsaw and Anna (Weeks) Warsaw. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Lester R., of Portsmouth, and Myrtle H., residing at home, who graduated from the Dover Business College. The family attend the Congregational church.

GRANVILLE F. PLUMMER, who is now living retired on the old Hardy farm near Derry, N. H., was born and reared in Londonderry, Rockingham county, N. H., his birth taking place September 11, 1843. His parents were John A. and Eliza (Coffin) Plummer.

Granville F. Plummer was educated in the schools of Londonderry. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth N. H. Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into the service February 14, 1865, at Concord, N. H. Embarking on transports at Boston, the regiment went to Old Point Comfort and Ft. Monroe, where they were disembarked and proceeded to the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va., where they lay seven days, forming a part of the line on the north side of Ft. Steadman. After the capture of Petersburg they went on towards Appomattox, marching day and night, until, when they were within seven miles of that place, they heard that Lee had surrendered. After a short time in camp the regiment proceeded to Washington, where they took part in the Grand Review and were in camp and on guard duty for a time. Here Mr. Plummer was taken to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, where he remained sick for five weeks, being discharged June 25, 1865. Five days later he arrived at his home in Londonderry, and took up his residence on a farm, on which he lived until three years ago, when his wife died, at which time he came to reside with his niece, Mrs. Frank A. Hardy, on the old Hardy Homestead, above referred to. For two years after returning home after the war Mr. Plummer was under the doctor's care, being treated for muscular rheumatism contracted in the service.

Mr. Plummer was married in 1874, Thanksgiving Day, to Miss Kate E. Hughes, of Windham Junction, N. H. She died February 28, 1911. Mr. Plummer is a member of The Pilgrim Fathers and Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R., of Derry, N. H., of which he is Past Commander. He attends the Presbyterian church of Londonderry. In 1890 he was one of the committee

of three to remodel the old church, they raising about \$5,000 for that purpose.

ADAMS E. DRAKE, who owns a thirty-two acre farm in the town of Rye, and is engaged in light and heavy teaming, was born in this town November 4, 1849, son of Joseph J. and Clarissa D. (Knowles) Drake, both parents being natives of this town, where the father, a son of Abraham Drake, was a farmer. Their children were as follows: Anna, wife of Joseph Garland; Mary J., now deceased, who was the first wife of Alfred Seavey; Abram J.; John O.; Clara, who after the death of her sister Mary, became the second wife of Alfred Seavey; James B., and Leona, wife of Blake Rand.

Adams E. Drake was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He then assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, after which event he took up his residence on his present place. He also conducted a livery and boarding stable at Rye North Beach from 1882 to 1914 during the summer season, with a stage line from the Beach to Portsmouth Station six miles up to the time the electric road was built, and never lost a day from being at his stable during the thirty-two seasons.

Mr. Drake married Laura E. Marden, daughter of Samuel and Cecilia (Foye) Marden of Rye, N. H., her father being a farmer. There were three children in the Marden family: Amanda, wife of John O. Foss; Martha Abbie, wife of J. Jenness Rand, and Laura E., who is now Mrs. Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have had children as follows: Chester Dwight, who married Ruth Brown and lives in Rye, where he follows the occupations of painter and carpenter; Grace Emma, wife of Forest Carpenter; Marcia Leonia, wife of Julius Frasier and the mother of three daughters—Laura Ella, Anna Leonia and Jean Cecilia; Annie Louise, a graduate of Portsmouth high school, who married Arthur Fritz, they having one son, Keith Adams; and Merton Adams, a graduate of Portsmouth high school. The three elder children graduated from Smith Academy, Portsmouth. The family attend the Congregational church, Mr. Drake being a Republican in politics.

ROBERT S. ELKINS, proprietor of the Fenton House, at Derry, N. H., who has been a resident in this vicinity for the last eighteen years, was born in Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H., in 1859, a son of Jonathan and Eliza (Lamprey) Elkins. The father, also a native of Hampton, was a farmer all his life. The Elkins family has been settled in this locality for a number of generations.

R. S. Elkins when a lad attended the schools of Hampton, and later those of Exeter, after his parents moved to that town. When a little older he went west and was engaged in farming and cattle herding for some time in Harrison County, Iowa. Returning east, he settled for awhile in Pepperill, Mass., working in the paper mills for a year, and later engaging in business for himself as meat dealer, later liquor business. Subsequent to this, he went to Nashua, N. H., and entered into the hotel business, being proprietor of the Elkins House for five or six years. From there he came to Derry eighteen years ago, entering into business here for himself as wholesale liquor dealer, and so continuing until eight years ago, when he became proprietor of the Fenton House, which he has since conducted successfully.

Mr. Elkins was first married to Alida Cleveland, of which union there was a daughter, Carrie B., who is now the wife of George Pitman of Pepperill, Mass. Mr. Elkins married for his second wife Carrie Guilbault, who

died August 11, 1911. He is a member of the Catholic Church at Derry, and is a substantial and reliable citizen, who, since coming to Derry, has won the respect and goodwill of his neighbors in a high degree.

HON. EDWARD HAVEN ADAMS, a prominent citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in the town of South Eliot, Maine, a son of Levi Woodbury and Elizabeth (Staples) Adams. He was educated at the public schools of that town, at the academy at South Berwick, Maine, at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College, Kents Hill, Maine, graduating in 1890, and at the University of Maine Law School, at Bangor, Maine. He was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1897 and has practiced his profession in Portsmouth, N. H., since that time. Mr. Adams has filled all the important offices in his adopted city, being always elected to them by a very large vote. He was clerk of the council in 1895, alderman in 1902, member of the board of instruction from 1895 to 1902, city solicitor in 1895, mayor in 1909 and 1910, justice of the District Court from 1895 until the present, a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1902, a councilman in 1913. He is a member of the Warwick Club, a Knight Templar, a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Bektash Temple at Concord, N. H. Mr. Adams was married in 1898 to Florence E. Sanderson. They have three children, one son and two daughters, namely: Woodbury Sanderson, Margaret and Helen Francis. Mr. Adams' mother and four sisters are now living, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Adams at Portsmouth, N. H., Mrs. George W. Shapleigh at Portsmouth, N. H., Mrs. Samuel H. Chauncey at Springfield, Mass., Miss Fannie D. Adams at Portsmouth, N. H., and Mrs. Irving Davis at South Eliot, Maine.

CLINTON C. HENDRY, a general farmer and dairyman, operating forty-eight acres of land in the town of North Hampton, was born in Peacham, Vt., October 19, 1851, a son of John and Rachel (Moore) Hendry. The father, a blacksmith, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the mother of Bedford, N. H. In addition to blacksmithing John Hendry was a carriage builder, forger, and maker of edge tools. He and his wife had four children: John, Jane, Frank and Clinton C.

Clinton C. Hendry in his boyhood attended the common schools of Peacham, Vt., and afterwards continued his studies at an academy. He then engaged in railroad work, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, finally becoming conductor, which position he held from 1872 to February, 1910. He then took up farming on his present place and is doing a successful business, keeping eight head of cattle and shipping his milk to Salem. He has been a resident of this town for the last 19 years. His present farm, which he has owned for the last four years, is the old Shaw farm and is a good piece of agricultural property. Mr. Hendry is a Republican in politics and is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hendry has been three times married; first to Cora A. Nary, who died leaving a son, Frank W. The latter married Bertha Tuttle, and has a son, Clinton Eugene. Mr. Hendry subsequently married Carrie B. Marston, who also died, leaving a daughter, Carrie M., who is now the wife of Chester Sellers. Mr. Hendry's third marriage was to Martha E. Elkins, of which union there is one son, Guy Clinton, who is now a student at Middlebury College, where he is studying for the Congregational ministry. The family belong to the Congregational church.



Edward H. Adams

BENJAMIN T. BARTLETT, attorney and business man of Derry, N. H., was born in Haverhill, Mass., a son of Thomas Bradbury Bartlett. His father, a well known business man, is now deceased. The subject of this sketch was educated at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., and at Williams College, where he received the degree of A. B. In 1898 he was graduated from the law department of Boston University Law School and immediately after located at Derry, N. H., for the practice of his profession. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the State Bar Association and practices in all the courts of the state and in the United States Court. He is a member of the Derry Board of Trade, is clerk and director of the Derry Electric Company and a director of the Derry Building Company. In the Masonic order he has advanced as far as the Commandery and also belongs to the Shrine. He also belongs to the Eagles. His religious affiliations are with the Universalist church of Nottingham.

Mr. Bartlett was married in 1907 to Miss Lillian Nelson, a daughter of Prince Nelson of Maine. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Benjamin Thomas, Jr., and Geneva. Mr. Bartlett served as Justice of the Derry Police Court for a number of years, retiring in July, 1913. He stands high in his profession and as a business man is able and far-sighted.

WARREN B. MOULTON, an enterprising contractor and builder of North Hampton, is one of the best known men in his line in this part of the county. He was born in North Hampton, N. H., November 1, 1861, son of John L. and Sally (Bachelder) Moulton. Both his parents were natives of this town, the father being a fisherman, carpenter and builder. In politics he was a Democrat and he and his wife were affiliated with the Congregational church. Both are now deceased and are buried in North Hampton. They had two children, Fremont P. and Warren B. John L. Moulton was a son of Daniel Moulton, and his wife a daughter of Mark Bachelder.

Warren B. Moulton was educated in the common schools only, which he attended during the winter months until reaching the age of seventeen years. After leaving school he worked at the carpenter's trade for one year, after which he followed the sea for a similar length of time. He then became a traveling salesman for the Eclipse Windmill Company of L. H. Wheeler, being thus occupied for seven years, covering territory from Maine to Florida. Subsequently giving up that line of industry, he returned to his home town and engaged in business as contracting carpenter and builder. He has been highly successful in this line of work and now keeps from ten to twenty men employed. He has erected fine residences, with stables and garages, and also built the library at North Hampton, regarded by all as an excellent piece of work. He is a Democrat in politics and is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Moulton married Elvira B. Briggs of Marion, Mass., daughter of William and Elvira Briggs, her father being also a carpenter. Her parents had three children: William; Matilda, wife of Arthur Thompson, and Elvira. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have three children, also: Shirley, a fireman on the Boston & Maine Railroad; Eunice, and John William. Mr. Moulton and family attend the Congregational church, he being a member of the standing committee. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE HENRY TOWLE, Jr., M. D., has been engaged in the practice of his profession at New Market, N. H., continuously since 1902,

and in this time has firmly established himself as one of the leading men of the community. His friends are legion and his practice has been more than liberal.

Dr. Towle was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, August 7, 1872, and he is a son of Dr. George H. and Panthea (Tucker) Towle. The mother is now deceased and the father still is engaged in the practice of medicine in Deerfield. George Henry Towle, Jr., obtained a thorough schooling, attending successively the public schools, Northwood Academy, and the seminary at Tilton, N. H., being a graduate of the last named. He also attended the academic department of Dartmouth College and pursued a medical course in Bowdoin College and the University of Vermont, receiving his M. D. degree from the latter institution in 1900. Immediately thereafter he started practice and in October, 1902, located in New Market, N. H., where he met with success from the start. He has always aligned himself with the best interests of the place, taking a deep interest in its improvements and advancement. With a thorough professional training as a basis and constant study of the advancement being made in medical science, he has been able to bring to bear more than ordinary skill in the treatment of his cases, and with what results his success attests. In 1903 Dr. Towle was joined in marriage with Miss Kate Varney of New Market. He is a member of the county and state medical organizations.

JAMES CUSHING LYDSTON, a respected citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., is a boat builder and a shipwright identified with the navy yard at Kittery, Maine. He was born in Eliot, Maine, December 7, 1841, and is a son of Daniel and Almira (Freeman) Lydston.

Daniel Lydston was born in Eliot, Maine, and was also a shipbuilder by occupation. He was buried at South Eliot, as was his wife, who was a native of York, Maine. They were parents of the following children: William A.; Laurence K.; James C.; and Almira, wife of Albert A. Fernald, of Newburyport. Religiously, they were Methodists. Mr. Lydston was a Democrat in politics.

James C. Lydston attended the public schools until he was seventeen years old, and then served an apprenticeship as ship builder, his father binding him out to the government for a period of four years. With the exception of four years spent in the employ of the Boston and Maine Railroad, he has always been employed at the navy yard.

In January, 1872, Mr. Lydston was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Josephine Remick, who was born in South Eliot, Maine, and is a daughter of Washington and Sarah (Chase) Dorr Remick. Her mother was twice married, her first union being with Charles Dorr by whom she had a son, Charles C. Dorr. Washington Remick was a large land holder. A part of his farm consisted of the grants of land taken up by Christian Remick, who emigrated from Remick in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in 1651. Mr. W. Remick being a direct descendant of C. Remick, these grants became his by inheritance, and have been in the Remick name and are now owned by his grandson. Mr. Remick gave much money and time for the uplift of religious interests. He was three times married. The children of his first union were: Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Warren, and Augusta. The following were born of the second union: Samuel, Joseph B. and John Wesley. The third union resulted in the following offspring: Frances Adelaide, Harriet Josephine (Lydston), Sarah Augusta, and Carrie Bell.



SIDNEY S. TRUEMAN

Mr. and Mrs. Lydston have one daughter, May Ella, who married Dr. Fred P. Webster of Portland, Maine, and has two children, Eleanor Cushing and Eliot Webster. Mr. Lydston is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; New Hampshire Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F.; and Strawberry Bank Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F. In religious attachment, they are members of the North Congregational Church.

SIDNEY S. TRUEMAN, architect and general contractor of Portsmouth, N. H., is a prominent business citizen and has been active in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is serving on the board of trustees of the local Y. M. C. A. Mr. Trueman was born in Nova Scotia, Oct. 1, 1869, and is a son of Albert and Caroline (Jollymore) Trueman, native of Nova Scotia, and now residents of Portsmouth. Sidney S. is the second of a family of six children, the others being: Stanton M.; Edward A.; Jessie, wife of William St. Onge; Frank W.; and Dora, wife of Clarence Smith.

Sidney S. Trueman was primarily educated in the public schools of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter at Portsmouth. Imbued with a desire to progress in the world, his ambition led him to pursue the study of architecture. He has an established prestige throughout this section of the state as an architect and general contractor, but his work has been chiefly in Rockingham County. He maintains an average force of twenty men.

Mr. Trueman was in 1893 married to Miss Selia Hubley, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Alexander and Ellen Hubley, and the following children have blessed their union: Fay, Nina, Norma, Albert and Dora. Religiously the family attends the Episcopal Church. Mr. Trueman is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Royal Arcanum.

FRED W. LYDSTON, head of the firm of F. W. Lydston & Co., men's and boys' outfitters, whose large and well equipped store is located at the corner of Congress and Vaughn streets, Portsmouth, N. H., has been engaged in his present business since 1904, and has been very successful, his establishment being now one of the largest in the city. He carries a large and fine stock of goods and gives employment to some six people. He has gained a high standing among Portsmouth business men and is esteemed as a useful and enterprising citizen.

HARRY E. PHILBROOK, one of Portsmouth's successful business men, is a member of the firm of H. E. Philbrook & Co., extensive wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed and grain. He also is interested in the Meredith Grain Company, which operates at Meredith, N. H.

Mr. Philbrook was born at East Tilton, N. H., in 1877, and is one of five children born to Lester and Anna (Johnson) Philbrook, namely: Olin S., Harry E., Percy W., Marie May and Verne H. The father is a native of East Tilton, and the mother of Bow, N. H. Lester Philbrook was proprietor of a livery prior to becoming high sheriff of Bellknap County, N. H., in which official capacity he now serves.

Harry E. Philbrook, after a course of study in the common schools,

entered the employ of J. S. Morrill at Laconia, N. H., where he continued for two years. He then engaged in the livery business at Lakeport, N. H., for six years, at the end of which time he joined with his former employer, Mr. Morrill in the purchase of the business of W. H. Kilburn & Co. at Portsmouth. The firm name was changed to H. E. Philbrook & Co. and the concern has gained rank among the thriving enterprises of the city. Four men and a bookkeeper are employed.

October 10, 1900, Mr. Philbrook married Miss Evelyn F. Semple, who was born in Laconia, N. H., and is the only child of John A. and Lizzie (Hinkley) Semple. Her father, during his active years, was engaged as a tinsmith. This marriage has been blessed with one son, Earle S. Philbrook. The family residence is at No. 392 Wilbird Street, Portsmouth. Mr. Philbrook has taken advanced work in Masonry, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. In religious attachment, he and family are Congregationalists.

MARVIN FISHER SMITH, M. D., the oldest practicing physician in the town of Hampton, was born in Newbury, N. H., January 28, 1852, a son of Moses S. and Adeline (Adams) Smith, the father being a shoemaker. All the members of his parents' family are now deceased except himself. He was educated in the common schools of Hockington, N. H., and in 1869 began the study of dentistry at Manchester, N. H., where he resided two years. He then went to Pittsfield, where he practiced dentistry until 1882, after which he removed to Epsom, N. H., coming from that place to Hampton, May 5, 1888. He studied medicine at Burlington and at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating in the class of 1882. Dr. Smith has been physician and surgeon of the pension board for twenty years. He has also served as coroner of Rockingham County and was formerly medical examiner for several insurance companies. In politics he is a Republican and has served three times as congressional delegate for the town of Hampton. Dr. Smith was married August 18, 1878, to Miss Mary Ella Randal, a native of Pittsfield, N. H. He and his wife attend the Congregational church. They are the parents of two children—Gertrude R., born in Pittsfield, N. H., Oct. 5, 1879, and Gerald A., born in Epsom, N. H., Jan. 23, 1885.

WILLIAM A. HANSCOM, in former years a well known resident of Portsmouth, was born in South Berwick, Me., in April, 1840, a son of Jothan and Sarah (Warren) Hanscom. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and after a residence of some time in Portsmouth engaged in the hardware business with a brother in Haverhill, Mass., where he passed away February 7, 1886. The estimation in which he was held may be best expressed by quoting from an obituary notice which appeared in a local paper:

"Mr. William A. Hanscom, who passed to his rest Sunday morning, February 7th, was a good type of the highest class of the men who have made New England famous. Of great business integrity, a good son and a devoted and faithful husband, his hand was always open to the calls of deserving poverty, and in his many charities he obeyed the scriptural injunction to the letter, and his right hand knew not what his left hand did. As a citizen he felt always a deep interest in public affairs and his views on matters of local interest were clear and well expressed. In social life he was a



GEORGE E. SEAVEY

warm friend and his loss will be mourned by the entire community in which he had been for so many years a prominent citizen. 'An honest man is the noblest work of God,' and most assuredly there passed away on that bright winter Sabbath morning a man who in all his dealings merited that proud appellation."

EUGENE W. ARMSTRONG, a successful business man of the town of Windham, where he operates a general store, was born in this town, December 23, 1865, a son of William H. and Elizabeth Armstrong. His father, who is a farmer and butcher, is still a resident of this town, and is a son of Davidson Armstrong, and a member of one of the old families of this section.

Eugene W. Armstrong was educated in Windham and reared to manhood on his parents' farm, on which he lived until coming of age. He then started out in life for himself and for twenty-four summers worked for the Mt. Washington Railway. Six winters he spent in Florida, working for Anderson & Price at the Ormond Hotel. He engaged in his present business February 1st, 1910, and since starting has built up a good trade. He is also interested to a considerable extent in real estate in this town. A Democrat in politics, he was his party's candidate for representative in 1910 and 1912, and although the town is overwhelmingly Republican, he gave his opponents a good race and made a creditable showing. He affiliates religiously with the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE E. SEAVEY, formerly a prominent lumber dealer and saw-mill operator, and one of the leading citizens of the town of Windham, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Pelham, Hillsborough County, N. H., June 20, 1839. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Coburn) Seavey. He was a grandson of Joseph Seavey, who in his day was a prominent citizen of Pelham.

Benjamin Seavey, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pelham, and early in life learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Later he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and, removing from Pelham to Windham, carried on that business here until his death in 1886.

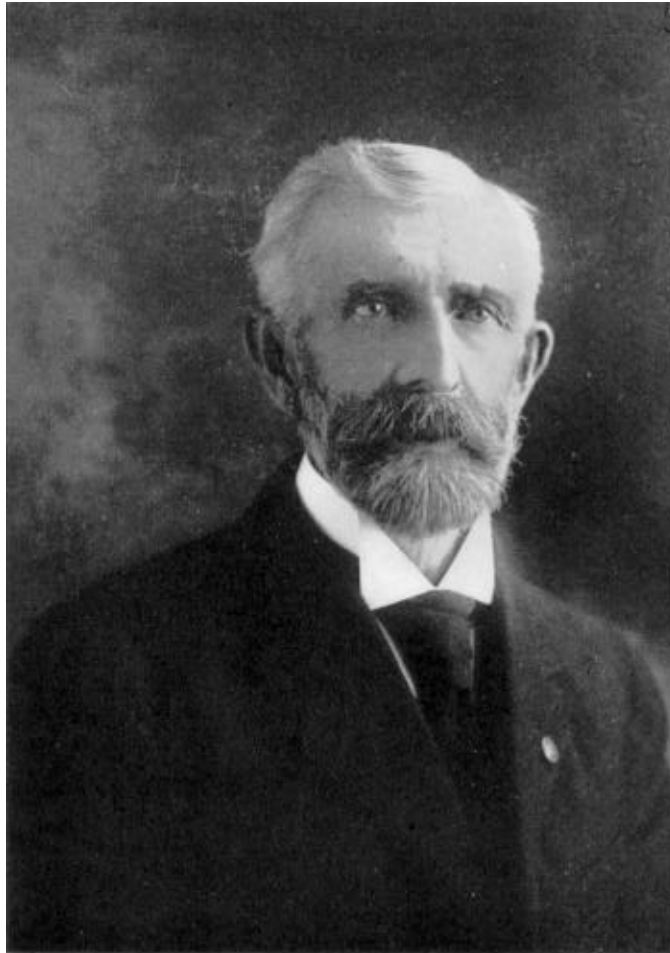
George E. Seavey was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Windham. After leaving school he became associated with his father in the lumber business, and continued with him until attaining his majority, at which time he engaged in the business for himself in the eastern part of the county. Later he established himself at Windham Depot, where he carried on a flourishing lumber business until his death, which occurred August 18, 1910. For thirty years he was a prominent factor in the lumbering manufacturing industry of this section. An active and public spirited citizen, he took a prominent part in local politics, serving four years as selectman, for a number of years as supervisor, and representing the town in the legislature in 1883-84 and again in 1893. He was a member of St. Marks Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Derry, and was prominent socially, having a large acquaintance throughout the county, to whom his death was a source of great sorrow.

Mr. Seavey was married, November 10, 1868, to Miss Mary Ballou, a daughter of Edward and Isabella (McGregor) Ballou, of Derry, N. H. Mrs. Seavey's ancestry can be traced back through successive generations of the

McGregors to the first settlers in Rockingham County. Mrs. Seavey survives her husband and resides in Windham, where she is widely known and highly esteemed.

SAMUEL F. CAMPBELL, chairman of the board of selectmen of the town of Windham, N. H., was born in Marlborough, Mass., May 21, 1882, a son of Alphonso F. and Eliza M. (Johnson) Campbell. He was reared and educated in Windham, where he came with his parents as an infant, and was graduated from Pinkerton Academy in 1902, after which he attended the New Hampshire State College for two years and a half. His father dying in 1904, he returned home and took charge of the farm, the father, although a carpenter by trade, being engaged chiefly in farming and stock raising. The son has continued his father's work, and now has thirty head of registered Holstein cattle, of which he makes a specialty. His farm is the best stocked in the town of Windham. In addition to his work in connection with it, he is also interested in lumbering, doing a prosperous business along all these various lines. He has long taken an active interest in public affairs, and in addition to his service as chairman of the board of selectmen, he is also chairman of the school board and a member of the library committee. In the Masonic Order he has advanced as far as the Council. He also belongs to the Grange, of which he is master; to the Eastern Star Lodge at Derry and the White Shrine, and is a member of the official board of the Presbyterian church of Windham.

CORNELIUS O. PHILBRICK, a well known citizen of the town of Rye, owning about four and a half acres of land, and having various business interests, was born in Boston, Mass., February 10, 1854. His parents died when he was a child and he was adopted by Oliver B. Philbrick and came to the home in which he now lives when two years old. When a young man he followed the mason's trade for about two years and then went into the hotel business, being connected with it for a number of years. For seventeen years he had charge of Ex-governor Straw's cottage, and subsequently for twelve years conducted the Washington Hotel. He is now engaged in heavy teaming and contract work, is also a coal dealer, and has charge of fourteen places on the beach, for which he does teaming. He served as deputy sheriff of this county under Marcus M. Collis for eight years, and has been policeman of the town for twenty-eight years; was also truant officer, was road agent seven years, and surveyor for a number of years. In all these various positions he has served faithfully and well and has the reputation of a useful and reliable citizen. Mr. Philbrick married Miss May Powers of Hampton, a daughter of George W. and Clara (Clements) Powers. Her father, a native of Boston, was a machinist and musician; her mother was from Hampton, N. H. Mrs. Philbrick was a lady of marked musical talent. She was salaried organist in the Congregational church in Rye for 21 years, and at one time had thirty-five pupils on the piano, pipe organ and flute. Her musical education was obtained partly under private tutors and at the Boston Conservatory of Music, of which famous institution she was a graduate. She died September 19, 1909, at the age of fifty-six years and nine months, her loss being greatly mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Philbrick is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Junior Order American Mechanics.



WILLIAM CLARK

CHARLES A. DRAKE, now living retired on his fifty acre farm in the town of Rye, was born on his present farm in 1832, a son of Cotton W. and Martha (Parsons) Drake, his parents being farming people of Rye. Their children were: Elizabeth, wife of Oliver P. Jenness; Annie, wife of Hiram Fuller; Myria; James, and Abbie, wife of Dudley Littlefield.

Charles A. Drake was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He then began to assist his father on the latter's farm and remained thus associated with him until the father's death, at which time the farm became his property. It was bought by his grandfather and the latter's brother in 1799 and has been owned in the Drake name ever since. Jonathan Drake, the grandfather, moved here in 1800, since which time the place has been occupied by members of the family. Charles A. Drake married Helen Weeks, a daughter of John Calvin Weeks, and his wife Mary (Greenough) Weeks. Mrs. Drake had two sisters, Abbie and Annie. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drake; Edwin, who married Marcia Clark of Rye, and assists his father on the farm (he has a daughter Helen); Elizabeth, wife of Charles F. Smith, a farmer of North Hampton, and has three children, Arnold, Roger and Byron; Catherine, who was the wife of Dr. C. F. Patterson, formerly of Rye but now deceased; and Percy.

Mr. Drake is a republican in politics. He served as selectman one year and was also representative from Rye for one year, serving efficiently in both offices. He and his family attend the Congregational church.

ORIN B. LEAVITT, a farmer and dairyman of North Hampton, where he owns thirty acres of land, was born on his present farm, October 8, 1848, a son of James R. and Elizabeth (Marston) Leavitt. Both his parents were born in this town and are here buried. The father was a farmer and stage driver and established the stage line between North Hampton and Rye Beach. He and his wife attended the Congregational church, of which he was a deacon. Their children were: James A., Orin B., Abbie E., wife of Frank Seavey, and Sarah A., wife of Fred Grant.

Orin B. Leavitt acquired his education in the common schools and at the New Hampton Institute. He then took up his present occupation of farming and dairying, in course of time inheriting the farm from his father. He ships his milk to Salem, Mass. Mr. Leavitt's paternal grandparents were Phillip and Dorothy (Fogg) Leavitt, and his maternal grandfather Jeremiah Marston.

Mr. Leavitt was married October 20, 1888, to Mary O. Drake, who was born in North Hampton, daughter of Freeman and Mary (Hobbs) Drake. Her father, a farmer, was son of Samuel and Mahitable (Pickering) Drake, while her mother, Mary Hobbs, was daughter of John and Lucinda (Dearborn) Hobbs. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt have two children: James F., who married Ruth Knowles; and Raelene, who is a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Mr. Leavitt is a republican and has been more or less active in local affairs. He is cemetery warden and is now serving as supervisor of the check list. He is a charter member of the Relief Association of North Hampton. He and his family are affiliated with the Congregational church.

WILLIAM CLARK, a widely known and highly esteemed citizen of Londonderry, N. H., was born in this town July 22, 1844, a son of Reed P. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Clark. His paternal grandfather was Ninian Clark,

a native and life-long resident of Hillsborough County, N. H. A sketch of Reed P. Clark, our subject's father, may be found on another page of this volume.

William Clark, the direct subject of this sketch, after attending the public schools, prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy. Instead of entering college, however, he enlisted, September 3, 1864, as a private in Company D, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery. On the organization of the company he was made a corporal. The regiment was assigned to duty in the defense of Washington, and was thus engaged during its period of service.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Clark returned home and engaged in agriculture, working on the farm during the summer and teaching school in the winter. He was thus occupied for a number of years both in New Hampshire and Michigan. He was instrumental in organizing Londonderry Grange, No. 4, which he has served as master, secretary and trustee, and he also assisted in managing the first grange fair held in this town. Actively interested in politics, he was a member of the state legislature during two terms, and for several years served on the republican state committee. From 1876 to 1886 he was deputy sheriff of Rockingham county, and he has also held other offices, serving efficiently in all. He organized the Londonderry Soldiers' Monument Association and worked zealously in the movement which culminated in the erection of the magnificent soldiers' monument in the town. He is past commander of Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R., and past master of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M.

William Clark was married, August 23, 1876, to Alice W. McIntire, a native of Reading, Mass., and daughter of Amos and Mary (Gorman) McIntire. They have been the parents of two children, namely: Reed Paige Clark, the present receiver general of customs for the Republic of Liberia (see separate sketch), and Ralph W. Clark, who is now deceased.

GEORGE L. BARKER, a highly successful agriculturist and a representative citizen of Rockingham County, N. H., resides upon his farm of 190 acres in the town of Stratham. He was born in that town, May 3, 1864, and is a son of Levi and Hannah (Jewell) Barker, and a grandson of George and Mary C. (Piper) Barker.

Levi Barker, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Stratham where his entire active career was spent in farming. He became a man of affluence and his death which occurred about 1897 deprived the community of one of its most useful citizens. He was united in marriage with Hannah Jewell, who also was born in the town of Stratham and is a daughter of David and Rachel (Leavitt) Jewell. The following are the issue of this union: George L., with whom his mother lives on the home place; Willard; Mary, wife of Ellis G. Walden; Frank H.; Ralph; and Edith.

After completing the prescribed course in the public schools, George L. Barker attended Wesleyan Academy two terms. He then returned home and continued farming with his father until 1888. In that year he went to Exeter and learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed for five years. With the exception of that period his entire life thus far has been as a farmer and as a resident of Stratham. He is a man of progressive ideas and is deeply interested in the affairs of his home community. He is an independent republican in politics, and is serving his third year as treasurer of Stratham. He formerly served as selectman and auditor, and is now one of the library trustees. Fraternally, he is a member of the Junior Order

United American Mechanics, and of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has been a consistent worker in the Baptist church, of which his mother also is a faithful member, and he served the church organization as clerk, treasurer and collector.

WALLACE W. COLE, a real estate man and an extensive dealer in pine lumber, is one of the foremost citizens of Salem, New Hampshire. He was born in Boxford, Mass., November 19, 1855, and is a son of Ephraim and Sarah (Spofford) Cole, and a grandson of Lieutenant Kimball Cole, who was born in the same house as the subject of this sketch, in Boxford.

Ephraim Cole, the father was born in Boxford, July 6, 1809, and followed farming throughout his active business life, dying April 23, 1879. His wife was Sarah Spofford and they became parents of the following: William Kimball, who was born January 6, 1834, and died in Iowa, October 23, 1856; George S., who was born July 22, 1836, and was deputy sheriff for twenty-five years; John F., who was born January 20, 1841, a soldier in the Union Army, being a member of Company F., 35th Massachusetts, who died in the hospital at Philadelphia, June 14, 1864; Charles W., born April 3, 1844, also a member of Company F, 35th Regiment of Massachusetts, who died at Newport News, Virginia, March 3, 1863; Sarah Jane, born March 3, 1846, married M. T. Wadlin; Arthur E., born September 30, 1848; Joseph F., born September 28, 1851; Wallace W.; Roscoe K., born February 28, 1861; and Eliza, who died in infancy.

Wallace W. Cole received his educational training in the public schools of Boxford, after which he worked in a carriage shop a short time. Then returning to the old home, he followed the trade of carpenter for five years. In 1877 he came to Salem, New Hampshire, and for a time engaged in the butcher trade. He gave up that business to engage in the real estate business. He is the most extensive dealer in realty in this vicinity, and also deals in pine lumber on a large scale. He was selectman for seven years, was trustee of the public library, and also served as representative of his town in the New Hampshire Legislature and also as Senator. He is the leader of the republican party in Salem and has always been foremost in working for party success.

December 24, 1878, Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Miss Ida D. Colby, daughter of William C. Colby, and their issue is as follows: Mabel, born January 26, 1880; Minnie S., born April 25, 1882; Gertrude C., born September 6, 1884; Clarence W., born January 20, 1888; Edith L., born May 21, 1891; Eva M., born July 5, 1895; William M., born September 27, 1896; and George W., born July 9, 1889. Fraternally Mr. Cole is Past Master of Spickett Lodge No. 85, A. F. & A. M.; is a member of St. George Commandery; Bell Royal Arch Chapter No. 15, of Derry; Becktash Shrine; and the Pilgrim Fathers. He also has been treasurer of the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

SIMEON ALBERT SHAW, who owns and operates a farm of forty-five acres in the town of Hampton, and who has been librarian of the public library for the last 38 years, was born in Hampton, N. H., August 23, 1856, son of Simeon and Sarah E. (Lamprey) Shaw. Both his parents were natives of this town, the father being a section boss on the railroad. He was a republican in politics and served as selectman, and he and his wife were affiliated with the Congregational church. Both are now deceased. Their

children were: Simeon Albert; Mary Esther, who married John C. Blake and is now deceased; Charles E., now deceased; Martha A., wife of Jotham B. Blake; Flora Webster, wife of Albert C. Wilbur; Charles Edward and Fred M.

Simeon A. Shaw, after attending the common schools in his boyhood, was a pupil for three years at Hampton Academy, after which he took a commercial course in Boston. He then settled down on his present farm and has since been engaged in agricultural operations, meeting with good success. Politically he is a progressive republican and served efficiently as selectman for three years.

Mr. Shaw married Abbie I. Cole, a daughter of William G. and Hannah (Brooks) Cole, of Eliot, Me., her father being a tanner and currier doing business in Portsmouth and Saco. Mr. Cole was twice married, Hannah Brooks being his first wife. The other two children, aside from Mrs. Shaw, Everett S. and Myron W., being now deceased. By a second marriage, to Susal L. Page of Hampton, he had three children: Anna M., who is a teacher; Ernest G., a prominent merchant of Hampton and also postmaster here; and Hattie, deceased. Both Mrs. Shaw's parents are now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are as follows: Elroy G., one of the selectmen of Hampton, who married Jessie Crosby and has five children; Everett S., a graduate of Yale College, who is a mining engineer in Colorado; Ethel, wife of Archibald Lantz, and Thelma May, residing at home with her parents. The family attend the Congregational church, of which Mr. Shaw is clerk. He also belongs to the Grange of which he is Past Master. He is an enterprising and prosperous citizen and he and his family stand high in the community.

ELLIS G. WALDEN, a successful business man of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is a dealer in groceries and provisions and has a well established trade. He was born in Portsmouth, May 11, 1875, and is the only child born to Thomas F. and Malvina (Tucker) Walden. Thomas Walden was a butcher during his active business career but is now living a retired life at Greenland. Both he and his wife were born in Portsmouth.

Ellis G. Walden attended the common schools, and began his business career as clerk in the store of L. D. Duntley at Greenland. After one year, he started a butcher wagon for himself and through nine years of hard work combined with careful management and the practice of economy, accumulated enough capital to enable him to build a building and establish his present store. That was ten years ago and marked progress has been made with each succeeding year. He is a man of ability and standing and possesses the happy faculty of making friends.

In December, 1897, Ellis G. Walden was married to Mary F. Barker of Stratham, New Hampshire. She is a daughter of Levi and Hannah (Jewell) Barker. Her father was a farmer by occupation. The Barker family consisted of the following children: George L., Willard, Mary F. (Walden), Frank H., Ralph and Edith J. Mr. and Mrs. Walden became parents of three: Marjorie F., George R., and Earl B., who died at the age of five and a half months. Religiously the family holds membership with the Congregational church at Greenland. Mr. Walden is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery.

REED P. CLARK, whose death on April 8, 1882, deprived Londonderry, N. H., of one of its most useful and public spirited citizens, was a son of



REED P. CLARK

Ninian Clark of Hillsborough County, N. H., but spent the greater part of his life in Londonderry. He was a man of much practical knowledge and force of character, and among his other accomplishments was an expert penman. As an agriculturist he gained fame by raising nursery stock and experimenting on vegetable culture. He was the originator of the celebrated Clark's No. 1 potato, which he produced on the farm now occupied by his son William, and gave to the world as propagated by Reed P. Clark and son. He was also an efficient horse trainer and a skilled worker in wood. Originally a whig in politics and later a republican, he took an active interest in public affairs and was largely instrumental in changing Londonderry from a democratic to a republican town. He served as selectman, as representative to the legislature, and as a member of Governor Goodwin's and Governor Berry's councils. For a number of years he was a trustee of the New Hampshire State Reform School at Manchester. He married Elizabeth Perkins. A sketch of their son William, above mentioned, may be found on another page of this volume.

HON. EDWIN GAMAGE EASTMAN, attorney-general of New Hampshire from 1892 until February, 1912, ranks high among the leaders of his state by reason of his faithful and efficient performance of official duty, his notable success in the practice of his profession and his prominence as a public spirited citizen. Of New Hampshire birth, education and life-long residence, Mr. Eastman has been closely identified with the legal and political history of his state since early manhood and his name will meet very frequently the eye of any student of Granite State annals for the past three decades.

General Eastman's first American ancestor was Roger Eastman, born in Wales in 1611, who came across the water in 1638 and settled in Salisbury, Mass. Among his descendants in the seventh generation was Rev. William Henry Eastman, for more than half a century a New Hampshire clergyman, who married in Grantham, Pauline Sibley Winter. Their only child, the subject of this sketch, was born in Grantham, November 22, 1847. He always has cherished warm affection for his native town, and there, upon one of the state's fine farms, he spends a large part of every year.

He was educated in the public schools, at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and at Dartmouth College. "Working his way" through preparatory school and college, General Eastman earned his education by hard toil and in the face of discouraging obstacles. But, as has been the case with so many others of our leaders, this experience was of the greatest value to him in that it formed his character at the same time that it trained his mind and brought him to the threshold of his life work a man of determined purpose and well-poised judgment as well as of academic learning and culture.

No Dartmouth class ever gave more distinguished lawyers to the world than did the class of 1874, its roll including, besides General Eastman such names as those of Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons of New Hampshire, Chief Justice John A. Aiken of Massachusetts, Congressman Samuel W. McCall, former Congressman Samuel L. Powers, General Frank S. Streeter of the International Boundary Commission, and many others. It is needless to say that General Eastman is proud of his class and his college and that they, in turn, are proud of him.

After leaving college Mr. Eastman read law at Bath with Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, afterward justice and chief justice of the supreme court of the

state, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. The same year witnessed the formal opening of both his legal and political careers, for he represented his native town of Grantham in the legislature of 1876. On September 22d of the same centennial year he took up his residence in Exeter and there began the practice of law in the office of the late General Gilman Marston, one of the strongest men in New Hampshire history. General Marston was so well pleased with his young associate that in 1878 he entered with him into a partnership which continued until the death of the senior member of the firm in 1890. It was recognized as one of the ablest combinations at the New Hampshire bar and its success was immediate and continuous.

After the death of General Marston, Mr. Eastman formed the new firm of Eastman, Young & O'Neill, the second member being Judge John E. Young, now of the state supreme bench. This partnership was dissolved in 1898 and for several years General Eastman and Henry F. Hollis, Esq., of Concord, joined in practice as Eastman & Hollis, with offices at Exeter and Concord. In 1902 the firm of Eastman, Scammon & Gardner was formed and still continues, the partners with General Eastman being Hon. John Scammon, former president of the state senate, and Perley Gardner, Esq.

From the beginning of his legal career Mr. Eastman's private practice had been large and lucrative. His thorough knowledge of the law and native good sense, combined with a wide and deserved reputation for ability and integrity have made him the favored counsellor of a large circle of clients. Always slow in advising litigation, when once a case has been entered upon he devotes to it the careful analysis of his keen and well trained mind. Patient and persevering in establishing the facts and the law bearing upon the points at issue, he marshals them logically and impressively, building up a case in which his opponent seeks in vain for flaws in method or error in authority. From his first experience as an advocate the sincerity of his manner has proved as great an asset for Mr. Eastman in winning cases as the direct simplicity of his style and the convincing clearness of his language and argument. General Eastman is never at a disadvantage before a New Hampshire jury. Its members look upon him as a man after their own heart and believe that he believes in his own case. At the same time Mr. Eastman has the respect of the judges before whom he practices, having so often thoroughly proved the soundness of his theories of the law and the breadth and depth of its application. Nor have occasions been lacking when these qualities of his stood the test of the appeal of cases, in which he has been interested, to the highest tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

Because of the demands which public service has made upon him General Eastman has felt constrained to refuse to extend his private practice in certain profitable directions, a standard which has been appreciated by his fellow members of the bar and by the public in general.

His first period of such public service was a solicitor of Rockingham county from 1883 to 1888, and it was so marked with successful conduct of the office that when Attorney-General Daniel Barnard died in 1892 it was deemed very natural that Governor Hiram A. Tuttle should place at the head of the state's legal department Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter. That appointment, then well received, has been amply justified in the score of years that have elapsed, during which, by successive reappointments, Mr. Eastman has continued to hold his high office.

The list of men who have held the high office of attorney-general of

New Hampshire is a notable one: Samuel Livermore, Wyseman Claggett, John Sullivan, John Prentice, Joshua Atherton, William Gordon, Jeremiah Mason, George Sullivan, Samuel Bell, William K. Atkinson, Daniel French, Charles F. Gove, Lyman B. Walker, John S. Wells, the younger John Sullivan, William C. Clark, Lewis W. Clarke, Mason W. Tappan, Daniel Barnard and Edwin G. Eastman, a score in all from 1778 to 1911, and the last name upon the list fully worthy to stand with the others.

Naturally, during his long service as attorney-general, Mr. Eastman has conducted many famous and important cases, the mere mention of which would overrun the limits of this article. The perpetrators of many murders and other high crimes against the person have been punished justly through his instrumentality; and numerous civil cases of the highest importance have come within his jurisdiction, including those popularly known as the "oleo-margerine" case; the Percy Summer Club case, establishing the rights of the people in the public waters of the state; the railroad and express rate cases; the railroad tax cases, etc.

One thing that shows General Eastman's standing in his profession is the fact that for twenty years he has been a member, by appointment of the Supreme Court, of the State Board of Bar Examiners, having charge of the examination and admission of candidates to practice law in New Hampshire.

General Eastman has given distinguished and valuable public service, also, in other capacities than those of an officer of the law. *In young manhood* he was elected as representative from his native town of Grantham to the legislature of 1876. In the exceptionably able state senate of 1889 he represented with credit the twenty-first district; and in the convention of 1902 to propose amendments to the constitution of the state he rendered appreciated service as chairman of the committee on future mode of amending the constitution.

As a legislator and political leader Mr. Eastman has shown himself, as in his profession, cool, clear-headed and sagacious. There is no trait of the demagogue in his make-up. He would no more stoop to "playing politics" than to legal trickery. But without seeking popularity he has attained it, throughout the state, and respect and esteem as well. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the governorship of his state, and with its representation at Washington, the national capital.

General Eastman is a director and vice president of the Exeter Banking Company; a trustee and vice president of the Union Five Cents Savings Bank of Exeter; a director and president of the Exeter Manufacturing Company; and was a trustee of Robinson Seminary, Exeter, for fourteen years.

Mr. Eastman married in Newport, March 14, 1877, Elma E. Dodge, who died October 19, 1880. To them was born one daughter, Helen May. At Exeter, March 16, 1885, he married Morgieanna Follansby, and they have two children, Ella Follansby Eastman and Edwin Winter Eastman.

General Eastman has a beautiful and happy home at Exeter, where, with his family and large library he would like to spend more time than his public duties allow him for that purpose. A public-spirited citizen, he takes much interest in the welfare of that fine old town and can be counted upon to support heartily any forward movement there. In religious affiliations he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. Eastman takes much pride, also, in "Grey Ledges," his Grantham summer home, which he has created from the farm where he was born and which has been in the family for four generations. Located on a hill 1,200

feet above the sea level, fifteen towns and as many mountain peaks can be seen from the house veranda. While the house has been gradually enlarged from the red cottage of 1820, when it was built, until it contains twenty rooms, it retains still many of the quaint features of its earliest days; the "landscape" painted walls, the great fire-places, with their brick ovens, etc.

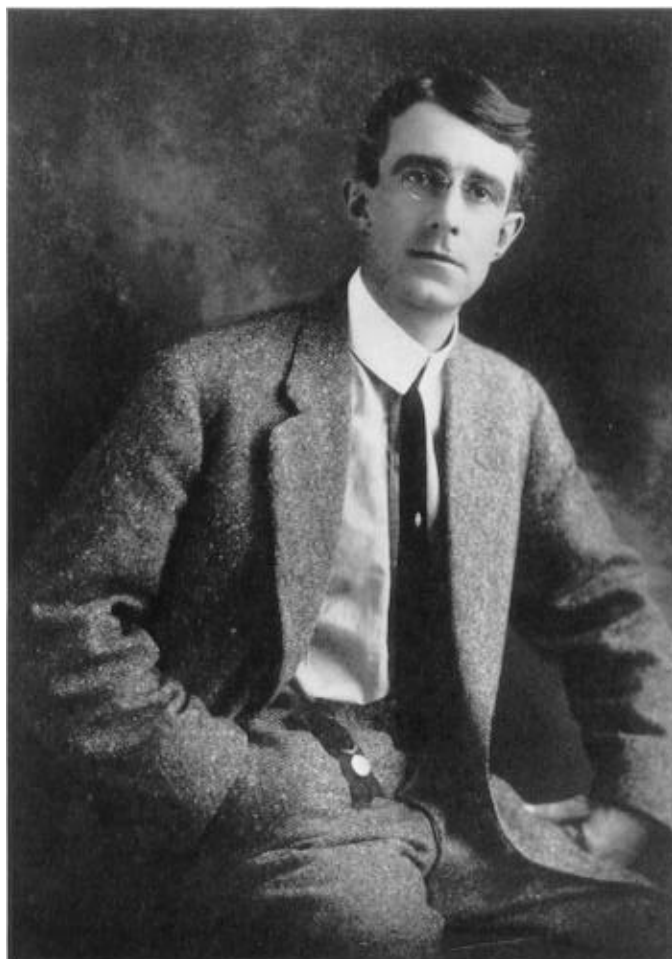
The farm is of 750 acres and is well stocked with Ayrshire cattle and the remarkable yield of its carefully kept apple orchards has more than local fame. General Eastman is as successful a farmer as he is lawyer and he takes real pleasure in not merely managing the estate, but in doing himself much of the real work of the place. And that is the keynote of Edwin G. Eastman's life and character. He is a worker, a successful worker, an honest worker upon right lines for good and great ends. And today, in the full maturity of his powers, his record of accomplishment, impressive as it is, is far from finished.

GEORGE M. HALL, a prosperous farmer residing on his estate of sixty acres in Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H., makes a specialty of Holstein cattle, and ships milk extensively to Boston. He comes of a Vermont family, and is a son of Merrill M. Hall, and a grandson of John Hall. He was born in Hyde Park, Vermont, October 21, 1866. Merrill M. Hall, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer and operated a saw mill in Vermont. He married Martha Moxley and they reared two children: George M.; and Hattie, who is wife of Charles Richardson.

George M. Hall attended the public schools of Hyde Park, Vt., and then worked in a shoe establishment six years. He next engaged in railroad work, and for two years had a run as fireman. At the end of that time he located in Stratham, Rockingham County, purchasing his present farm of Charles Piper. Mr. Hall was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Nellie Dunbar of Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of George and Mary (Knap) Dunbar. She has two brothers, William and Herbert Dunbar. The father was a railroad man throughout his active career. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one daughter, Miss Eleanor Hall, who lives with her parents. Politically, he is an independent voter, but has upon occasion been called into public service. He was selectman of Stratham six years, and served one term as representative. He is affiliated with the Patrons of Husbandry. Religiously, the family attends the Congregational Church.

FRANK DANIEL WILSON, who has been successfully engaged in the grocery business at Salem Depot, New Hampshire, since 1905, was born February 15, 1857, in Salem, N. H. He is a son of A. G. and Abbie (Bailey) Wilson, the former, a native of Pelham, N. H., and the latter of Haverhill. They were parents of the following children: George, deceased; Alonzo G.; Arminta; and Abbie J., who married Edmond Vittum. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are both deceased, the latter's death occurring July 4, 1912. The grandparents of the subject of this record were David and Sarah (Young) Wilson of Pelham, N. H.

Frank Daniel Wilson spent his early years in Salem, N. H., where he attended the public schools, and his first position was that of a clerk in a store at Salem Centre, where he remained three years. He then clerked in a store in Boston, Mass., until 1883, and subsequently came to Salem Depot, where he engaged in the grocery business with F. C. Buxton under the firm name of "Buxton & Wilson." Two years later Mr. Wilson sold his interest



REED PAIGE CLARK

in the business and entered the employ of the F. C. Wilson Co. of Haverhill, with which firm he continued until March, 1890. He then returned to Salem and engaged in farming with his brother A. G. Wilson, until June, 1905, since which time he has been engaged in his present business at Salem Depot.

Mr. Wilson was married December 24, 1884, to Miss Etta L. Foster, who was born in Salem, N. H., in 1854. To them was born one daughter who died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is a republican and takes an active interest in affairs pertaining to the community in which he resides. He was representative to the legislature two terms in 1895 and 1911. He served on the Republican Town Board of Selectmen for nine years, and was chairman of the board for eight years. He is fraternally affiliated with the Spicket Lodge No. 85, St. George commandery; Bell Royal Arch Chapter; Mt. Nebo council and the Becktash Shrine.

JOHN D. RANDALL, proprietor of one of Portsmouth's largest and most complete printing establishments, located at No. 3 Congress street, was born in this city, January 10, 1856. His parents were William B. and Clara (Adams) Randall, of Portsmouth, N. H., the father following the trade of mechanic up to the time of his death in 1883. John D. Randall was educated in the common schools of his native town, and when a mere lad began his apprenticeship to the trade of printer. He subsequently worked as a journeyman in New York and Boston. In 1883 he established his present printing plant in Portsmouth, which he has since carried on with marked success. He employs regularly three compositors and by general consent is regarded as the leading printer in this city. In 1871 he joined the Portsmouth fire department and subsequently served as chief for fifteen years, his long term of service being good evidence of his ability as a fire fighter. He also served the city as councilman from Ward Two and was a member of the legislature in 1905-6. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Randall married Ella M. Wiggin, a daughter of Thomas Wiggin, of Portsmouth. They have two children—Frank W., who is now superintendent of an Electric Lighting Co. in New York; and William L., who is an electrician. Mr. Randall and family affiliate with the Baptist church. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; and also belongs to Osgood Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 48. The family residence is at No. 699 Middle Street.

REED PAIGE CLARK, son of William and Alice W. (McIntire) Clark, was born in Londonderry, Rockingham County, N. H., August 19, 1878. He attended the common schools of Londonderry and Derry, N. H., and then pursued his studies at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, 1890-1894, graduating from the classical course in June, 1895. He was a student at Columbian College, now the George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., 1894-1898, receiving the degree of A. B. in May, 1898. From the Columbian Law School, Washington, which he attended from 1898 to 1901, he received the degree of LL. B. in May, 1901. In 1900-1901 he attended the Columbian Graduate school, Washington, receiving the degree of A. M. from that institution in May, 1901.

Mr. Clark was assistant (one year) and instructor in French at the Columbian Scientific School, 1898-1901; instructor in German at National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., 1899-1900; instructor in modern languages

(French and German) at Columbian College, 1900-1901; tutor at various times in Latin, French and German; private secretary to Hon. Henry E. Burnham, United States Senate, and clerk to the Senate Committees on Industrial Expositions, Cuban Relations, Claims, and Agriculture and Forestry, July 1, 1901, to November 30, 1911, general receiver of customs for the Republic of Liberia (commissioned) November 18, 1911. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, June 29, 1907.

Mr. Clark's society affiliations are as follows: Epsilon Chapter, Sigma Chi, Columbian University; St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M., Bell Royal Arch Chapter, No. 25, Mt. Nebo Council, No. 15, and Ransford Chapter, No. 3, O. E. S., all of Derry, N. H.; Wildey Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F., Manchester, N. H.; The National Geographical Society, Washington, D. C.; Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.; The New Hampshire Bar Association; The Derryfield Club, Manchester, N. H.; and The University Club, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clark was awarded the Staughton Prize for excellence in Latin and the Elton Prize for excellence in Greek, at Columbian College, in May, 1898. He was president, senior class, Columbian College, 1898, and vice president, first year class, Columbian Law School, 1898-1899. Among his literary activities are the following: editor of a college edition of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," 1898; thesis on Cyrano de Bergerac for the degree of A. M., 1901; newspaper articles on Alaska, 1905; editor of an historical pamphlet, published by the District Number Eight Old Home Association, Londonderry, 1908, and newspaper articles on Mexico, 1910. He traveled in Europe, June to September, 1900; in Alaska, June to September, 1905; in Mexico and Yucatan, September to November, 1909, and in the Dominican Republic and Cuba, December, 1911.

DAVID JEWELL is a well known citizen of Stratham, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and is the owner of a farm of forty-four acres. He follows general farming and dairying, and raises stock for his own use. He was born on his present farm March 30, 1839, and is a son of David and Rachel (Leavitt) Jewell, both deceased.

David Jewell, the father, was a carpenter and followed that trade in addition to farming. He was a democrat in politics, while in religious attachment he and his estimable wife were members of the Christian Church. They had the following children: Sarah, wife of Nathan E. Norton; Asa Elbridge; Rachel S., wife of John J. Scammon; Irena, wife of David J. French; David; Mary E., wife of Hezekiah Scammon; Levi; and Hannah M., widow of Levi Baker.

David Jewell, subject of this record, attended the common schools of his native town, and continued on the home farm in association with his father. Upon the death of the latter, he bought out the other heirs, and has been in possession of the farm continuously since. He is a democrat in politics and has served as selectman and as a member of the school board.

Mr. Jewell was joined in marriage with Miss Catherine S. Burley, who was born in New Market, N. H., and is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Alexander) Burley. She is one of a large family of children, of whom but one other is living, namely, Abbie, who is the wife of Levi Jewell. David Jewell and wife have three daughters: Vesta E.; Harriet L., who is teaching in the public schools in Massachusetts; and Sadie B., who is employed in Boston. Religiously the family attends the Federated Church.

JOSEPH ARTHUR BROWN, who operates a farm of 60 acres, situated on the street car line in the town of Rye, has resided all his life in this town, having been born here, March 30, 1856, son of Charles J. and Mary L. (Drake) Brown. His paternal grandparents were Joseph W. and Emily (Parsons) Brown. His mother was a daughter of Cotton W. and Martha (Parsons) Drake. All, as well as our subject's great grandparents, were natives of Rye. Charles J. Brown, the father, was a school teacher and a very prominent citizen of Rye for a number of years. He and his wife were affiliated with the Congregational church. They had four children: Emily, wife of Charles M. Remick; Abbie, wife of Dr. Fred D. Parsons; Agnes, who is unmarried, and Joseph Arthur.

Joseph Arthur Brown was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He then took up farm work in which he has since been engaged. Industrious and enterprising, he has been successful and is now one of the substantial and respected citizens of the town. A democrat in politics, he has served as selectman, town treasurer and as a member of the school board, showing ability in handling public business.

Mr. Brown married Olive A. Goos, a native of Rye and a daughter of Otis and Ann (Locke) Goos, a granddaughter of General Goos. She has a sister, Isabella, now living, another sister, Elzada, being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of five children, namely: Carroll W., Bessie Marion, Edna O., Arthur Lawrence and William Goos. Carroll W., who is a graduate of the Institute of Technology, married Harriett Hoskins of Cleveland, O., in which city he is engaged in business as a civil engineer. He and his wife have two children, William H. and Mary Drake. Bessie Marion resides at home with her parents. She is a graduate of Simmons College and from Johns Hopkins University, and is a teacher of chemistry at Simmons College. Edna O., residing at home, is a graduate of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and is also a florist. Arthur Lawrence is assistant instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, of which institution he is a graduate, and where his brother, William Goos, is now a student. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational church.

JOHN A. JANVRIN, lumber dealer of Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H., was born at Hampton Falls, this county September 26, 1876, son of Edwin and Anne (Thompson) Janvrin. The father, Edwin Janvrin, also a native of Hampton Falls, was engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business. He was a prominent man in his locality and was elected on the republican ticket to the legislature. His wife was from Epping, N. H. They were members of the Baptist church. Both are now deceased and are buried at Hampton Falls. Their children were: Charles; Bertram T.; Mary L., who married Arthur Wakeman, general secretary of the Children's Aid Society at Brooklyn, N. Y.; John A., the subject of this sketch, and Edwin L. By a previous marriage Edwin Janvrin had two sons, Fred and Frank, who were twins.

John A. Janvrin was educated in the common schools and Kimball Union Academy at Meridan, N. H. He also attended Durham Agricultural School and later took a commercial course. He then worked for about two years in the shoe business and for three years subsequently was salesman for a gents furnishing store in Boston. After this he became associated with his father in the lumber business and was thus occupied until the latter's death, at which

time he came to Hampton and started his present business, which is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Janvrin married Mary Elizabeth Lennon, a native of Boston and daughter of Thomas Lennon, a blacksmith. He and his wife have one son, Frank Alfred, and a daughter, Katherine Louise. Mr. Janvrin is a republican in politics. He belongs to the Elks and to the Junior Order American Mechanics. He is affiliated religiously with the Baptist church, his wife being a Catholic.

CHARLES D. GARLAND, owner and proprietor of a general store at West Rye, of which place he is also postmaster, was born in Rye, October 1, 1849, a son of William C. and Mary (Marden) Garland. His parents were members of the Christian church, the father being a farmer. They had four children: Fidelia, wife of Charles Seavey; William H., Emmons and Charles D.

Charles D. Garland acquired his education in the common schools of Rye. When eighteen years old he engaged in the produce business in this town, handling all kinds of country produce, potatoes, hay, apples, eggs, etc., in one year shipping 15,000 bushels of potatoes and 300 tons of hay. In 1878 he started his present business in Rye and has since carried it on successfully, dealing in flour and groceries, dry goods, hardware and nicknacks. A democrat in politics, he has served in most of the local offices, and has been postmaster at West Rye since November 5, 1885, being appointed under President Cleveland. He took the civil service examination February 10, 1914.

Mr. Garland was married in 1869 to Eliza J. Garland, who was also born in Rye, being a daughter of Edward L. and Elvira (Dalton) Garland, who were farming people here. Their other children were Mary W., wife of Samuel Smart, and Nettie. Mr. and Mrs. Garland have had two children: Susie E., now deceased, who was the wife of Gilman Walker; and Willie E., who married Ethel M. Locke and has two children, Edna and Elizabeth. The family attends the Christian church.

FRED A. BROWN, a general farmer conducting about eighty acres of land in the town of North Hampton, was born on his present farm, November 5, 1857, a son of George D. and Rhoda J. (Fogg) Brown. The parents, who were both born in North Hampton, still reside here, and are living with their son, the subject of this sketch. The father, George D. Brown, now over eighty years old, is also a farmer. He is a republican politically and he and his wife attend the Congregational church. They have two children, Frank, a carpenter, and Fred A.

Fred A. Brown was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He was then an employee at the Farragut House for three years, subsequent to which he returned to the home farm, where he has since resided. He is a democrat in politics. He was first married to Lucy Young of Hampton, daughter of Enoch P. and Lucy Young. She died leaving no children, and Mr. Brown subsequently married Elizabeth A. Knowles, of Rye, N. H., daughter of Charles N. Knowles. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Bessie A.; Oscar, Josephine and Abbott. The family attends the Christian church.

WALTER S. CARLISLE, senior member of the firm of Carlisle & Lord, box manufacturers, Exeter, N. H., was born in this city January 26, 1859, a son of Jacob and Mary O. (Colcord) Carlisle.



WALTER S. CARLISLE

Jacob Carlisle was born in Parsonsfield, Me. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in the lumber business, and also for a while conducted a foundry in Exeter, besides doing contracting. He was a very active citizen, serving for some time as selectman, also as representative to the legislature for the town of Exeter. He was tax collector also and engineer of the fire department. In politics he was a republican. With his wife, who was a native of Exeter, he attended the Baptist church. Their children were: James W.; Josephine A., who married Woodberry Berry, the latter being now deceased; George A.; Cora A., wife of Dudley Burpee; Emma, who died at the age of twenty years; Walter S.; Eveline; Etta M., now deceased, who was the wife of Charles E. Smith; and Jacob A., Jr.

Walter S. Carlisle was educated in the common schools and at Exeter high school. He then engaged in the lumber business, which he has since followed with good success. The firm of Carlisle & Lord is a prosperous concern, its members ranking well up among the substantial and progressive business men of the town.

Mr. Carlisle was married, October 11, 1897, to Miss Hattie E. Folsom, who was born in Bucksford, Me., a daughter of Henry and Ellen M. (Folsom) Folsom. Both her parents were natives and life-long residents of the state of Maine, the father being a farmer and a veteran of the Civil war. They attended the Methodist church. Their children were: Flora F., wife of George B. Demarrit; Fannie B., wife of Arthur F. Cooper; Hattie E., wife of the subject of this sketch, and Lottie M., who married Edwin S. Kent. To Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle have been born five children, namely: Ethel M., Emma J., Walter S., Jr., Daniel F. and Milton. Mr. Carlisle is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Exeter Club, and he and his family attend the Baptist church. In addition to his connection with the box factory, he deals in real estate and lumber in association with John M. Wadleigh, and in real estate with his brother George A. Carlisle.

EDWARD EVERETT REDMAN, a prosperous shoe manufacturer of the town of Hampton, head of the Redman Shoe Company, was born in this town, on the place where he now lives, in 1865. His parents were Amos Tuck and Mary Elizabeth (Bailey) Redman, farming people. Their children were: Susan, wife of John H. Page of Hampton, a shoemaker; Edward E., subject of this sketch, and William L. Amos Redmond was a son of Jonathan Redman, his wife being a daughter of David Bailey, of Newburyport, Mass.

Edward Everett Redman acquired his education in the common schools. He began to learn the shoe manufacturing business when eighteen years of age and has followed it ever since. For nine years he was foreman in a factory at Lynn, Mass., after which he came to Hampton and established his present business, in November, 1909, being associated with his brother William L. Redman. The partnership was continued until October, 1913, when, on account of his health, William L. sold out to our subject, the latter being now sole proprietor. He manufactures ladies', misses' and children's shoes only and gives employment to about forty-five hands.

Mr. Redman married Lucy M. Clapp of Boston, a daughter of Ozias and Lucy (Bouve) Clapp, her father being a dry goods salesman. There were two children in the Clapp family, Lucy and John. Mr. and Mrs. Redman are the parents of four children, namely: Frank Bouve, who is associated with his father in the shoe business; Amos T., engaged in the shoe business

at Amesbury, Mass.; Byron E., also with his father, and Lucy, wife of Leavitt Brown, a shoemaker. Mr. Redman is a republican in politics and he and his wife attend the Advent church.

FREMONT P. MOULTON, a contracting mason of the town of North Hampton, employing four hands, was born in this town July 12, 1855, a son of John and Sally A. (Bachelder) Moulton. The parents were also natives of North Hampton, the father being in early life a fisherman and later a carpenter. They attended the Congregational church and in politics he was a democrat. Both are now deceased. They had but two children, Warren B. and Fremont P.

Fremont P. was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. When eighteen years of age he started to learn the mason's trade, which he has since followed with prosperous results. He has also a farm of 53 acres on which he raises produce for his own use. A democrat, like his father, he has served as selectman and takes a good citizen's interest in the cause of good government and the prosperity and development of the town.

Mr. Moulton married Amy A. Brown, who was born in North Hampton, daughter of Adna and Sally (Marston) Brown, who were farming people. In the Brown family were two children, Minnie, who is the wife of Herbert J. Tarleton, and Amy, now Mrs. Moulton. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton's children are as follows: Erwin B., a mason, and Ada E., who is a teacher in the Montgomery Industrial School at Montgomery, Ala. Erwin B. Moulton married Maude Dalton, daughter of George E. and Emma (Jenness) Dalton of North Hampton and they have two children, Leavitt Erwin and Lucille Ada. Mr. Moulton and family attend the Congregational church.

MOSES BROWN, owner of a farm of 50 acres in the town of Rye, which is operated by his son, was born in this town, March 23, 1835. His parents were Daniel and Sarah Ann (Garland) Brown, the father a farmer. They had two children only, Charles W. and Moses.

Moses Brown was educated in the common schools of Rye and his life since boyhood has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He is now practically retired, his son looking after the farm, as above stated. Mr. Brown was married in 1869 to Henrietta G. Garland, who was born in North Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H., a daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth (Speed) Garland, her father being a native of North Hampton and her mother of Durham, N. H. Of their children there are only two now living, Charles W., who resides in Oklahoma, and Henrietta, wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had children as follows: Sarah Alice, who married Frank Graves and is now deceased; Martha, wife of Frank Boyce; Daniel Warren, John Wesley, Charles Thompson and Harrison G. Daniel was educated in the high school and Harrison went to Baldwin College in Ohio.

John Wesley Brown graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass., making such a fine record that that famous institution paid his expenses to Germany, where he studied for a time at Heidelberg University. He is now engaged in the chemical business at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Brown is a republican in politics and is affiliated religiously with the Christian Baptist church. He is one of the old time citizens of Rye and it would be hard to find anyone better known or more generally respected.



RICHARD E. HANNAFORD

HOWELL M. LAMPREY, real estate dealer in the town of Hampton, where he has served as selectman for the last twelve years, was born in this town, October 9, 1861, a son of Charles M. and Catherine (Bachelot) Lamprey. The father, Charles M. Lamprey, who was a son of Uri Lamprey, was also a native of Hampton and was an attorney by profession. His wife Catharine was a daughter of John Bachelot of the state of Georgia. They had three children: Carrie C., wife of Richard W. Shea, an attorney at Boston; Howell M., subject of this sketch, and Uri, a painter residing in Hampton.

Howell M. Lamprey was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He then went to Boston, where he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store, that of T. D. Whitney & Co., linen drapers. He remained with them for a number of years, during the last few years being buyer for his department. He then returned to Hampton, where he has since been engaged in real estate operations, besides acting as justice of the peace and auctioneer. Appointed by Governor Bass, he served as trial justice of Hampton for some time or until the office was abolished. In 1907 he represented the town of Hampton in the legislature, and he has also served efficiently in most of the town offices. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Lamprey married Georgia W. Winslow of Fitchburg, Mass., a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Winslow, her father being a civil engineer. Mrs. Lamprey died in 1910, leaving two children: Marion and Helen.

RICHARD E. HANNAFORD, proprietor of greenhouses at No. 452 Richard Avenue, Portsmouth, and a well known and prominent resident of this city, was born in Devonshire, England, October 29, 1872. His parents were Samuel G. and Mary Ann (Weber) Hannaford, both natives of England, the former a gardener by occupation. They emigrated to America about 1869 and are still living, being residents of Portsmouth. Their children were: Elizabeth, wife of Frederick M. Amazeen; Richard E., the subject of this sketch; Charles W., a physician of Portsmouth, and Gertrude.

Richard E. Hannaford was but three years old when he accompanied his parents to America. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of this city, graduating from the latter. While still attending the high school he began industrial life by working in a stationary store and was thus occupied for about five years. He then learned the carpenter's trade with W. A. Hodgdon and followed it in all for about four years. At the end of that time he began to learn the florist's business, spending some time in Boston to learn the arts of designing and decorating. After returning to Portsmouth he started in business for himself as florist and has been very successful. He has about 14,000 feet under glass and gives steady employment to three men, finding his market mostly in this city. A republican in politics, he takes a keen interest in local affairs, and was formerly a member of the city's fire department, serving as a truck fireman five years and as a member of the board of engineers of the department. Mr. Hannaford was married in January, 1901, to Miss Irene Louise Bancroft, of Merrimac, Mass., a daughter of Leaman E. and Sarah (Pray) Bancroft. Her father was a farmer and she was the only child of her parents that grew to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford are the parents of one child, a daughter, Mildred B.

LANGDON B. PARSONS, author of the History of the Town of Rye, published in 1903, and now a resident of that town, was born in the house

in which he lives, which is now 107 years old, seven generations of the family having occupied it in succession. Mr. Parsons is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Eliza (Brown) Parsons, and a grandson on the paternal side of Dr. John Wilkes Parsons, who in former years was a well known and popular physician here, also serving for a number of years as a justice of the peace.

Thomas J. Parsons, father of Langdon B., was a merchant. About 1826 or 1827 he went to the West Indies on business, but subsequently returned and was occupied with mercantile affairs here for the rest of his life. He was a very prominent citizen, serving as lieutenant-colonel in the First Regiment of Militia under Governor Hill, and also at different times as a member of the legislature and the New Hampshire Senate. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat. Both he and his wife Eliza were natives of Rye. They had a family of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living.

Langdon B. Parsons, after attending the common schools in his youth, continued it at Hampton Academy, Pembroke, and Phillips Andover Academy. His father, grandfather and great grandfather had acquired their education in Phillips Exeter College. After completing his literary education he went to Portsmouth, where he became bookkeeper for Henry F. Gerrish. After some time spent in this work, he became associated with his father in the latter's store. Subsequently he went to New York, where he became a partner with his uncle, Major John Parsons, in 1874, and was thus occupied for five years. He then took over the business himself, and also later bought out his uncle's business in Cedar Key, Florida, selling out his New York interests in 1887, after which he devoted his time to his Florida interests, having as partner Mr. F. E. Hale, the style of the firm being Parsons & Hale. In 1911 he closed out the business and has since lived a retired life in his pleasant residence at Rye Center.

Mr. Parsons was married in 1894 to Miss Annie Locke, a daughter of Richard L. and Sarah P. (Jenness) Locke. Her parents, who belonged to old time families, were both born in this town, the father being a carpenter by occupation. On the paternal side Mrs. Parsons is a descendant of John Locke, of Locke's Neck, who was killed by Indians in Colonial days. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are the parents of two children, John Langdon and Corinne Brown. The former, born in 1895, was a student at Phillips Exeter Academy and subsequently at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The daughter, Corinne B., born in 1896, is a student at Wheaton College. Mr. Parsons and his family attend the Congregational church. He is a man of literary tastes and is well informed on local history, in which he takes a strong interest. His work on the history of the town above referred to showed his mastery of the subject, and was received with favor by all who take an interest in local events.

JONATHAN JENNESS RAND, proprietor of a good fifty-acre farm on the Wallis road in the town of Rye, was born on his present farm, December 14, 1838, a son of Samuel H. and Emily J. (Jenness) Rand. His father was born on this farm and followed farming all his life. In politics he was a republican. They had only one child, the subject of this sketch.

Jonathan J. Rand was educated in the schools of Rye, and then took up farming, which has been his life occupation. He was married June 11, 1865, to Martha A. Marden, who was born in Rye, N. H., a daughter of Samuel and Cecelia (Foye) Marden, her father also being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs.

Marden had three children: Amanda, who is the widow of John O. Foss; Martha A., wife of the subject of this sketch; and Emma, who married Adams E. Drake.

Mr. and Mrs. Rand are the parents of two children, Herman O. and Edgar J. The former, who lives in Rye, is a mason by trade. He married Elizabeth Rand, who, although of the same family name, is in no way related to him. Edgar J. married Clintia C. Knowles, and they have two children, Martha Josephine, and Charles Edgar. Edgar J. Rand is a farmer and also operates a sawmill on his farm. He served as town treasurer for two years, and is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and of the Grange.

Jonathan J. Rand served formerly on the school board, and in 1899 was representative in the legislature from the town of Rye. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he, his wife and family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational church. They are representative New England people, industrious, thrifty, intelligent and law-abiding, and have numerous friends in this part of the county.

CHRISTOPHER S. TOPPAN, a prosperous general farmer and dairyman, owning a tract of 200 acres of land in the town of Hampton, was born in this town March 21, 1874, a son of Christopher G. and Anna L. (Bean) Toppan. His parents were farming people, the father being a native of Hampton, this county, and the mother of Deerfield. Both are now deceased and are buried in Hampton. They had three children: Abigail M., wife of Edgar J. Bachelder; Mary C., and Christopher S., subject of this sketch.

Christopher S. Toppan began his education in the common schools, subsequently attended the high school and still later took a course at Comer's Commercial College at Boston, Mass. He then took up agricultural work, in which he has since been engaged. He inherited his present farm from his father and keeps two hands employed the year round, shipping his milk to Gloucester. A republican in politics, he has served the town as selectman three years and is treasurer of Hampton Academy. He belongs to the Grange and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Toppan married Jessie M. Merrill of Newbury, daughter of Willie E. and Elizabeth (Knapp) Merrill, her father being a hotel man. There were three other daughters in the Merrill family, Ida, May and Nellie, but no sons. Mr. and Mrs. Toppan have two children, Christopher Grafton and Wilma Merrill. The family attend the Orthodox church. They are well known and respected throughout the town, Mr. Toppan being one of Hampton's most useful and reliable citizens.

E. PERCY STODDARD, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at No. 16 Market Square, Portsmouth, N. H., having also been active in public life, is one of the city's best known men and enjoys a wide popularity. He was born in Portsmouth, January 2, 1877, a son of Deren Fox and Mary Joy (Pendexter) Stoddard. His mother is still living in Portsmouth, but the father is now deceased.

Mr. Stoddard was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, including the high school, and at Dartmouth college. For some years thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work. As a member of the republican party he entered heartily into public life, showing marked ability as an official. From 1903 to 1907 he served as chief deputy U. S. marshal for the district of New

Hampshire. In 1910 he was an active and useful member of the city government, serving as councilman at large. Elected to the legislature in 1910 and 1912, he took special interest in the armory bill, giving it persistent attention when others interested had despaired of its success. He also served efficiently as a member of the Committee on Insurance, was an active worker on the floor, often speaking impressively, and at all times laboring earnestly for the public interest. His success as a business man has also been pronounced. The insurance agency of which he is proprietor was established in 1863. It includes insurance of every description. Mr. Stoddard also furnishes surety and excise bonds, and deals in summer estates, both for lease and for sale.

As a Free Mason Mr. Stoddard has advanced to the thirty-second degree; he is a Knight Templar and "Shriner," an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. An enthusiastic and popular club man, he holds membership in the Warwick, Country, Yacht and Athletic Clubs of Portsmouth. Religiously he belongs to the Congregational church. As he has yet barely reached the prime of life, doubtless Fortune has much still in store for him, both as to self-advancement and service for others.

MARTIN A. HIGGINS, M. D., who is engaged in medical and surgical practice in Portsmouth, N. H., having an office at No. 45 Pleasant Street, was born in this state, November 12, 1883. He was the youngest of ten children of his parents, who were respectively Andrew and Bridget (Hannigan) Higgins. He was educated in the public schools at Somersworth, N. H., and later attended the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1907. In October of that year he located in Portsmouth, where he has since practiced his profession. A thoroughly competent man in every way, he has been successful and has made many friends. He is identified with the Portsmouth Medical Society and the Rockingham County Medical Society. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks, of which order he is treasurer; the Knights of Columbus, of which he is Examining Physician; the Forresters; and the Eagles. He was married on July 13, 1913, to Miss Kathryn Casey and they reside at No. 83 Pleasant Street. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

HON. WILLIAM B. UNDERHILL, county commissioner and a prosperous farmer of Chester, who is president of the school board of this town, was born in Chester, N. H., August 19, 1860, a son of Lieut. John Underhill. His father, who was born in Chester in 1834, was nephew of the late Benjamin Chase, a prominent citizen and author of the History of Chester. His mother was Molly Chase, a daughter of Benjamin Pike Chase, who was the first sheriff here in early days. Lieut. John Underhill was one of Chester's most prominent citizens, as serving as sergeant at arms in the state house of representatives for many years. He was also one of the prominent shoe manufacturers of the state. He enlisted in Capt. Patten's Company, Co. I, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil war, was made sergeant of the company and was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, being for several months in the hospital at Baltimore, Md. When partially recovered he returned home, but as soon as he was able to get about he, with Capt. William S. Greenough, raised a company, he being made first lieutenant, and going to the front, served all through the rest of the war. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington and was mustered out as captain, but was brevetted colonel. One of the most widely known men



WILLIAM B. UNDERHILL



LIEUT. JOHN UNDERHILL



CHARLES SARGENT UNDERHILL, M. D.

in Rockingham County, he was highly esteemed and at different times held all the various offices in the gift of his fellow townsmen, being representative to the legislature in 1872-73. He died July 18, 1894.

William B. Underhill was reared and educated in the common schools at Chester and early in life entered the shoe factory of his father. Subsequently he was with Coburn & Fuller and Perkins & Hardy, and indeed has been identified with the shoe manufacturing industry of Rockingham County from early boyhood until four years ago, when he retired on account of his health and has since given his attention to his farm. Some twenty years ago he bought the old Bell property, which is now on the line of the Chester and Derry Electric Railway. When it came into his possession it was much run down, owing to lack of care, but he has since made it one of the most attractive homesteads to be found in this section.

Mr. Underhill has always been an up to date and progressive citizen, ever ready to lend his aid and influence to better local conditions, and not local conditions merely, but those affecting the county and state. He was representative to the state legislature in 1905, has served on the board of selectmen, also on the board of education for four years and has just been elected for another three years. He is a member of Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Derry; past councillor of Burnside Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and member of Chester Grange, P. of H.

Mr. Underhill was married April 30, 1885, to Sarah Ruth, daughter of Charles P. R. Sargent and his wife Orissa A. Truel Sargent. Mr. and Mrs. Underhill have two children: Carrie A., wife of Josiah Richardson of Candia, N. H., and Dr. Charles Sargent, of whom the following is a brief record.

Dr. Charles Sargent Underhill in his boyhood attended the common schools of Chester, Pinkerton Academy, Mt. Hermon, and was later graduated from Ballou and Hobigan's preparatory school at Boston, Mass. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Boston in the fall of 1908 and was graduated M. D., June 12, 1912, as valedictorian of his class. He attended clinics at the Boston Hospital, the Boston Dispensary and the Society of the Lying-in-Hospital of New York City. On June 17, 1912, he passed the medical examination of the State Board of Maine, and is now located at Franklin, Me., where he has built up an extensive practice. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, member of Chester Grange and of Adelphi Lodge, F. and A. M. of Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Underhill are affiliated with the Congregational church. He was elected on the republican ticket as a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

HENRY H. DUTTON, a well known merchant of Portsmouth, wholesale dealer in butter, cream, cheese and eggs, at No. 21 High Street, was born in Craftsbury, Vt., June 18, 1854. His parents were Amasa P. and Mary (Mason) Dutton, the father a native of Royalton, Vt., and the mother of Hanover, N. H. They were residents of Craftsbury from the time of their marriage until their death, Amasa P. Dutton being a farmer. Their children were: John Mason, Eliza, wife of LeForest Thompson, Henry H., subject of this sketch, and Edwin Amasa. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Amasa Dutton.

Henry H. Dutton was educated in the common schools and at Craftsbury Academy. He then engaged in farming and was thus occupied for fifteen

years, the first two years with his father and subsequently for himself, owning his own farm. During the last three years of this period he was engaged in the butter business. He then, about twenty-two years ago, came to Portsmouth and purchased his present business from C. H. Clough, who had bought it from the original founder, William Conn. He has been successful in this enterprise, has a commodious, clean and up-to-date establishment, conveniently located, and gives employment to four men and a bookkeeper. He has a good market in Portsmouth and the surrounding towns.

Mr. Dutton was married in 1876 to Jennie P. Lyon, who was born in Craftsbury, Vt., a daughter of William H. and Harriett (Pearson) Lyon, the father being a farmer and blacksmith. Their other children were Royal; Harriett, wife of Dr. W. Dustin, and Ida, wife of Dr. A. A. Cheney. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton are the parents of children as follows: Leona Eliza, who married Percy Davis and has a daughter, Jeanette; Nina M., wife of John Batchelder; Julius M., who is employed by his father in the store, and Harold L., who will graduate this summer (1914) from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dutton belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has taken the 32d degree; also to the Odd Fellows. The family attend the Congregational church.

JOSEPH W. MARDEN, a prosperous contractor and builder of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Massachusetts, February 10, 1840, a son of George and Sarah (Page) Marden. The father and mother of our subject were natives respectively of Portsmouth, N. H., and Stoughton, Mass. Both are now deceased and are buried in Stoughton. The father, George Marden, was in early life a boot maker and later a railroad man. They were both members of the Universalist church and were popular in the locality where they resided. Their children were: George W., Sarah Helen, Joseph W., Massena, Charles, Martha Louise, Simeon and Edward L.

Joseph W. Marden acquired his education in the common schools and subsequently served a three years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. After the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted for three years in Company I, Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and served twenty-one months, being then honorably discharged on account of disability. On returning home he resumed work at the carpenter's trade, working for awhile as journeyman but later starting business on his own account. He has since continued in this line of industry—a period of thirty-three or thirty-four years—and is conducting a prosperous business, giving employment to about five men. He does considerable business in tar and gravel roofing, being the oldest roofer in the state. A republican in politics, he takes a good citizen's interest in local affairs, and served the town four years as assessor. He is a member of the Union Veteran Union and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior Order American Mechanics, Pilgrim Fathers, Daughters of Liberty, Joy Temple Auxiliary branch of Eagles and Pythian Sisterhood, which he attends with his wife. Mr. Marden has been twice married: first to Mary P. Hammond of Eliot, Me., who died leaving five children—Carrie C., Paul, George, John and Sarah. He married secondly Mrs. Lydia D. Merrill, whose maiden name was Lydia D. Watterman, she being the widow of Charles W. Merrill. Of this marriage there have been no children.

ANDREW G. LOCKE, owner and proprietor of a blacksmith shop at Rye Center, N. H., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 2, 1868. His father,

James G. Locke, who was born in Rye, was agent for the Frank Jones Brewing Company and was a democrat. His wife, the mother of our subject, was from South Berwick, Me. They attended the Free Baptist church.

Andrew G. Locke, who was the only child of his parents was educated in the common schools and at the Lewis E. Smith Business College in Portsmouth. He then learned the blacksmith's trade in Portsmouth, serving a three years' apprenticeship and immediately after, in 1889, opened his present business at Rye Center, where he has since resided. He has never worked as a journeyman, believing it better policy to work for himself. He is a democrat in politics, but not a strict party man, reserving the right to vote independently upon occasion. He is a member of Rye Grange and of the Junior Order American Mechanics.

Mr. Locke was married October 20, 1897, to Ella B. Haley, who was born in Nova Scotia, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah J. (Welner) Haley of that province. Her mother now resides in Dover, N. H., where Mr. Haley was engaged in farming until his death. The children in the Haley family are: Phoebe, wife of Nat Brown; Martha, wife of Frank Prescott; Ella B., now Mrs. Locke; Harvey Howard, and Minnie, residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Locke have a son, Edson Gardner, who is attending the high school at Portsmouth.

GEORGE L. GARLAND, a general farmer owning forty acres of land in North Hampton, was born in South Boston, Mass., September 12, 1852, son of Samuel and Sarah T. (Moore) Garland. The father, a native of Rye, N. H., followed the business of teamster in Boston. His wife was from North Hampton, this county. Both are now deceased and are buried here, Samuel Garland spending his latter years here on the farm now owned by our subject. He and his wife attended the Congregational church.

George L. Garland was nine months old when he came with his parents to North Hampton, and he was their only child that attained maturity. He was educated in the common schools and has spent his life on his present farm, which he inherited from his father. A republican in politics, he served as selectman three years, as a member of the school board eight years, and was representative to the legislature from North Hampton in 1897.

Mr. Garland married Isadora Page, who was born in this town, daughter of Simon D. and Judith (Rollins) Page, among whose four children was Calvin, now the Hon. Calvin Page, one of the foremost citizens of Portsmouth, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Garland died in January, 1913, having been the mother of four children, namely: Bessie, deceased, who was the wife of Webster Hobbs; Flora, wife of Rev. Martin Mevis; Samuel P., who married Ida Tarr and has two children, Page and Ethel; and Georgia E., residing at home. Mr. Garland and family attend the Congregational church. He is a prosperous and respected citizen, and in addition to general farming, is engaged in dairying, shipping his milk to Salem, Mass.

CHARLES W. SPEAR, postmaster at Rye Beach, was born in the town of Rye, Rockingham County, N. H., May 25, 1857, a son of Samuel B. and Adeline (Cook) Spear, his parents being both natives of Boston, Mass., where the father followed the trade of painter. Both are deceased and are buried at Quincy, Mass. They attended the Christian church. Their children were: Samuel; Adeline, now deceased, who was the wife of James W.

Barton of North Hampton, and Charles W. The paternal grandfather was George W. Spear.

Charles W. Spear was educated in the common schools and then learned the painter's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster here by President Harrison, and has conducted the office ever since. He is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to St. John's Lodge at Portsmouth and to other divisions of the order, including the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias at North Hampton and to the Junior Order American Mechanics.

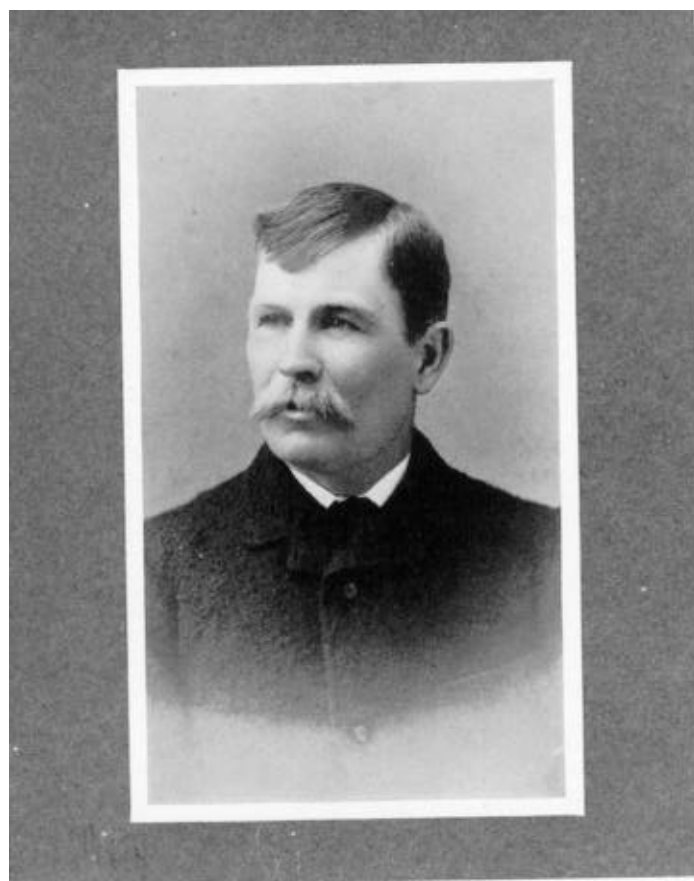
Mr. Spear was first married in 1879 to Lizzie S. Remick, of which union there were born two daughters: Elverine, wife of Warren B. Scrammage, who has a daughter, Mildred; and Mary Frances, who is deceased. Mr. Spear married secondly December 17, 1889, Mary L. Marden, a native of Rye and daughter of Levi W. and Emma R. (Downs) Marden, her father being a son of William Marden and her mother a daughter of Edward Downs. Her parents were natives of Rye, her father being a farmer. Their children were: Annabelle, wife of Rev. E. R. Phillips, a minister of the Christian church at Woodstock, Vt.; Mary L., now Mrs. Spear; and Wilber L., who is a farmer in Rye. Mrs. Spear is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Exeter Chapter, numbering Revolutionary soldiers and patriots among her ancestors, and is also a member of the Eastern Star.

AARON A. WILSON, proprietor of a flourishing sawmill and lumber industry in the town of Windham, was born January 3, 1848, in Windham, N. H., a son of Samuel and Naomi A. (Anderson) Wilson. The father, born in Windham about 1828, died in this town in 1874. In his younger days he was actively connected with the militia, organizing a company, of which he was captain, and which he drilled thoroughly. He was quite a prominent citizen, operating a sawmill, and for a number of years was station agent.

Aaron A. Wilson was reared and educated in this town and early in life engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, with which he has been identified ever since he was sixteen years old. He now owns a portable mill and is engaged in cutting up his own timber into lumber. Mr. Wilson was married December 9, 1884, to Miss Mary Junier, of New York State. They are the parents of two children, Aaron H. and Clarence H., both of whom are residing at home. Aaron H. Wilson is a draughtsman in the employ of Stone-Webster of Boston, while Clarence is an engineer. Mr. Wilson is one of the enterprising and prosperous citizens of Windham, held in high esteem, and having a wide acquaintance in this part of the county.

CHARLES M. RAND, one of the leading contractors and builders in Rockingham County, residing in the town of Rye, at Rye Center, was born in this town June 27, 1855, a son of Thomas and Adeline (Rand) Rand. His parents, who were farming people of this town, are both deceased and are buried here. Their children were as follows: Allen P., Daniel W., David L., Charles M., James B., Christina S., wife of William J. Evans, Abbie, wife of Ruel G. Shapley, and Martha A., widow of Joseph Garland.

Charles M. Rand was educated in the schools of Rye. When about seventeen years old he learned the trade of carpenter in Boston, where he remained three years. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman in Rockingham County until 1888, when he started in for himself. He has been very



AARON A. WILSON

prosperous and is now doing an excellent business, employing fourteen carpenters. He also owns 104 acres of good land in Rye, which he rents out. He is a member of Osgood Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics a republican, he has served as selectman for three years.

Mr. Rand was married to Augusta E. Drake, who was born in Rye, N. H., a daughter of Orin and Mary (Odirone) Drake, her father being a butcher. Her father's family numbers four children: Sarah, wife of Irvin Seavey; Morris, Albert H. and Augusta E. (Rand). Mr. and Mrs. Rand attend the Christian church.

HERMAN A. CLARK, proprietor of a market in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, deals extensively in fish, meats and provisions, both retail and wholesale, and is owner of a fleet of fishing boats. He has been a resident of this city since birth and is a man of wide acquaintance and high standing.

Mr. Clark was born in Portsmouth, August 21, 1863, and is a son of Daniel and Drucilla (Berry) Clark, both natives of New Hampshire. They are now deceased and were buried in Portsmouth. He, too, was a fish merchant. Their children include: Elmer; Herman A.; Allie; William; Frank and Charles.

Herman A. Clark attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old and then became identified with his father in the fish business, which has thus far been his life work. In 1886 he was joined in marriage with Miss Carrie R. Miles, who is a native of Nova Scotia, and they have one son, Arthur H.

Mr. Clark is a stalwart republican in politics and was called upon to represent his district in the State Legislature. He has been a member of that body during the past ten years, serving five successive terms, and has been active in furthering much important legislation. He also has been a member of the Republican City Committee and is chairman of the ward committee. In fraternal affiliation he is an Odd Fellow. He and Mrs. Clark attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILMOT U. MACE, owner and proprietor of a general store at Rye, N. H., was born where he now resides, December 29, 1866, a son of William R. and Mary (Downs) Mace. Both his parents were natives of Rye, the father being a carpenter by occupation. They were members of the Christian church. Their children were: William H., Horace S., Martha A., now deceased, who was the wife of Fred L. Smart, and Wilmot U., the subject of this sketch.

Wilmot U. Mace was educated in the schools of Rye and began industrial life in a shoe factory at Haverhill, Mass., where he was employed for thirteen years and a half. He then worked for two years and a half in a shop at Portsmouth, after which, coming back to his home town, he started his present business. He deals in grain, groceries, etc., distributing his produce mostly by wagon.

Mr. Mace was married August 3, 1902, to Julia A. Reynolds, of Marion, Me., a daughter of William P. and Hulda N. (Greenough) Reynolds, who were farming people. There were eleven children in the Reynolds family, nine of whom are now living. Mr. Mace is a republican in politics but reserves the right to vote independently when he sees good occasion. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and he and his wife attend the Christian church.

NATHAN A. McKENNEY, after many years of business activity at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is now living in practical retirement, giving his attention only to personal realty investments. He engaged extensively in carpentering and contracting for many years, and also for a few years was in the lumber business in association with Mr. E. J. F. Littlefield. He is a man of ability and substance and has always occupied a position high in the regard of his fellow men.

Mr. McKenney was born in Eliot, Maine, August 4, 1845, and is a son of Nathan and Caroline (Spinney) McKenney, both natives of Maine, Mrs. McKenney having been born in Eliot. Both are deceased. The father was lost at sea when Nathan was but six months old. The other children of the family are Mary Elizabeth, Anna and Julia A., the two last named being twins.

Nathan A. McKenney received but meager schooling in the public schools, as it was necessary for him to start work at the early age of ten years. He learned the carpenter's trade with B. F. Webster with whom he continued four years. He followed his trade in the navy yard, and for a period of twenty-five years was in business for himself, engaged in carpentering and contracting. In September, 1910, with E. J. F. Littlefield as a partner, he purchased the Thomas Call and Son Lumber Company. In 1913 he sold out his interest in this company, retiring from active business life. His operations have been extensive, and he well merits the success which has been his.

In 1867, Mr. McKenney was joined in marriage with Rose Powell, who died in 1882, leaving the following daughters: Anna Gertrude, Esther Maude, Bertha Emma, and Susan Lillian. In March, 1885, he was married to Mary Ellen Burke, who was born in Portsmouth, and is a daughter of David and Hannah (Orne) Burke, her father being a native of Nova Scotia and her mother of Durham, N. H. Religiously, they attend the Hanover Street Advent Church.

WARREN P. HORNE, a prominent citizen of Derry, N. H., where he is engaged in the real estate business, was born in Derry, N. H., in 1843, a son of Peter J. Horne. The father, a native of Farmington, N. H., settled in Derry just before the birth of our subject. He was identified with the lumber business all his life.

Warren P. Horne was educated at Pinkerton Academy. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into service at Manchester, N. H. The regiment was sent to Fort McComb, Boston, then transferred to Ship Island and thence was sent to New Orleans. Here he was taken sick with bowel complaint, from which he has never fully recovered, and on account of disability was discharged from service in 1863. He then returned to Derry and was here about two years, going at the end of that time to Farmington, where he engaged in farming. Returning again to Derry, he engaged in the lumber business here and followed it until about twelve years ago. Then, having a farm on land that is now included within the limits of the village, he decided to enter into the real estate business, platting out his land and building a number of dwelling houses and tenement blocks, which he is now engaged in looking after. He has also other business interests, being a member of the board of directors of the Derry Electric Light Company and a director in the Derry Building Association.

Mr. Horne takes a more or less active interest in politics, being always



W. P. HORNE



MRS. M. JOSEPHINE HORNE

ready to perform a good citizen's part in promoting good government and the general welfare of the community. In 1910-11 he was a member of the state legislature, serving with efficiency and ever watchful of the interests of his constituents. He is commander of Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R., and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Masonic and several other orders.

Mr. Horne was married in 1874 to Miss M. Josephine Ripley, of Windham, N. H. Of this union there is one daughter, Edith G., who is the wife of Herbert E. Rogers, of Derry, N. H. Mr. Horne is past chief patriarch of Mystic Encampment, I. O. O. F., and past chancellor of Rockingham Lodge, K. of P., being a member of the uniform rank, H. H. Rose Company.

Mrs. Horne's parents were Nathaniel and Mary (Dustin) Ripley. Her father, a native of Duxbury, Mass., settled in Windham in 1835, being sent there from the navy yards at Charleston to look after the cutting of timber here. His wife, Mary Dustin Ripley, was born in Windham, a daughter of Moses Dustin, whose father, Peter Dustin, was one of the most prominent citizens of Windham in early days. He was the owner of the first top buggy brought to this section of the country. The Dustin line of descent extends back to the famous Hannah Dustin of colonial days, whose capture by Indians and subsequent self-rescue are familiar to every student of American History.

Mrs. Horne was reared in Windham and was educated in the schools of that town and at Pinkerton Academy. She is a cultured and refined lady of numerous activities, being identified with a number of societies in which she has served as an official. Her society affiliations are as follows: Eastern Star, in which she is past grand matron of the Grand Chapter of the state; past noble grand of Mizpah Rebecca Lodge; member of the Rebecca State Assembly; past supreme representative of the Pythian Sisterhood of New Hampshire; ex-governor of Beaver Colony, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; member of Wesley B. Knight Relief Corps; member of the Manchester Federation of Women's Clubs; member of Minnehaha Council No. 6, Daughters of Pocahontas of Manchester; member of Past Noble Grand Association of Rebeccas, No. 4, and member and past president of Past Grand Matrons and Past Grand Patrons Association of Eastern Star. She was also supreme representative to the Spring Temple Pythias Sisters' convention held at San Francisco in 1902.

CLARENCE I. SHERWOOD, proprietor of the Central Bakery, located at No. 169 Congress Street, is one of the substantial citizens of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Through industry and careful management he worked his way from the ranks, wholly through his own efforts. He was born in St. John, New Brunswick, March 18, 1872, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Case) Sherwood.

Daniel Sherwood was a farmer in New Brunswick, where both he and his wife passed their entire lives. They were members of the Baptist Church. Their children include: Clarence I.; John; Emma, wife of Wesley Berry; Elizabeth, wife of William Clark; Ada, wife of Frank Downing; Dorcas, wife of Albert Randall; Celia, wife of Clinton Frye; Nettie, wife of Edward Bryant; Georgia, wife of William Nicks; Alfred; and Bradbury.

Clarence I. Sherwood attended the public schools until he reached the age of fifteen years. He then worked on the farm until he was seventeen, when he left the parental roof, coming to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Here he followed farming two and a half years prior to taking up the bakery

business. He worked for nine years in the employ of George F. Wallis, at the end of which time he bought the bakery in which he worked. Mr. Sherwood has been a resident of Portsmouth about twenty-five years, and his bakery was established about thirty-five years ago. He owns the business block, located at Nos. 169 to 179 Congress Street, in which his business is located. He takes an interest in the welfare of the city, but has never taken an active part in politics, being an independent voter.

October 14, 1905, Clarence I. Sherwood was united in marriage to Miss Elva A. Fellows, who was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and who prior to her marriage taught in the public schools in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. She is a daughter of Alonzo B. and Henrietta (Wilson) Fellows, and was one of the following children: Joseph, Irene, Warren, Elizabeth, Reginald and Elva A. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood attend the Congregational Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons.

JOHN E. LOCKE, now living retired in the town of Rye, was born in this town August 25, 1835. Both his parents were natives of Rye. The father, Elvin Locke, was a farmer and shoemaker. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Louise Berry, had eight children, namely: John E., Mary, Oliver E., Charles (deceased), Sarah L. (wife of Clarence Marston), Samuel J., Abbie, and Emma, wife of Oliver B. Fogg.

John E. Locke was educated in the common schools, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age. He then began working out on farms and was thus occupied for five years, subsequently working for three years in the navy yard at Portsmouth. He then went to railroading, which occupation he followed for forty-eight years, finally retiring from active work and taking up his residence on his present homestead, which has been owned in the Locke family ever since the time of his great grandfather.

Mr. Locke is affiliated with the democratic party in politics and for many years has been quite active in public affairs. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1886; alderman from Ward 1, Portsmouth, for six years; also representative to the state legislature for two terms, and has been selectman in the town of Rye two terms. He belongs to St. Andrews Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Locke was first married in 1862 to Sarah Hayes, a native of Milton, N. H. She died in 1877, leaving a son, Charles, now a professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, who married Louise Stewart. Mr. Locke married for second wife Laura Hayes, a cousin of his first wife, and daughter of Ichabod and Hannah R. (Jenkins) Hayes. Her parents were natives of Milton and were farmers. Their other children were George, Hannah, Frances, wife of George Ware, and Charles. Mr. Locke and wife attend the Congregational church, with which Mrs. Locke's family were also affiliated.

CHARLES FREDERICK PATTERSON, M. D., who died at Rye, N. H., October 11, 1900, after a successful medical practice of some fourteen years in that town, was born at Merrimac, N. H., August 13, 1867. His parents were Charles W. and Betsey I. (Bills) Patterson, the father a wheelwright by occupation. They had but two children, John W., who, like the subject of this sketch, became a physician, and Charles Frederick.

Charles F. Patterson acquired a good education, graduating from McGau Normal Institute at Reeds Ferry, N. H., Bryant & Stratton Business College

and Dartmouth Medical College. Coming to Rye in 1896, he established an office here and it was not long before his abilities were recognized and he had become one of the successful and popular physicians of the town. He was a member of the Portsmouth Medical Society, the Rockingham County Medical and Surgical Societies, the New Hampshire Medical Society and the American Medical Association. On November 28, 1900, he married Katherine Drake, who was born in Rye, N. H., December 3, 1866, daughter of Charles A. and Helen (Weeks) Drake. Her father, a well known farmer of Rye, *is still living; her mother is deceased. They had four children: Edwin Howard; Elizabeth Martha, who is the wife of Charles F. Smith, a farmer of North Hampton; Katherine, widow of Dr. Patterson, and Percy Greenough, a physician.*

Percy Greenough Drake, M. D., was educated in the town schools of Rye and at the Portsmouth high school where he was graduated in 1894. After a year during which he was out of school, he entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1895 and was graduated there in June, 1899. In the fall of the same year he entered Harvard Medical School, being graduated M. D. in 1903. He began the practice of his profession at Greenland, N. H., remaining there until October, 1907, when he became a member of the medical corps of the U. S. army, and was with the army until February 11, 1914. From December, 1909, to February 14, 1911, he was in the Philippine Islands and was subsequently stationed at Fort McKinley, Maine, until February 11, 1914, when he resigned from active service. Since then he has been connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society as traveling inspector.

Dr. Patterson was a republican in politics and always took a strong interest in educational matters, for some time being trustee of the public library. He was a member of the Congregational church, as is also Mrs. Patterson.

COL. GEORGE H. DANA, a retired East India merchant residing in Newport, N. H., was born in Boston, Mass., September 2, 1837. Son of the late Francis Dana, Jr., M. D., for many years a practicing physician in Boston and Cambridge, he comes of old and honored Colonial stock, being a member of the Massachusetts family of this name that has given to the country so many citizens of worth and distinction. In an article recently published in Munsey's Magazine it is well stated that "of all American families there are few that can compare, in number of men eminent in various spheres, with the Danas." Its founder was Richard Dana, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., about 1640. Continuing the quotation: "The lives and records of those of his progeny who have perpetuated the family name are interwoven with the very life of the nation. They were soldiers and statesmen; hands that helped to lay the corner-stone of the republic; patriots who rallied at Bunker Hill, who responded again to the call of freedom in 1812, and who in our Civil War hastened to attest their right to the family name by a display of the heroic spirit of their sires."

Daniel Dana, the fourth son of Richard, owned at one time the greater part of Cambridge. This possession was divided among his children. Richard, the son of Daniel, was a prominent jurist and patriot. He died in 1772. His son, Francis, Sr., was the first chief justice of Massachusetts, and was first United States minister to Russia. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He had three children—Francis, Edmund, and Richard Henry. The latter was one of the founders of the North American Review and author of the "Buccaneer," etc.

The eldest son, Francis, was a merchant, and spent many years in Russia and Hamburg. He married Sophia, daughter of President Willard of Harvard College, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Jacob Sheafe of Portsmouth, N. H., and had by her four children—Sophia (afterward wife of George Ripley, literary editor of the New York Tribune), Mary Elizabeth, Francis, and Joseph.

Francis Dana, Jr., the father of the Colonel, graduated from Harvard College, as did his father before him. He took up the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and became a physician of high rank in Boston and Cambridge. He married Isabella, daughter of Moses Hazen White, and granddaughter of Dr. John Frink, of Rutland, Mass. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He lived to the age of 66 years. Of his four children Francis and William died young. The others are: Isabella, who resides in Boston, and George H.

Before the war of the Rebellion George H. Dana was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the East Indies. He returned to his native land in 1861 to join the Northern forces, enlisting in the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment as second lieutenant. During the war he engaged in twenty-seven battles, and was seriously wounded in the arm at the battle of Gettysburg. For one year he was on detailed duty, and during a part of that time served on the staff of his cousin, General N. J. T. Dana, who was commander of the department of West Mississippi. He was made lieutenant-colonel for his meritorious conduct and bravery in battle, and his military record is an honor to himself and to his noble lineage. At the close of the war he resumed his business relations with his partners in the East Indies, and remained there until 1870. Returning to the United States, he took up his residence in Newport, N. H., spending his summers at Lake Sunapee, where he has large real estate interests.

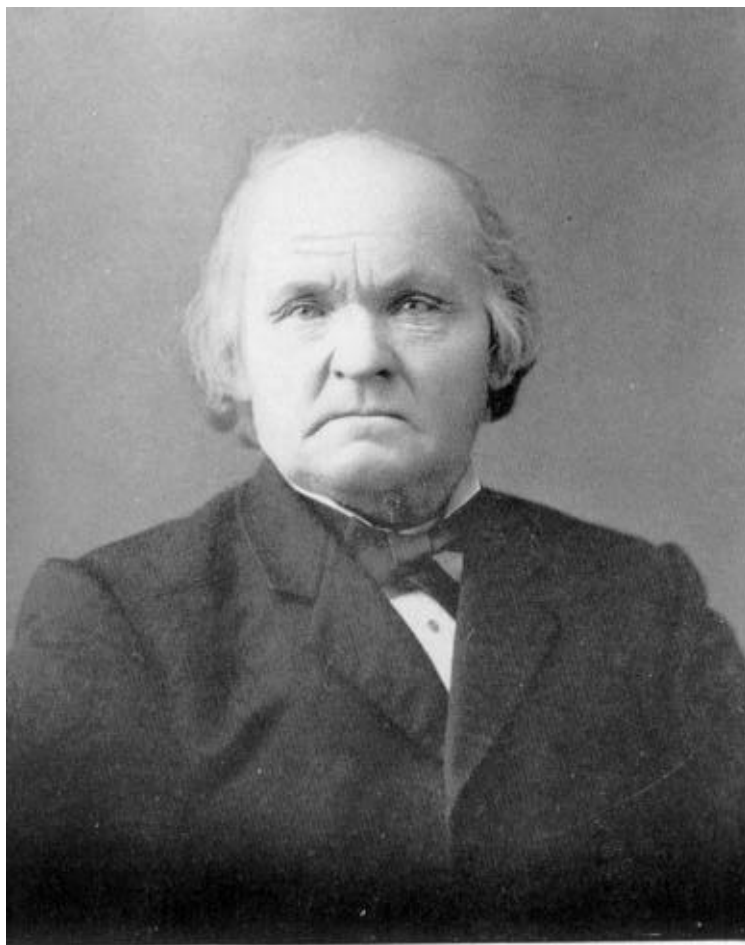
Colonel Dana was married in 1865 to Frances Matson Burke, daughter of Edmund Burke, of Newport. Her father was an eminent lawyer, a member of Congress, and a political writer of national importance. He was commissioner of patents under the administration of President Polk. To Colonel and Mrs. Dana one son has been born, the fifth Francis. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and a member of the Suffolk County bar. After two years spent in the practice of his profession he accepted a professorship at St. Paul's School at Concord. He is a man of brilliant literary attainments, and has already published many well-received stories and poems. His first novel, *Leonora of the Yawmish*, was published in 1897 by Harper Brothers.

Col. Dana's residence is in Portsmouth for the present, and the fact that he is the great great grandson of Jacob Sheafe entitles him to a place in this record of Rockingham County.

JAMES A. N. RUGG, a well known wood-worker and joiner of Portsmouth, N. H., is a native of this city and a son of Ivah N. Rugg. His father was born in Vermont and was also a wood worker, he and his son, the subject of this sketch, being in business together for a number of years. He married Olive Ann Brooks of Maine. They were members of Middle Street Baptist Church, of which he was sexton for some fifty years. Their children were two in number—Ann E., now deceased, who was the wife of Stephen L. Davis, and James A. N. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Elijah Rugg.



DANIEL M. BOYD



MASON BOYD

James A. N. Rugg was educated in the common and high schools of Portsmouth, after which he learned the trade of joiner and wood-worker under his father, with whom he was subsequently in partnership, as above narrated. For some time he has done business on his own account and has been successful, finding plenty of profitable work in his line. He has taken a more or less active part in public affairs, having formerly been a member of the city council, and also assessor for a number of years and selectman.

In 1865 Mr. Rugg married Susan E. Canney, who was born in East Boston, a daughter of Benjamin and Emily (Staples) Canney. Her father in early life was a stage driver and later a teamster and truckman. There were four children in the Canney family—Benjamin F., Susan E., Eliza A. and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Rugg are the parents of two children—S. Alberta and Willis N. The family attend the Christian church, of which Mr. Rugg is treasurer. He resides at No. 107 Maplewood Avenue, on which thoroughfare he was born and on which he has lived all his life.

DANIEL M. BOYD, one of the foremost citizens of the town of Londonderry, was born April 23, 1858, on the farm on which he now resides, a son of Mason and Mary Harding (Dodge) Boyd. The Boyd family is an old and respected one in this section of the state. William Boyd, grandfather of our subject, who died in Londonderry in 1825, at the age of sixty-nine years, was born in this section, either in Antrim or Londonderry. He was a farmer and well-known and respected citizen. He was a member of the Washington Society and of the Presbyterian church. He married Martha Dickey, also of an old family, who was born in Londonderry in 1780. They reared three children, namely: Calvin; Maria, who married Horace P. Watts, and Mason.

Mason Boyd was born in Londonderry, N. H., August 28, 1821, and spent his life here engaged in farming, stock raising and lumbering. Popular with his fellow citizens, he was elected representative to the legislature and also served as special appraiser of real estate in Londonderry. He married Mary Harding Dodge, a native of Eden, Vt., and of their seven children there are now four survivors, namely: Martha J., who is unmarried; Abby E., wife of Frank S. Crowell, of Bedford, N. H.; Daniel M., subject of this sketch, and Emma D., who is the widow of Fred A. Young.

Daniel M. Boyd was reared and educated in Londonderry and has been a farmer and dairyman ever since beginning industrial life. He has a fine and valuable farm and keeps from 80 to 100 cows, producing on a daily average about 100 cans of milk, of eight and a half quarts each, all of which he ships to Melrose Highlands, Mass. In addition to this, he carries on extensive operations in lumber, buying tracts of timber, which he converts into the marketable product. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Derry.

Mr. Boyd has served as appraiser of real estate and as representative to the legislature. In the last senatorial election, as the republican candidate, he had a plurality of over 300 votes over his nearest competitor; but as the law required a majority over all, the election went to the legislature and he lost by two votes only. Had the law been then as it now is he would have been senator. Mr. Boyd is a member of Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Londonderry Grange. An enterprising and public spirited citizen, he takes a keen interest in whatever is calculated to promote the welfare of the town, and is always ready to lend his aid and influence to a worthy cause. On May 7,

1884, Mr. Boyd was united in marriage with Miss Hattie P. Mullins, of Londonderry. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian church and are popular members of the best society of the town.

PATRICK W. RIEB, superintendent of the Direct United States Cable Company, limited, at Rye Beach, N. H., has been located here for the last thirty years, having held his present position for the last two years. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 5, 1854, a son of John and Mary (Byrne) Rieb, the father being a watch maker.

Patrick W. Rieb was educated in Dublin by the Christian Brothers. He left school at the age of fourteen years and was then employed in a law office in Dublin for about a year. He then joined the telegraph service, was ten years with the government service in Dublin and Birmingham, during which time he edited and published the Telegraph Journal, subsequently joining the Direct Cable Company at Chester, England, being clerk in charge there for three years. He then came to America to take his present position at Rye Beach.

Mr. Rieb married Annie Smith, who was born at Tipton, England, a daughter of Thomas Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Rieb have four children: William Ernest, an operator in the employ of the Cable Company; Frederick, also an operator; George, engaged in the same business; and Florence, wife of Alexander J. Yeats, an architect at Boston, Mass. Mr. Rieb is a republican in politics, but votes with judgment, occasionally disregarding party line. He attends the Congregational church, which he has served as warden and treasurer.

LOUIS M. PACKER, a prominent business man of Derry, N. H., proprietor of a plumbing and heating establishment, also a dealer in kitchen stoves and tinware, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1870, a son of Leander and Marcia (Moss) Packer. He was reared and educated in Boston and Lynn, Mass., and after leaving school obtained employment with the General Electric Company, remaining with that concern for nine years. He then engaged in the cigar business in Lynn, and was thus occupied until 1901. Coming to Derry in that year, he purchased his present business, which he has since carried on successfully. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Derry and is interested in other business enterprises. He installed the finest plumbing and heating system yet seen in Derry, in the residence of J. P. Hardy. Mr. Packer is a member of Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Rockingham Lodge, K. of P., in which he holds the office of keeper of records and seal; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and other social and fraternal organizations. He was married in 1911 to Miss Grasa A. Wentworth, of Lynn, Mass., a daughter of Loren and Marie Wentworth. They have no children.

HENRY S. RAND, farmer, contractor and builder, owning forty acres of land on the Wallis road in the town of Rye, was born in this town December 11, 1841, a son of Samuel M. and Dorothy (Moses) Rand. His father was a native of this town and a farmer and shoemaker by occupation. The mother of our subject was born in Portsmouth. Both are now deceased and are buried in Portsmouth. Their children were: Albert, James M., William E., Amos, Mary Abbie, wife of Albert B. Trefethen, Henry S., Charles W., and Martha, wife of Brackett Green.

Henry S. Rand was educated in the common schools only and in 1860 started to learn the mason's trade. He worked for other people for awhile and then went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Albert B. Trefethen, this connection lasting until Mr. Trefethen's death, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He has given up contracting, however, and now gives his attention chiefly to farming.

Mr. Rand was first married in 1863 to Mary O. Trefethen, the daughter of Joseph P. and Olevia B. Trefethen. Mr. and Mrs. Rand were the parents of nine children, namely: Arthur A., who married Elzada A. Odiorne; Lizzie A., wife of Herman O. Rand; Harry O., who married first Lizzie W. Rand, and secondly Carrie Foster; Joseph P., who died in 1874; Estelle M., who also died in 1874; Kate M., who married Orville F. Varrell; Bert O., who died in 1889; E. Justin, who married Beth L. Hoyt; and N. Sherman, residing at home. Mrs. Rand passed away in 1892. Mr. Rand married for his second wife Mary E. Trefethen, the daughter of John I. and Elizabeth (Mason) Trefethen, of Newington, N. H. Mr. Rand is a democrat in politics and he and his family are affiliated with the Christian church.

JOSEPH F. HETT, a highly respected citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., is practically living in retirement from business activity, but gives attention to his real estate investments and also to the raising of horses. He is a native of Germany, the date of his birth being October 16, 1848, and is a son of Johanus and Susannah (Boss) Hett.

Johanus Hett was a carpenter foreman in an establishment in Germany, and continued a resident of that country all his life, although he made visits to his children in the United States. His wife died about the year 1860, and he remained unmarried thereafter. Of his children, but one continued to live in Germany, that being Anna, who is wife of M. Hett, who bears the same name but was of no prior relationship. The other children are: Henry, Joseph F., Valentine, John and August. The two last named are twins.

Joseph F. Hett attended the common schools in Germany until he was fourteen years old, and then learned the framing trade, or as it was called, rough carpentering. He continued at that until he was nineteen years old, then came to the United States, landing in New York City. He immediately came to Newington, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. He worked by the month on a farm for about one year, then went into the business of caring for other people's horses. This business he started about thirty-five years ago and continued it until his retirement about three years ago. A man of thrift and industry, he prospered and became a man of substance.

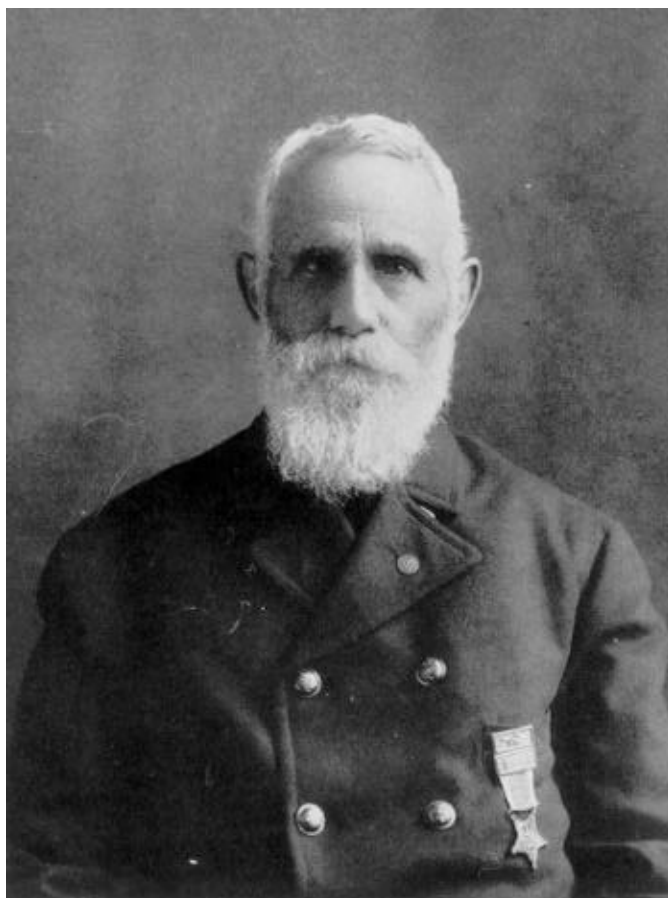
Mr. Hett was married to Miss Alice Peverly, who was born in Rockingham County, and is a daughter of Robert and Jane (Sherburn) Peverly. Four children are the issue of this marriage: Harold, Ralph, Gertrude and Florence (twins), the latter being the wife of Clyde Norton. Mr. Hett is a republican in politics and for four years filled the office of street commissioner. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family attend the Universalist Church.

A. G. KELLEY, chairman of the board of selectmen of Derry, N. H., was born in this town July 28, 1866, a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (White) Kelley. Our subject was reared and educated in Derry and for several years after leaving school was employed in a shoe factory. He then became connected with newspaper work and was thus occupied for four or five years.

Subsequent to this he embarked in the general insurance business and also engaged in undertaking, in which occupation he still continues. A democrat in politics, Mr. Kelley has long taken an active interest in public affairs. He has been five times elected to the board of selectmen, having held that office continuously since 1910. He is also judge of the Derry district police courts, being appointed to that position by Governor Felker. In 1911 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature. He has also served as chairman of the democratic committee of Derry. His fraternal connections are with the Foresters, Red Men, Eagles, Owls, Fraternal Knights of America, Sons of Veterans and the Derry Athletic Association, of which last mentioned association he was the main organizer. He is also a member of the Board of Trade of Derry and on a number of occasions his aid and influence have proved beneficial in advancing the material interests of the town. Mr. Kelley was married in 1891 to Miss Lottie M. Cummings, who was born and reared in Derry. They have one daughter, Myrtle, wife of William D. Taylor of Tilton.

ALBERT F. B. EDWARDS, a Civil war veteran who is connected with the mill and lumber interests in the town of Chester, was born in Charlestown, Mass., August 23, 1844, son of Samuel W. and Sarah (Underhill) Edwards. He was only about eighteen months old when he was brought to Chester by his parents, and he was here reared and educated. At the age of eighteen, in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth N. H. Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into service at Concord as corporal. Accompanying his regiment to New York, they went into camp, where they remained until ordered to join Gen. Banks' expedition, when they went direct to New Orleans. They took part in the Siege of Port Hudson and were in the battles of May 27th and June 14th. After the capture of Port Hudson, Corporal Edwards' term of enlistment having expired, he came North to his home, but in October, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment and was ordered to City Point, Va., where he took part in the Siege of Petersburg. Later with his regiment, as a part of Grant's forces, he took part in the pursuit of Lee as far as Dunwiddie Court House, where the Eighteenth New Hampshire was left to guard the south side of the railroad. After Lee's surrender, they were ordered to Washington, and were there during the trial of Mrs. Surratt for participation in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. After taking part in the Grand Review Mr. Edwards was mustered out and returned home. During the following winter he worked at shoe making, subsequently engaging in the lumber business, with which he has since been identified. Although not an office seeker, he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and has been supervisor of the check list for a number of years and tax collector for four years.

November 21, 1865, Mr. Edwards was first married to Miss Annie E. Knights of Chester, who was born in Lowell, Mass. She died October 25, 1905, having been the mother of four children, namely: Oliver H., of North Weare, N. H.; Georgiana D., wife of Arthur West of West Lebanon, N. H.; James A., a rural mail carrier residing in Chester, and Sadie E., wife of Arthur Leighton of Chester, N. H. Mr. Edwards married for his second wife, on July 10, 1907, Mrs. Hattie M. Rollins of Manchester, N. H. He belongs to Bell Post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander and present chaplain, and for the last half century he has been a member of the Methodist church at North Chester.



ALBERT F. B. EDWARDS

WILLIAM M. BALLARD, superintendent of the fire alarm system, also inspector of wires, poles and lights for the city of Portsmouth, appointed by the council, has served in his present position for the last fifteen years. He was born in New Brunswick, September 29, 1862, son of Robert and Ann (Carl) Ballard, the father being a lumber dealer. His parents, who never came to the States, had three children—Michael, William M. and Charles.

William M. Ballard was educated in the common schools of New Brunswick. He then took up electrical work with the Western Union Telegraph Company and was with them six years. Afterwards he entered the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in the electrical department, and is still employed by them. He has been a resident of Portsmouth for the last thirty years and is a widely known and respected citizen. Mr. Ballard married Miss Margaret Falvey, a native of Portsmouth and daughter of Jeremiah and Ann (McCarthy) Falvey. He and his wife are the parents of a son and daughter—Robert J. and Margaret G., whose record in brief is as follows:

Robert J. Ballard was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, and at the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C., where he took a four years' course in electricity. To gain further experience he traveled for several years, subsequently establishing himself in business in Portsmouth as electrical contractor and dealer in electrical supplies. He married Lena Lakin and they have one daughter, Margaret Lucile. Margaret G. Ballard was educated in the public schools, and graduated in 1913 from the high school, in 1912-1913 taking a post-graduate course and is now engaged in the study of languages at Smith's College, Northampton, Mass.

Mr. William M. Ballard is a republican in politics. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his family are affiliated with the Catholic church.

ELI N. MARCOTTE, a well known business man of Fremont, Rockingham County, N. H., where he conducts a livery stable, and also deals largely in coal, wood and ice, was born at St. George De Windsor, Province of Quebec, Canada, February 5, 1878. He is a son of Leopold and Georgia (Benoit) Marcotte, now residents of West Derry, N. H. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of seven children. He was given a good education, attending the schools of St. George and later Richmond College. Leaving Canada in 1890, he located in Manchester, N. H., later going from there to Epping, but in 1892 he settled in Fremont. For ten years he was employed in cooper shops, during which time he saved a considerable portion of his earnings. Having thus accumulated sufficient capital, he engaged in the livery business here and also established his present business in coal, wood and ice. He has been successful and is now regarded as one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the town. On January 1st, 1896, he was married to Annie Belle Clemens of Fremont, and three children have been born to them, Minnie M., Victor B. and Leslie B. Mr. Marcotte is serving in the office of fire warden of Fremont. He is a Catholic in religion, and in all things a reliable and enterprising citizen, enjoying a high degree of popularity with his fellow townsmen.

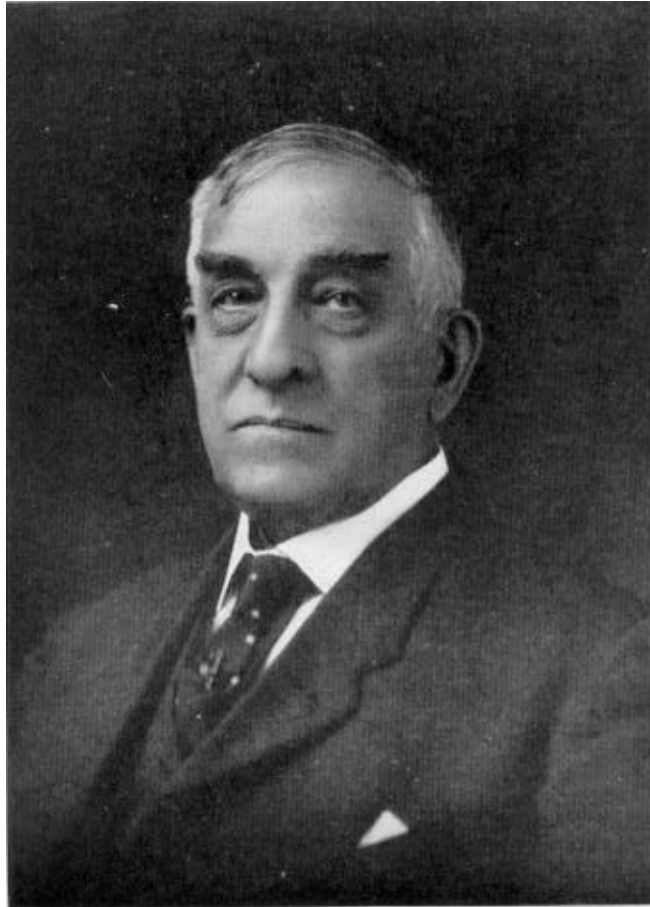
HERBERT L. TAYLOR, M. D., one of the prominent members of the medical profession in Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city, June 19, 1877, being one of a family of three children born to Charles William and Dina (Meads) Taylor. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, including the high school, and studied pharmacy, becoming a registered pharmacist in N. H., Massachusetts and Maine in 1898; he attended one year of lectures at Tufts College Medical School and three years at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated in 1902. Immediately after he became connected with the Jewish hospital of that city, where he remained for about two years as resident physician and surgeon. Then going to New York he became assistant house surgeon at the New York Lying-in Charity Hospital, remaining there for about one year. In 1905 he came back to Portsmouth and took up the practice of his profession here, where he has since remained. He has been very successful and is highly thought of, both as physician and surgeon. At present he is serving on the staff of the Portsmouth Hospital, and is one of the prominent surgeons of the state. He is a member of the Portsmouth Medical Association, the Rockingham County Medical Association and the American Medical Association. His society affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Warwick Club. He has served as city physician and was chairman of the Board of Health of Portsmouth. Dr. Taylor married Miss Mabel A. Grundy, in Boston, June 29, 1907, and they are the parents of a daughter, Constance Jeanette, whose birth took place May 26, 1912. In politics he is a republican.

JOHN S. CARLL, who conducts his business under the name and style of Carll and Company, is engaged in teaming of all kinds and deals in lime, cement, sand and gravel for builders. He also has a blacksmith and general repair shop. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and owes his success in business to his energy and thrift, combined with careful management. He was born in South Waterboro, Maine, May 7, 1875, and is a son of John Sayward and Susan A. (Roberts) Carll, both now deceased.

John Sayward Carll was born in Waterboro, Maine, as was also his wife, and followed farming during his active career, but the last years of his life were spent in retirement in Portsmouth, N. H. His family consisted of the following children: Ada F., wife of Dr. Walter J. Downs; Walter H. and Warren R., twins; Edward E., Samuel J., Eugene H. and John S.

John S. Carll attended public schools in his native town. He followed farming with his father until he came to Portsmouth in 1901. Here he started teaming, and as his success became assured he added the other features of his business. He started with but two horses and a wagon, and now he employs an average of twelve men.

In 1896 Mr. Carll was married to Addie E. Townsend, who also was born in South Waterboro, Maine, and is a daughter of John L. and Melissa (Wakefield) Townsend. Her father was born in Lyman, Maine, and her mother in Hollis, Maine. He was a farmer and was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend had six children, as follows: Louis A., Mabel F., LeRoy E., Addie E., Willie H. and Clarence W. To the subject of this record and his wife were born two daughters, Mildred T. and Ina L., both of whom attend Portsmouth High School. Mr. Carll is a republican in politics but is not unswerving in his allegiance to



ALMANDER CHURCHILL

that party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is now serving his third term as captain of the Uniform Rank, K. P. He also is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the New England order of Protection and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Religiously he and his family attend the Baptist Church.

JOHN S. CORSON, a well known and prosperous business man of Hampstead, N. H., where he is now engaged in the insurance business, was born in Somersworth, N. H., January 20, 1856. His parents were Avender and Laura A. (Wheeler) Corson, and he is a grandson on the paternal side of Nathaniel Corson, who resided in Lebanon, Me.

Avender Corson, father of John S., was born in Lebanon, Me., February 13, 1830. He was a farmer and shoemaker by trade, and for a number of years was foreman in a factory at Lawrence, Mass. He served in the Civil war from 1863 to 1865. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist church. By his wife Laura, who was a daughter of Thomas R. and Abigail T. (Little) Wheeler, he had five children, namely: Ella V., who married Albert Little; John S., subject of this sketch; Flora A., who married James W. Sanborn; Abbie M., who married H. W. Tabor, and Fred W. The father died in 1892.

John S. Corson accompanied his parents when they moved to Lawrence, Mass., where he remained until 1865. In 1870 he came to Hampstead, where, as above stated, he is now engaged in the insurance business. He has taken an active part in public affairs, serving as tax collector from 1886 to 1890, in the latter year being elected town clerk, which position he still holds, in addition to that of selectman, having been chairman of the board for six consecutive years. For the last twenty years he has been a trustee of the public library. He served four years in the New Hampshire Legislature, 1909-1913. He belongs to St. Marks Lodge, A. F. & A. M. at Derry, of which he was master for two years; to the Knights of Pythias and Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Grange. In 1875 Mr. Corson married Mary E. Clark, daughter of John H. and Clara A. (Kent) Clark. Their children are: Edwin L., born December 7, 1875, and Harold E., born July 23, 1877.

ALMANDER CHURCHILL, a well known citizen and real estate owner of Exeter, N. H., was for many years one of the prominent merchants of the city. He was born in New Market, N. H., July 14, 1834, a son of Nathaniel Churchill by his wife, Sophia—in maidenhood Sophia K. King. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Joseph and Sally (Tash) Churchill.

Nathaniel Churchill was one of the old time merchants of Exeter, starting business here in 1844, previous to which time he was in partnership with his brother Daniel, one conducting a store at New Market and the other at Durham. He died in 1897 and was buried at Exeter. In politics he was a democrat and his religious affiliations were the Baptist church. His wife, who was a daughter of Thomas and Kezia King, was also a member of that church. They were married in New Market, which was his native town. Their children were: Addison; Rosina; Almander; Nathaniel, Jr.; Jasper Hazen (1st), who died young; Sylvester E. (1st), who died young; Sophia (1st), who also died young; Jasper Hazen (2d); Sophia Helen, and Sylvester E. (2d). Of the above mentioned family the subject of this sketch is the only one now living.

After leaving the common schools Almander Churchill attended Durham Academy and was also graduated from the Exeter high school in the class of 1852. He then went to Lowell, Mass., where he took a commercial course at a business college, at the same time studying languages out of school hours with the intention of going to college. He subsequently, however, entered business life, at first as clerk for his father, being thus occupied for about a year. Leaving here, he again went to Lowell, where he obtained a position as clerk, and was later clerk at a wholesale dry goods house in Boston. He then went to New York as salesman for Bradley & Smith. After one year with them as clerk, he became a member of the concern, being thus connected with them from 1864 to 1870. He then sold out on account of ill health and returned to Exeter, doing little for a year except to lead an active outdoor life in order to recover his health. Having achieved this object he began business in Exeter, in 1871, as a merchant and was thus engaged until 1890, when he retired from mercantile life, after a successful career. He is now engaged chiefly in looking after his own real estate, and is widely recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the town. Mr. Churchill is a democrat in politics and takes an interest in public affairs, casting his vote as a good citizen, but has never sought office. He belongs to the Masonic order, and was made a Master Mason in Sagamore lodge in New York City.

He was first married July 26, 1855, to Miss Clara French Taylor, who died March 29, 1856, leaving a daughter, Clara Sophia. He married secondly, July 2, 1857, Miss Catherine C. Packard, who died after many years of happy married life December 19, 1897. She was the mother of six children: Carrie H., who married Arthur S. French, but is now deceased; Frank A.; Fred S.; James L. (1st), who died young; Kitty B., also deceased, and James L. (2d). On July 6, 1899, Mr. Churchill contracted a third marriage, to Mrs. Louise F. Churchill, widow of Addison Churchill, a brother of the subject of this sketch. Ten years later she also passed away, dying October 6, 1909. Though advanced in years Mr. Churchill is still hale and hearty and is spending the evening of life in the enjoyment of an ample competence. His surviving children are all worthy and useful and, for the most part, prosperous members of the communities in which they respectively reside, at whose homes he is ever a welcome guest.

CHARLES EDWARD HODGDON is an enterprising citizen of Portsmouth who takes a prominent part in civic affairs, and as an ice dealer carries on a large and prosperous business. He was born October 27, 1848, his birthplace being the farm he now owns and occupies.

Mr. Hodgdon comes of a race of sturdy and prosperous farmers.

Nicholas Hodgdon, his first ancestor to settle in this country, came from Scotland and was granted land March 9, 1636, in Hingham, Mass., afterward living in Newton, Mass. In 1656 he moved to Kittery, Maine, and was granted land from the town, October 15, 1656. He married, in 1639, Esther Wines; they had several children. One son, Jeremiah, born in Hingham 1643, married in 1666 Anne Thwaits and settled in Portsmouth, afterwards in New Castle, N. H. They had four children. One son, John, born in Portsmouth, N. H., was a blacksmith; married Mary Hoyt of Newington, N. H., and settled in Newington. In 1713 he signed a petition for the settling of a minister in Newington. They had two children, Jeremiah and John, Jr. John Hodgdon, Jr., was born in Newington in 1708; married, January 30, 1729, Mary Decker, who was born in 1711. They lived in

Newington, where his will was written, November 2, 1782, and probated July 17, 1793. Of this union was born Benjamin Hodgdon, Sr., the next in line of descent. This gentleman added to his agricultural labors the work of carpentry. He spent his life in Newington. He signed the Revolutionary Test and served in the continental army from that town. He married a Miss Rosamond Coleman of that place. Their son Ephraim, grandfather of Charles E. Hodgdon, was of a more adventurous spirit than his predecessors, and moved from place to place, though always following agriculture as a means of earning a livelihood. He spent the latter part of his life in Portsmouth. His wife was a Newington girl, named Abigail Thomas.

Benjamin Hodgdon, son of Ephraim, was born in Newington, but passed much of his boyhood in Portsmouth. After his marriage he purchased a farm, April, 1836, on the west side of Woodbury Avenue, a place at that time well adapted to agricultural purposes, but now included within the city limits. There he passed his life, and died in his ninetieth year. His wife, Hannah Frye, a native of Portsmouth, daughter of Isaac Frye, attained the age of seventy-six years. Her mother's maiden name was Rebecca Foster. Isaac Frye and Rebecca Foster were members of the old families of Frye and Foster, of Salem, Mass., where they were married and afterwards moved to Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hodgdon reared four children—Lizzie H., Lydia F., Henry C. and Charles Edward. Henry C. enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Thirteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service when only eighteen years of age, at Fort Wood, Bedloes Island, New York Harbor.

Charles Edward Hodgdon, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Portsmouth, where for some time he was a student at the Woodbury school. In early boyhood, at the age of eleven years, he left school in April, returning to school in December each year for four years, and took an active part in farm work, and his practical knowledge of agriculture grew with his growth. He succeeded his father as owner of the homestead, and has for years been engaged in general farming, displaying much enterprise and ingenuity in his methods of raising crops. As a dairyman also he has been very successful and had formerly a fine herd of registered Jerseys. At the age of nineteen he started in the ice business, beginning in a small way; his trade increased from year to year, so that he now has houses with a capacity of twenty-five hundred or more tons. The ice is of a fine quality, coming from a pond fed by springs, which is drained in the summer season, the ground being cultivated to keep the bed of the pond free from weeds and grass.

January 4, 1876, Mr. Hodgdon was married to Martha Jane Locke, a native of Rye, N. H., who died in 1879; and on November 30, 1882, he was married to Lillie L. Robertson, who was born in Northfield, N. H., daughter of Lewis and Lizzie (Carter) Robertson. (See E. S. Stearn's Genealogical Family History of N. H., page 486.) By his second marriage he has three children—Cora E., Mildred, and Winifred. Cora E. Hodgdon married, July 14, 1904, Albert F. Witham. They have four children: Edward Forest, born 1905; Pearl Eloise, born Sept. 15, 1906; John Hodgdon, born May 26, 1908, and Maurice Howard, born March 28, 1910.

In politics Mr. Hodgdon is a republican, taking an active interest in the welfare of his native city. He was elected alderman in 1895, and reelected in 1896. In 1896 he was elected a member of the school board, which office he has held continuously to the present time. In 1909 he was elected as a

member of the board of assessors, in which office he has also served acceptably up to the present time. He belongs to various social and fraternal organizations, including Osgood Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., of which he has been a trustee for twenty-eight years; Strawberry Bank Encampment, No. 5; Canton Senter, No. 12, P. M., and Union Rebekah Lodge, No. 3, of which his wife also is a member. He is also a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and is a 32d degree member of N. H. Consistory. He and his wife are members of Strawberry Bank Grange, P. of H., and Seventh Degree National Grange. He attends the Baptist church, of which his family are all members. He has been a warden for several years and treasurer for seven years. His residence is at No. 1400 Woodbury Avenue.

ARTHUR C. HALL, treasurer and general manager of John Carter & Company, Inc., wholesale paper jobbers of Boston, Mass., is a resident of Salem Depot, N. H., where his family has been a prominent one for a number of generations. He was born in Salem, February 28, 1863, and is a son of Prescott Coburn and Mary Ann (Macurdy) Hall, and a grandson of Alvah and Nancy (Coburn) Hall.

Arthur Coburn Hall was educated in the public schools of Boston, and completed a course of study in Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College. He then engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes with his brother, their business being an extensive one founded and built up by his father, Prescott C. Hall, a business man par excellence whose activity was a large factor in the prosperity enjoyed by Salem. Arthur C. Hall had charge of the financial affairs of the concern from 1882 until 1886. At the end of that time he started in the wholesale paper business with John Carter and Company of Boston as assistant treasurer and general manager. At the death of Mr. Carter in 1907 Mr. Hall became treasurer and general manager, offices he has filled with marked efficiency. He also is the owner of one of the finest farms in Salem. For three years he served as a member of the water board of Salem.

June 14, 1893, Arthur C. Hall was united in marriage with Lucretia Esther Ward, who was born in Boston, October 30, 1865, and is a daughter of Sylvester L. and Mary Ann (Conant) Ward. They have had two children: Marion, born August 20, 1894; and Ralph Macurdy, who died young. Fraternally, Mr. Hall is a member of the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was treasurer five years, and for four years was governor of the Pilgrim Fathers.

EDMUND H. WENTWORTH, a well known and respected resident of Exeter, N. H., was born in this town, September 4, 1869, a son of George Albert and Emily Johnson (Hatch) Wentworth. His paternal grandparents were Edmund and Eliza (Lang) Wentworth, and his maternal grandparents, Daniel G. and Mary R. (Hall) Hatch. The father of our subject, George A. Wentworth, was a graduate of Harvard College, Class of 1858, and for thirty-three years or more was professor of mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy. During the last twelve years of his life, which terminated May 24, 1906, he was engaged in banking and in the authorship of mathematical text books, which were published by the well known firm of Ginn & Co. of Boston, famous as the publishers of high grade educational works. A republican in politics, he served the town of Exeter in some minor offices. He and his wife, who died May 1, 1895, were attendants of the First Con-

gregational church. They had three children: Ellen Lang, George, and Edmund H.

Edmund H. Wentworth began his education in the common schools of Exeter, and subsequently attended Phillips Exeter Academy for three years as a member of the class of 1890. He then took a business course in Boston, subsequent to which he was in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad, remaining thus occupied from 1890 to 1907. Since then he has been secretary to his brother, George Wentworth, who publishes mathematical text books and resides in Brookline, Mass.

Edmund H. Wentworth was married October 10, 1894, to Miss Bessie E. Stover, a native of Exeter, N. H., and daughter of the late Nathan E. and Eveline R. (Strout) Stover. Her parents were both born in Maine, the father being an iron moulder and for a number of years an employe of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth. They were Methodists in religion. Their family consisted of three children: Albertina (wife of James Bell), Fred H., and Bessie E. Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth are the parents of two children—George Spencer and Albert E. Mr. Wentworth is a republican in politics, although on occasions exercising the right of private judgment in casting his vote. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. The family attend the First Congregational church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth are members.

CHARLES W. HAM, of Portsmouth, N. H., is proprietor of Ham's Restaurant and Café on High Street, an establishment which needs no introduction to the people of this city nor its visitors. The excellence of its service, the quality of food served, the absolute freshness of its vegetables (these coming direct from Mr. Ham's own truck garden) have given to it a foremost place among the eating places of this section of New England.

Mr. Ham was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 22, 1864, and is a son of George H. and Josephine (Gray) Ham, both of whom were born and lived their lives in Portsmouth. The father was a mason by trade and was a good home-loving man, devoted to his family. The children of this family were Charles W., Addie S., deceased wife of Charles E. Willey; and Elizabeth, wife of Frank Parsons.

Charles W. Ham attended the common schools until he was fourteen years old. He made his start learning the restaurant business when sixteen and his career since has been interwoven with that of the hotel and restaurant business. May 23, 1914, marked his twenty-second year in his cafe on High Street. A man of ability and foresight, he early realized that in his business quality and good service, combined with careful management, were the attributes essential to success. His success has been merited.

Mr. Ham was in 1888 joined in marriage with Cecelia Salmon of Portsmouth, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Carey) Salmon. Her father followed the trade of boiler maker. She was one of seven children: Thomas, deceased; James, deceased; Mary, wife of E. S. Vail; Cecelia (Mrs. Ham); Margaret, widow of J. H. Kirvan; Esther, wife of C. S. Pike; and Kitty, wife of Frank Tilton. Mr. and Mrs. Ham have the following children: Wesley, who married Gladys Bruett; Harold, who married Helen L. Shannon; Cecelia; George and Charles. Mr. Ham is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, and the Portsmouth Athletic Club. Religiously, the family is Catholic.

Mr. Ham resides on his country estate of five acres, which is located on

Middle Road, Portsmouth, N. H. This farm has been in the Ham family over 200 years. Mr. Ham's residence, one of the finest in Portsmouth, is an old Colonial homestead, but Mr. Ham completely remodeled it and it is now one of the finest and most comfortable in the city. Mr. Ham devotes considerable of his time to the farm. He, however, does not slight his cafe, but directs the management of the cafe.

ALFRED N. DOW, formerly a well known and respected citizen of Seabrook, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town, October 25, 1841, a son of Newell and Nancy (Walton) Dow. In his youth he acquired a practical education in the public schools and subsequently learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for a time but was principally engaged in deep sea fishing. May 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and served until June 23, 1862, when he was honorably discharged at James Island, South Carolina. He then returned home and again took up his residence in Seabrook, being engaged in his usual avocations for a number of years. His death occurred August 13, 1909. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Senior Order of American Mechanics, and belonged religiously to the Advent church. He was also a member of John A. Logan Post, No. 21, G. A. R. Officer of the day for 20 years. In the year 1911 the order of the Sons of Veterans was instituted in the town of Seabrook, and in his honor it was named the Alfred N. Dow Council, No. 21. This order has since been presented with a large flag and also a large portrait of Mr. Dow, by his wife, in appreciation of the honor paid to Mr. Dow.

November 1, 1862, he married Miss Ellen F. Butler, daughter of Michael and Mary (Fretson) Butler. Of this union was born one daughter, Annie Newell, on September 12, 1863, who died May 1, 1864. Mrs. A. N. Dow survives her husband and is one of the well known and highly esteemed residents of Seabrook.

DANIEL SANBORN, who for many years was one of the prosperous merchants of Exeter, N. H., but is now deceased, was born in Epping, N. H., January 30, 1831. His parents, Jeremiah and Mehitabel (Wiggin) Sanborn, were born natives of this state, the father being a life-long resident of Epping, where he served for years as justice of the peace. They had a large family of fourteen children, whose names respectively were Jacob, Harriett, Sally, Jay, Daniel, Laura, Harrison, Jennie, Mary Augusta, Martha, Lizzie, James, Warren and Albert.

Daniel Sanborn acquired his education in the district schools. While still a boy his father died and he remained with his mother assisting her to work the farm until he had reached early manhood. He then entered into the **butcher business, which he followed thereafter** for several years in that locality, and subsequently in Exeter, coming to this city about 1866. Later he gave up that business and entered into the clothing business in Exeter, establishing the Daniel Sanborn Company, of which he was proprietor until his death on April 15, 1913. In politics he was a republican and was once representative to the legislature from this district, though not an active politician.

Mr. Sanborn was married February 21, 1860, to Martha Hilton, a native of New Market, N. H., and daughter of Josiah and Martha (Haley) Hilton, her father being a native of New Market and her mother of Exeter. They



DANIEL SANBORN

were farming people, progressive and prosperous and esteemed by their neighbors. Their children were Martha, George and Emma, who is the widow of Zebulon Sanborn. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn are the parents of four children, namely: Laura, wife of Charles Rowe; Fannie and Frank, who are twins; and Fred, who is a mail clerk and is the executor of his father's estate. Fannie is the wife of Frank Sanborn, of Concord, N. H. The family attend the Baptist church. They are up-to-date prosperous people, of sterling character, and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in and around Exeter.

FRANK DALE DAVIS, a well known citizen of Salem Depot, Rockingham County, N. H., has been resident upon his present farm for more than thirty years. He has been identified with the shoe industry for years and at present is with Geo. W. Thom, contractor. Mr. Davis was born in Boston, Mass., May 21, 1859, and is a son of Thomas P. and Sarah F. (Atwood) Davis, a grandson of Isaac Davis, and great-grandson of Isaac Davis. It is a very early family of New England.

Isaac Davis, the great-grandfather, who saw three years' service during the Revolutionary War, was born December 24, 1760. He settled in Hancock, N. H., where he lived until his death on August 17, 1820. His wife in maiden life was Rachel Adams, daughter of Asa Adams.

Isaac Davis, son of Isaac and Rachel (Adams) Davis, was born February 18, 1776, and was a farmer by occupation. He first married Hannah Sargent, by whom he had one daughter, Harriet. After the death of his first wife, he married Mary Piper, and their children were: Isaac; Nahum P.; Harriet; Hiram; Hannah S.; Thomas P.; John G.; Horace; Mary E.; Rachel M.; Betsy A. and Hymeneus A.

Thomas P. Davis, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in western Vermont, and when young went to Boston, where for a time he worked for Dale Brothers. Later he engaged in trucking. He died April 9, 1882, and was survived many years by his wife, who died on January 2, 1907. Mrs. Davis was Sarah F. Atwood prior to marriage and their children were as follows; Charles T., born in March, 1857; Frank D.; Henry; Hattie E. A., who was born July 9, 1861, and is the wife of Dr. F. A. Spafford of Flandreau, So. Dak.; and George A.

Frank Dale Davis attended the old Brimmer School of Boston, and then entered the Boston office of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, where he was employed for four and a half years. Owing to ill health he left that company and in August, 1882, came to Salem, N. H., and purchased the farm which has been his home ever since. He was in the employ of P. C. Hall & Son, shoe manufacturers, until 1884 and then continued with Crain, Hall & Company, successors to the former firm. He was subsequently employed by J. E. Farrer & Co. and still later by E. Roswell & Co. in the same industry. For three years he was with A. E. Goodwin, a general contractor, and then for four and a half years clerked in the grocery of J. C. Carey. During nine years he was in the sole leather department of the shoe factory of F. P. Woodbury & Co.; at present and for the past seven years he has worked for Geo. W. Thom, contractor. Mr. Davis has been actively interested in the affairs of Salem and has filled a number of local offices. He is a republican in politics and when the Australian ballot was first introduced was elected moderator. He served as such for eight years and after a lapse of time was again elected in 1906, and is now discharging the duties of that

office. He has served as selectman, member of the school board and clerk of the school district.

In September, 1881, Frank Dale Davis was married to Miss Luella E. Welch, of Lowell, and they have two daughters, Sarah Josephine and Marian Pauline. The former was graduated from Methuen High School in 1902, and in 1906 was married to Prof. John W. Crowell, civil engineer, of the class of 1901 of Dartmouth College. Marian Pauline Davis was graduated from Methuen High School in the class of 1907. In 1892 Mr. Davis united with the First Baptist church at Salem Depot and has since been one of its most active members. He has filled the offices of choirmaster, church clerk and superintendent of the Sunday School. Fraternally he is a member of Granite Colony, U. O. P. F., and of Canobia Lodge, N. E. O. P.

JOSEPH A. BELLAVANCE, a member of the firm of Trudel & Bellavance, wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, at Derry, N. H., was born in St. Johns, Province of Quebec, Canada, Dec. 14, 1874. His parents were Antoine and Virginia Bellavance, the father being a lumber operator by occupation. The subject of this sketch resided in his native town until he was thirteen years of age. He then came to New Hampshire, taking up his residence in Nashua, where he remained for eight or ten years. He then came to Derry and found employment in the shoe factories, being thus occupied for about eight years. Subsequent to this he engaged in the restaurant business, also opening a pool room. This combined business he sold out in order to form his present partnership with E. G. Trudel. In addition to this he is interested in real estate, owning a large business block on Broadway, Derry, in which the firm expects soon to start another business enterprise. Mr. Bellavance belongs to several fraternal orders, including the Elks, of Manchester, the Eagles, and the New England Order of Protection. He was married to Miss Ethel Morse, who was born in Chester, N. H., and was reared in Derry. They have one child, Mildred Bellavance.

CLARENCE N. GARVIN, who has been postmaster of Derry, N. H., since 1903, is one of the leading and progressive men of the community. As the executive of the affairs of his office he has been most capable, which, together with his courteous treatment of all the patrons, has made him a very satisfactory public official. Mr. Garvin was born in Londonderry, N. H., and is a son of Benjamin F. and Nancy M. (Spinney) Garvin. The father was born in Litchfield, N. H., and for twenty or more years was station agent at Londonderry. The mother was born in Manchester, N. H., but was reared in Londonderry.

After leaving school, C. N. Garvin was for a number of years a bookkeeper in Manchester, N. H. He then came to Derry and was with the Pillsburys in shoe manufacturing until 1903, when he received appointment on February 1st as postmaster of West Derry. The name of the village was changed in July, 1907, to Derry and Mr. Garvin received a vacation appointment as postmaster, serving under that commission until Congress convened in December of that year, when he was honored with reappointment.

Mr. Garvin was joined in marriage with Miss Abbie D. Wilson, a daughter of John Pinkerton Wilson, who was descended from the old and well known Wilson family of Londonderry, his mother being a Pinkerton. Mrs. Garvin died in 1910, and besides her husband is survived by three children, namely: Fred E. of Newark, New Jersey, Lillie B. and Chester A., who is



JOSEPH A. BELLAVANCE

identified with the rubber shoe business at Beacon Falls, Conn. The Wilsons were among the oldest settlers of Londonderry; the old Wilson residence still standing is perhaps the oldest residence in Londonderry. The Wilsons were prominent in the Colonial period and many were officers in the American army during the Revolutionary War.

FRED I. MAXWELL, formerly a well known and respected citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in East Boston, Mass., October 11, 1873, and died at York Hospital, York, Me., June 14, 1912. He was a son of Oliver and Mary (Fry) Maxwell and was educated in the common schools of Boston, finishing his schooling with a commercial course. He then learned the printer's trade, in which he was subsequently engaged, or was connected with, for the rest of his life. For four years he had charge of the linotype department of a printing house in Gloucester, Mass., and for an equal length of time was connected with the Portsmouth Chronicle. He then became a partner with Myron Cox in the York Transcript, of York, Me., which they conducted together for two years, or until the time of his death. Mr. Maxwell was a Republican in politics. He was a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Boston, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Portsmouth; he also belonged to the Warwick Club. As a citizen he was broad minded and public spirited, doing his duty as he saw it, and by his death the county lost a useful and worthy citizen.

Mr. Maxwell was married in 1904 to Alice M. Downs, of Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of the late John O. and Sarah P. (Lear) Downs, the father being a native of the Isle of Shoals and the mother of Rye, N. H. From an obituary published on the occasion of Mr. Downs' death, which took place January 27, 1910, we gather the following facts: John O. Downs, born September 10, 1841, was pre-eminently a self-made man. He was given but an ordinary common school education, but being intelligent and industrious, he improved his opportunities and became a man of ample means. His early manhood was devoted to the sea, and for a number of years he had charge of fishing vessels. He then entered into business as a fish dealer, having a store in Portsmouth, in which city he was both well known and highly esteemed. He was very charitable to the poor, but his charitable acts were quietly performed, and few knew of them but himself and the recipients of his favors. He was affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows in Portsmouth, and in politics was a democrat. He was a man of quiet tastes, never courting publicity, but devoted to his home, his family and his business; yet his good deeds were not unnoticed and when he died all who knew him felt that Portsmouth had lost one of its best and noblest citizens. By his wife Sarah, who died February 19, 1911, he was the father of two children: Hattie, who died at the age of sixteen years, and Mrs. Maxwell.

LEMUEL C. RING, contractor, builder and lumber dealer of the town of Hampton, was born in Haverhill, Mass., October 26, 1854, son of George and Margaret (Black) Ring. The father of our subject was from Marblehead, Mass., and the mother from Nova Scotia. The former was a sea captain in early life but later a contractor. Both are now deceased. They had only two children—Lydia, wife of Nelson Britton, and Lemuel C.

Lemuel C. Ring was educated in the common schools of Haverhill. He then learned the carpenter's trade and from 1882 to 1900 conducted a wood-

working plant at Haverhill. He then sold out his business there and came to Hampton. He keeps fully employed, finding work all through this section. In politics he is a republican but casts his vote with judgment. He is a member of Merrimack Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Haverhill. Mr. Ring married Abigail Allen of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, who, however, was reared in Haverhill, Mass. Her parents were David and Lydia (Durkee) Allen, the father a farmer. Their children were: Daniel, Benjamin, Edward, Abigail, and Annie, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ring are the parents of four children: Percy J., Edmond A., Ethelyn M. and Robert B. Percy J. married Mabel Welch and has a daughter, Dorothy. He is an employe in the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass. Edmond A. married Maud Moore of Portland, Me., and they have three children—Myrel L., Wendel C. and Lloyd C. Ethelyn is the wife of Byron Redman of the Redman Shoe Company at Hampton. Robert married Clara Berry and they have two sons, Robert H. and Donald A. Mr. Ring and family attend the Baptist Church.

GEORGE E. WIGGIN, D. V. S., who has been a resident of Exeter since 1905, is well known over Rockingham County, his professional services being in constant demand here and in the neighboring towns, his skill being very generally recognized. He was born at Boston, Mass., July 10, 1866, and is a son of William P. and Sarah (Stearns) Wiggin. The father was a native of New Hampshire but for many years was in the produce commission business at Boston and there his family was reared. The mother was born in Massachusetts. There were three children: Horace, who is engaged in farming; Emily, who is now deceased; and George E., of Exeter.

George E. Wiggin was afforded exceptional educational advantages, studying first at Cambridge, afterward becoming a student in Stone's Academy, a private school in Boston, and later entering Highland Military Academy at Wooster. Additionally he took a commercial course. Medical science, however, along the line in which he has become proficient, had always attracted him and after completing his liberal literary course of training he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, from which world-known institution he was subsequently graduated. For a short time he engaged in professional work at Norwood, N. Y., and then removed to Wolfboro, N. H., where he continued in practice for fifteen years, in 1905 coming from there to Exeter. Dr. Wiggin has seen wonderful progress made in veterinary science since he became a practitioner. In every way he keeps fully abreast of the advances made and his patrons find in him an able, experienced and skillful physician and surgeon. Dr. Wiggin takes no very active part in politics but has always been identified with the republican party. He attends the Unitarian church.

ARTHUR O. GOODWIN, who is partner with Francis L. Hatch in the ownership of the Portsmouth Foundry Company, engaged in the general jobbing of iron and brass castings, was born in York, Me., June 12, 1885, a son of Orleans and Lorinda (Blaisdell) Goodwin. His parents were both natives of Maine, the father being a farmer; both are now deceased. They attended the Baptist church and were people well thought of by their neighbors. Their family consisted of five children: Willard; Albertina, wife of Charles Symonds; Ida, wife of Austin Trefethen; Arthur O., and Harry.

Arthur O. Goodwin was educated in the common schools, which he left at the age of fifteen years to begin industrial life. He first worked in a shoe



GEORGE E. WIGGIN, D. V. S.

shop for about nine months, after which he entered the navy yard, where he learned the moulder's trade, remaining there about ten years. At the end of that time he became associated with Mr. Hatch in his present business, which they have since carried on with good success, doing a prosperous business. Mr. Goodwin is a democrat in politics, but casts his vote according to his own private judgment, not always considering himself bound by party lines.

He married Alice A. Mason, who was born in Kittery, Me., a daughter of Albert D. Mason, their marriage taking place in 1904. They are the parents of six children, namely: Gladys, June, Pauline, William, Henry and Mildred. The family attend the Christian church. Mr. Goodwin belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A thriving business man and a good citizen, he has a wide acquaintance in Portsmouth and the vicinity, and is always alive to the best interests of his adopted city.

ELLSWORTH BROWN, proprietor of the Grangers' Nurseries in Seabrook, which are the largest nurseries in the state, also landscape architect and author, was born in the town of Seabrook, N. H., April 11, 1865, a son of Frank Lewis and Nancy M. (Brown) Brown.

Frank L. Brown, the father of our subject, was born in Seabrook in 1830 and was extensively engaged in farming and cattle dealing. He was a prominent citizen, representing Seabrook in the legislature. His wife, Nancy M., was a daughter of Benjamin F. and Abigail Maria Brown. They were the parents of six children, namely: Abbie Newell, born February 8, 1854; Ida Maria, born February 4, 1856; John L., born June 2, 1860; Ellsworth, born April 11, 1865; Newell Franklin, born December 25, 1857, and Frank Newell, born September 23, 1851. The name of Newell seems to be a favorite one in the family, as it was borne by the paternal grandfather, Newell Brown, whose birth took place in Seabrook in 1794.

Ellsworth Brown was educated in the public schools of Seabrook and at Dearborn Academy, where he graduated. For a number of years he followed the occupation of salesman, or until the year 1900, when he was made chief of police of Hampton. He has taken an active interest in local politics, was moderator of Seabrook, representative in 1909-1910, has been president of the Republican Club for the past five years, and was elected selectman in 1914. As a landscape architect he has laid out many fine gardens and public grounds, particularly in Massachusetts. He is a man of decided literary talent, being the author of seven different dramas and several copyrighted songs, which have met with public favor. He was married in 1898 to Miss Emma M. Morrill of Newcastle, New Brunswick.

JEFFERSON C. ROWE, captain of the Navy Yard police force, at Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city, November 21, 1842, a son of Charles H. and Harriett (Stockell) Rowe. His parents, both natives of Portsmouth, are now deceased. They were members of the Universalist church. Their children were Charles H., Albert, and Jefferson C.

Jefferson C. Rowe, after acquiring his education in the common schools, found employment with a butcher at \$1.50 a week and remained thus occupied for nine years, receiving an advance in salary from time to time. He was then employed in a livery stable until seventeen years of age, after which he went to work for what is now the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and was with that road until 1871. On August 26, 1871, Mr. Rowe lost his

arm in a very bad accident on the old Eastern Railroad (now the Boston & Maine) at Revere, Mass. After his recovery he resumed railroad work, being employed for a time in a different capacity—that of messenger—and then engaged in the hacking business, in which he was interested for ten years. From 1887 to 1895 he was city marshal of Portsmouth, and at the end of that time he was appointed to his present position, in which he is serving efficiently. A democrat in politics, he has been more or less active in public affairs.

Mr. Rowe was married November 9, 1863, to Miss Sarah Clementine Lovering, who was born in Freedom, N. H., a daughter of John T. and Esther (Gray) Lovering, the father being a prosperous farmer. The children of the Lovering family were John, Edgar, Thomas, Jane, Charles, Julia and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are the parents of two children; Albert J., manager of Hotel Bellevue, Boston, who married Alice Grant of Portsmouth; and Horace L., a musician of Portsmouth, who married Pearl Berry. Mr. Rowe and family attend the Baptist church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows.

CHARLES E. GOVE, who owns and operates the largest farm in the town of Seabrook, consisting of 106 acres, and is also proprietor of a summer hotel, was born in this town December 23, 1870, a son of Edward L. and Anna (Maxfield) Gove. His paternal ancestors have been settled in New England since early colonial days. Among them was Edward Gove, who, in 1683, organized a rebellion against the provincial government and was sentenced to be hanged for high treason. He was sent to England by order of Charles II, and confined in the tower of London three years, but was not executed. The original Gove farm was obtained by grant from King George I in 1715.

On September 15, 1792, was born Edward Gove in Seabrook, on the same farm where his grandson, Charles E. Gove, now lives. He died September 3, 1877, at the age of nearly eighty-five years. He was one of Seabrook's leading farmers and was a prominent man in the Society of Friends. He married Elizabeth Morrill, and their children were: Stephen M., born September 5, 1821, and Edward L., born in Seabrook, N. H., March 18, 1826. The former married Lydia Locke, and had four children, namely: Otis M., born May 3, 1851; Henry M., born February 24, 1845; Horas N., born March 23, 1849, and Melvin L., born September 9, 1846.

Edward L. Gove, the date of whose nativity is given above, was one of Seabrook's representative men, a successful farmer and selectman of the town. He first married Mary Thorndyke, of which union there were two children, William H., now a resident of Plymouth, Ind., and Lucy T., who married George C. Herbert. The mother of these children died September 27, 1865, and Mr. Gove married for his second wife, Anna Maxfield, daughter of Clark Norton Maxfield. Of this second union there were also two children, Charles E., subject of this sketch, and Mary A., who is now one of the leading teachers in the Boston public schools. Edward L. Gove died March 12, 1891.

Charles E. Gove was educated in the public schools of Seabrook, the Oak Grove Seminary, and the Moses Brown school at Providence, R. I. He subsequently took up farming on the old homestead and has since followed that occupation very successfully, his farm, as above stated, being the largest, and one of the finest, in the town. He also does a prosperous business at his



ELMER E. LAKE, M. D.

summer hotel, which is located at Seabrook, N. H. Mr. Gove served as selectman for five consecutive years, rendering efficient service in that position. He is a member of the Friends' church and belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Grange.

In 1898 he married Miss Faoline Kimball, of Kensington, N. H., a daughter of Stephen M. and Mary Kimball. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Edward K., born October 22, 1899, who is a student at Oak Grove Seminary; and Alice M., born October 20, 1904, who is being educated in Boston, Mass.

ELMER ELLSWORTH LAKE, M. D., a popular physician and surgeon of Hampstead, was born at East Haverhill, Mass., December 10, 1863, a son of Albert and Eunice (Duff) Lake. After graduating from the high school he prepared himself for college by studying under a private tutor and by home study evenings. Then, in 1887, he entered the university of Vermont, where he was graduated from the medical department in 1891, being vice president of the graduating class. He was also president of the Alpha Delta Sigma of the medical department in 1890-91. He began the practice of his profession in Hampstead in 1891, and has remained here since with the exception of two years which he spent in Haverhill, Mass., returning to Hampstead on account of sickness in his family. In 1912 he took the Massachusetts state examination, passing with the rank of eighty-seven.

In May, 1895, Dr. Lake married Mary E. Lake of Sandown, N. H., and he and his wife are the parents of four children—Vida A., Albert C., Eunice and Maurice E. Dr. Lake belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Encampment and the Rebekahs; also to the Knights of Pythias, the Grange, Daughters of America and the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and is an honorary member of G. A. R. Post No. 47 of Haverhill, Mass. He has served the town of Hampstead efficiently as a member of the school board and the board of health.

JAMES HOWARD BROWN, who is engaged in farming in Hampton Falls, N. H., and also in the insurance business, was born in this town, August 25, 1861, a son of James Drake Brown by his wife Sarah, whose maiden name was Sarah Frances Robinson. He is a grandson of Joseph C. Brown and a great-grandson of Jacob Brown, the former of whom, a native of this town, was killed in 1838 by having a rock fall on him.

James Drake Brown, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hampton Falls, May 2, 1835. He was educated in the public schools, including the high school at Hampton, and when a young man was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania. He subsequently returned to his native state and engaged in the express business, running between Hampton Falls, Lynn and Boston for twenty years. Later he engaged in buying produce for the Boston market. He was a selectman of the town and was candidate for state senator on the Democratic ticket. He belonged to Star in the East Lodge, St. Alban Chapter, and Olivet Council, all of Exeter, in the Masonic order. His wife Sarah was born in Exeter, N. H., September 6, 1838. Their children were as follows: Edith S., born March 30, 1863; Ada Robinson, born December 5, 1866, who married Dr. F. A. Lane of Peabody, Mass., and James Howard. The father died April 3, 1912.

James Howard Brown was educated in the public schools and in the high school at Newburyport, Mass. He was then employed in a shoe shop

for a short time, but subsequently engaged in farming and the insurance business, being still thus employed. He is president of the Rockingham Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, having been elected in 1914, and has been one of the directors of the company for the last eight years. He is also chairman of the board of selectmen. He was a member of the legislature in 1903 and library messenger of sessions 1905 and 1907. He is now chairman of the board of library trustees; a member of Star in the East Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Exeter; St. Alban Chapter at Exeter; Olivet Council, Exeter, and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T., at Portsmouth.

EDWIN B. WESTON, a well known attorney and prominent citizen of Derry, N. H., was born in Manchester, this state. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Manchester and at Phillips Andover Academy, being graduated from the latter institution in 1889. In 1893 he was graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of A. B., and subsequently entered Boston University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1897. He then began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he remained until 1903, at which time he located in Derry. He is a member of the New Hampshire Bar Association and practices in both the state and federal courts. In 1908-09 Mr. Weston was a member of the legislature and for the last five years he has served efficiently on the Derry school board. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Trinity Commandery. He was married in 1907 to Miss Lena E. Ellison, of Randolph, Vt. He and his wife have a pleasant home in Derry and move in the best society of the town.

BURTON E. DAVIS, who is successfully engaged in the farming and poultry business in Salem, N. H., is one of the wide-awake and progressive men of the community. He was born at Bethel, Vt., December 20, 1873, a son of Clark S. and Harriett (Towne) Davis. He is a grandson of Samuel and Desire (Chamberlain) Davis and a great-grandson of Samuel and Sally (Coffin) Davis.

Samuel Davis, the grandfather, born in Weathersfield, Vt., May 12, 1812, was a millwright and lumberman. He moved to Bethel, Vt., in 1829 and lived there at the time of his death on May 1, 1886. September 30, 1839, he married Desire Chamberlain, who was born in Stockbridge, May 30, 1800, a daughter of Isaac and Azubia (Bailey) Chamberlain. Their children were as follows: Clark S.; James S., born in Bethel, August 28, 1845, who resides in Vassalboro, Me.; and Abby, who died aged thirteen years.

Clark S. Davis, the father of Burton E., was born in Bethel July 17, 1840, and died January 17, 1904. On April 17th, 1866, he married Harriet M., daughter of Enos and Martha (Holden) Town. She was born in Barre, Vt., April 21, 1841. They had three children: Willis Clark, born June 10, 1867, who died in October, 1907; Fred Lincoln, born May 9, 1871, who died in November, 1911, and Burton Enos, born December 20, 1873. Clark S. Davis was a farmer and stock raiser, making Jersey cows his specialty. He was also a large contractor and dealt extensively in wood and lumber and for nine years had the contract to saw all the wood for the Central Vermont Railroad. He had charge of the roads in his native town for fifteen years.

Burton E. Davis attended the public schools and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-seven years old. He then located at Stillwater, where he resided two and a half years. At the end of that time he took the civil service examination and in 1904 was appointed to the railway mail

service. He continued in that occupation until 1911, when he gave it up to settle on his farm in Salem, N. H., where he is now engaged in farming and raising poultry. He was a trustee of the public library for three years and in 1913 was elected selectman, being at the present time chairman of the board. In 1912-1913 he was master of the Grange. He has charge of building the state road in Salem.

March 5, 1896, Burton E. Davis married Miss Annie Miller, a daughter of George M. and Amelia (Hammond) Miller, and they have two daughters: Edna, born April 12, 1898; and Grace, born September 22, 1900. Mr. Davis and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees.

FRED FERNALD, M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of the town of Nottingham, was born in this town September 17, 1874, a son of John E. and Sarah A. (Thompson) Fernald. His immigrant ancestors came to this country from England, settling in Portsmouth, N. H. John E. Fernald, the doctor's father, was born in Nottingham, N. H., in 1830 and died in 1895. He was a well known and respected citizen, and, although not caring for public office, did at one time accept that of selectman and served efficiently. His wife Sarah, born December 12, 1833, is still living and resides in Nottingham.

Fred Fernald was the youngest of the five children born to his parents. He attended the public schools of Northwood and was graduated from the Seminary in 1895. Then, after two years spent at Bowdoin College, in 1898 he entered Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1900. In 1903-4 he took post graduate work at the Johns Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore. He then came to Nottingham and opened an office, and has since remained here, having built up a large practice. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies, and was president of the Rockingham County Medical Society in 1913. For the last sixteen years he has been a member of the local board of health. He is a close student and keeps well abreast of his profession in its various branches. His professional ability and genial manners have made him one of the most popular physicians in the county.

Dr. Fernald was married, December 29, 1904, to Elizabeth W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Cilley, of Nottingham, and he and his wife are the parents of six children—Elizabeth Cilley, Josephine, Frederick Longfellow, Mary Louise, Joseph Nealley and John Thompson Fernald. The three eldest are attending the public schools of Nottingham. Mrs. Fernald is a member and was the first regent of the Else Cilley Chapter of Nottingham, D. A. R. Dr. Fernald is a republican in politics and he and his wife and family affiliate with the Universalist church.

JOHN E. WEBSTER, who is serving his thirteenth year as tax collector of Derry, N. H., has been a life long resident of this community where he has an extended acquaintance. He was born in Derry, in 1846, and is a son of James Webster. The latter came to Derry as early as 1815, and followed farming for many years.

John E. Webster received a common school education, and was a young man when in 1864 he entered the Northern Army, as a member of the First New Hampshire Cavalry. He served during six months of the Civil War, after which he received honorable discharge and returned home. He then took up farming operations, which he has always followed with much suc-

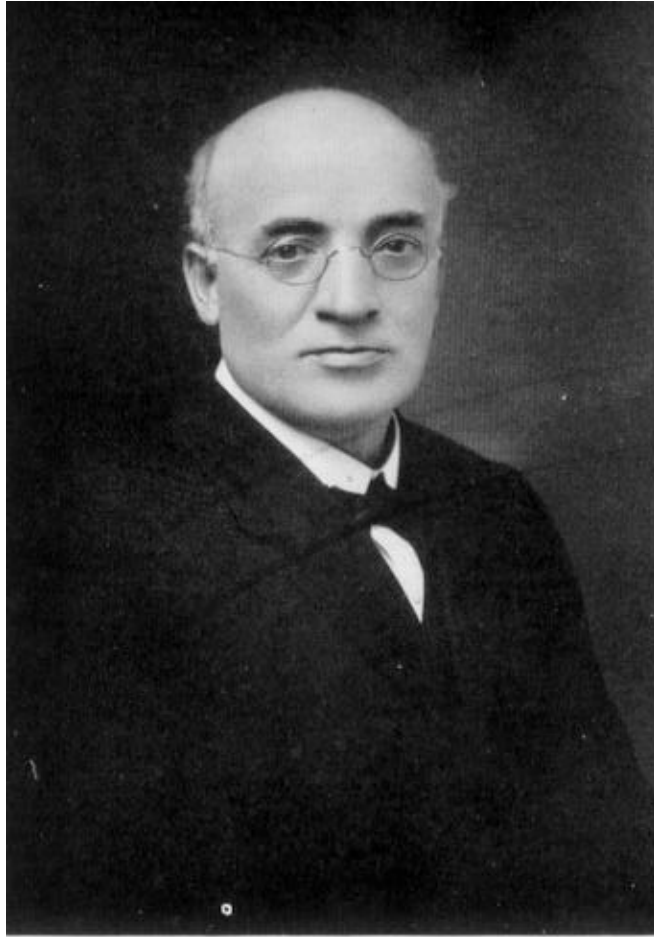
cess, making rather a specialty of dairying. He has been active politically, being an ardent republican and at times has been called into public service. He has always served his constituents faithfully and well and is highly regarded by his fellowmen as a whole, irrespective of party affiliation. In 1887 he represented Derry in the legislature and for three years served on the board of selectmen. He was a delegate to the last constitutional convention, and frequently has been a delegate of his party to the county, state and congressional conventions. He was again elected representative representing Town of Derry in State Legislature in fall of 1914.

In 1876 Mr. Webster was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Case of Reading, Mass., and they have three children: James S.; Edward C. of South Framingham; and Nellie E., a teacher in the public schools in Derry. Mr. Webster is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R., of Derry, of which he is quartermaster and post commander. He has also been a member of the Westfield Grange, No. 37, for the past 40 years, having been one of the charter members, of whom he and Mr. and Mrs. Horace A. Hill are the only survivors.

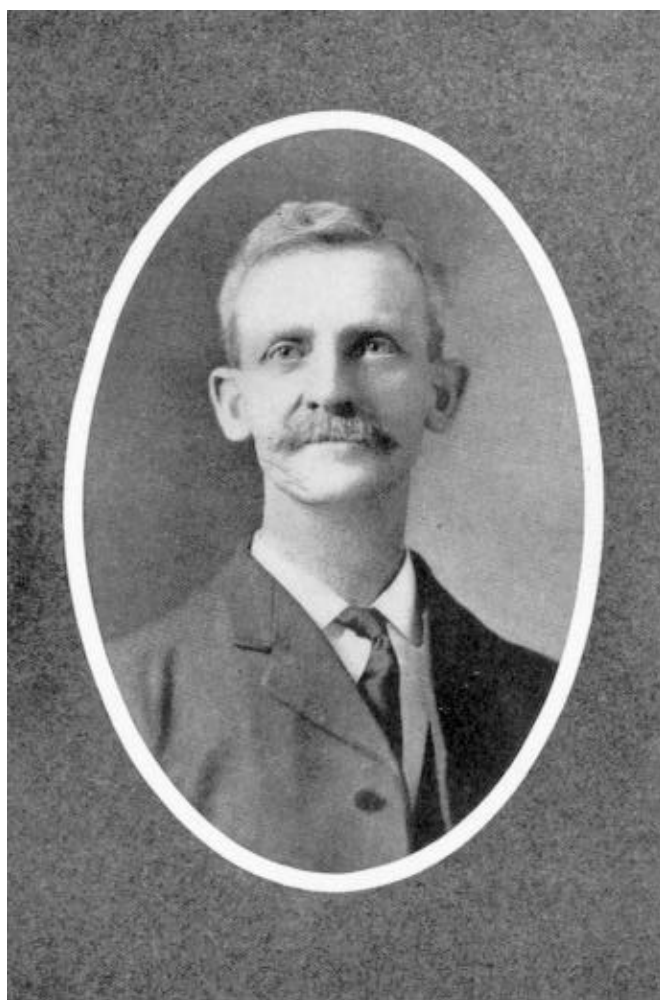
JOAS JETTE, proprietor of the Star Laundry, a prosperous business concern of Exeter, has had many years of experience in this line and largely controls the laundry output in this city. He was born in Canada, July 19, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Messe) Jette, and a grandson of Joseph Jette. Both parents passed their entire lives in Canada, where the father was a farmer, and both were devout members of the Catholic church. They had the following children: Joseph, Alexander, Euphrasia (wife of Louis Mathieu), Louis, August, John, Philias, Dosithe, Joas and Antoine.

Joas Jette attended school in Canada in boyhood but in his neighborhood only French was spoken and, when, at the age of twenty-three years he came to the United States, he had to learn the English tongue. He secured employment in the American Screw Factory at Providence, R. I., where he worked for two years, and then came to Rockingham County and followed farming for eight years and then went into the laundry business, working for A. C. Wingate for three years before embarking in the same line for himself. He attributes his success to industry and perseverance, a thorough knowledge of the business and a settled policy to turn out only the best kind of work. The Star Laundry is equipped with modern laundry machinery and eighteen hands are employed. In addition to owning this plant Mr. Jette has a comfortable residence which stands on the corner of Hall Place and Pleasant Street, Exeter.

In 1879 Mr. Jette was married to Miss Jessie Proulx, who was born in Canada and is a daughter of Louis and Orelia (Landry) Proulx. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Jette are: Eugene, Threffé, Emil, Philip, Minegille, Octavia, Rose and Mary Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Jette have one daughter, Elma, who married Vertune Duffault and they have eight children: Zenobia, who is the wife of Emil Denoncourt, Irene, Blanche, Jessie, Edward and Louise, twins, Carvel and William. The family belongs to the Catholic church. He votes with the republican party and maintains fraternal relations with the Catholic Order of Foresters, The Red Men, the Foresters of America and the Canada-America Association at Manchester. Mr. Jette is a much respected citizen and during his eighteen years of business under his own name has brought much credit on the same.



JOAS JETTE



DAVID W. WHITTIER

DAVID WOODBURY WHITTIER, proprietor of a well stocked and up-to-date dry goods and furnishing store at Raymond, N. H., was born in Deerfield, N. H., July 4, 1864. His father was Aaron George Whittier, born at Deerfield Feb. 10, 1835, whose father, Josiah Whittier, was a native of Candia, the mother of Aaron G., Hannah Heath, being a daughter of Asa Heath, of East Candia. Aaron's grandfather, Daniel Whittier, was a revolutionary soldier, while his son Josiah fought in the War of 1812, taking part in the battle of Plattsburg. Aaron G. Whittier, father of our subject, was educated in the academies at Tilton and New London. He was a prosperous and substantial citizen and took an active part in politics, being a strong democrat, and was elected representative to the New Hampshire Legislature from Raymond, being a member of the Legislature in 1881. His death occurred Nov. 6, 1900. He married, Oct. 28, 1855, Amanda Melvina Lang, the daughter of David and Sally (Sanborn) Lang, and who was born in Candia, May 23, 1837, and died June 8, 1905. They had five children: one who died in infancy Feb. 9, 1860; Eddy, who died June 5, 1861; Byron S., who died July 9, 1862; David Woodbury, subject of this sketch; and Aaron Byron, born Apr. 10, 1876, who married Mary L. Heath, April 15, 1912. David W. and Aaron Byron are the only ones now living.

David W. Whittier was educated in the schools of Raymond, being a member of the Burnham class. When seventeen years of age he began working in the wood and lumber yard for his father in Manchester, N. H., and was thus occupied until 1884, in which year under President Cleveland's administration Aaron G. Whittier was appointed postmaster of Raymond, David being made chief clerk and deputy. When the government passed into republican hands David entered the employ of the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company of Raymond and worked for them three years. He then went to Manchester and for three years was clerk for Weston and Hill in a dry goods store there. In April, 1894, he opened his present store in Raymond for the sale of clothing and furnishings and has since been a leading merchant in the town, doing a prosperous business. Mr. Whittier is a Free Mason and Odd Fellow, being a charter member of Tucker Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., of which he was the first secretary and is now serving in that office. He has held the office of Grand Patriarch of New Hampshire in the latter order (Odd Fellows), which is the highest in the gift of the Encampment branch of the order, and later he served as grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at St. Paul, Minn., in 1908, and also at Denver, Colorado, in 1909. He is also a member of the Grange, State and National; of Canton Ridgely, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., of Manchester, and Department Council of New Hampshire, Patriarchs Militant I. O. O. F. In politics he is a democrat. At the 150th anniversary of the town of Raymond, which was celebrated July 4, 1914, Mr. Whittier took part in the grand parade, riding in the same chaise that Dr. Gould rode in fifty years before, from Raymond to Deerfield, to the home of Aaron G. Whittier when David W. Whittier was born, said Gould returning in time to take part in the anniversary exercises and reporting the birth of the new boy. This was when the 100th anniversary was celebrated, on July 4, 1864.

On March 21, 1893, Mr. Whittier was married by Rev. J. D. LeGro, of Raymond, at Manchester, N. H., to Flora Lizzie, daughter of Amos Ingalls and Olive Gile (Severence) Pollard, of Manchester, N. H. They have no children. Mrs. Whittier is a past president in the Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F., of New Hampshire, and also belongs to the Eastern Star. She attends the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM BURLINGAME, one of the leading business men of Exeter, N. H., president of the Exeter Co-operative Bank since its organization in 1892, and interested in other important enterprises, was born in Rhode Island in 1838. His parents were James and Lucy B. (Dana) Burlingame. The father, a native of Connecticut, was a minister in the Christian church, being for over fifty years pastor of the church of that denomination at Coventry, R. I., of which state his wife Lucy was a native. Their children were: Sophia, Lydia, Emily, James P., Ann Eliza, John K., Lucy, William and Mary.

William Burlingame, after beginning his education in the common schools, continued it at Greenwich Seminary, Rhode Island and at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, subsequently taking a commercial course. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder, also that of machinist, and then, in 1864, came to New Hampshire to take charge of building the "Brayton" engines and boilers for the Swampscot Machine Company at South New Market, N. H. When he had completed his work there he came to Exeter and had charge of a plant here until 1867. He then constructed new buildings for the Exeter Machine Works, of which concern he was the organizer, having a large interest therein. He remained connected with this company until 1909, at which time, after a long and prosperous career, he sold out his interest and has since lived a retired life, except for his connection with the bank above mentioned, and the performance of his duties as a director in the Exeter Gas Company and as a member of the board of trustees of Robinson Female Seminary, which position he has held for thirty years, being, since about 1898, president of the board. He is a republican in politics, has served at times in local offices, including those of supervisor and member of the police commission, and was representative to the legislature in 1877-78. He belongs to Star of the East Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also to the Chapter at Exeter.

Mr. Burlingame was married in 1861 to Miss Josephine Shaw, of Providence, R. I., who died in 1864, leaving no children. He then married for his second wife, Amy Carter, of Exeter, N. H., who died in 1875, the issue of this marriage being two children: William B., who is a teacher in Porto Rico, and James C., a contractor. In August, 1877, Mr. Burlingame was married to Harriet Grace Boyd, daughter of Colville Boyd of Providence, R. I. They are the parents of four children, namely: Harold D., who is in the employ of the Standard Steel Car Works at Butler, Pa.; Amy, a graduate of Vassar College, 1906, wife of William J. E. Sander, an attorney of Boston, Mass.; Robert A., who graduated from Lehigh University in 1908 and is chief engineer for the Canadian Steel Foundry Company, and Ella, who graduated from Simmons College, 1910, and is the wife of Henry Lewis of Portland, Me., a member of the banking firm of C. H. Gilman & Co. The family attend the Congregational church.

AVERY M. FOSTER, M. D., was born in Gray, Me., April 11, 1851, a son of Moses B. and Eliza A. (Benson) Foster. His immigrant ancestors came to this country from England at an early day, settling first in Massachusetts, and later going to Maine. Moses B. Foster, the doctor's father, was born at Gray, Me., in 1812 and died in 1886. His wife Eliza, a native of the same place, was born in 1816 and passed away in 1892, at the age of about seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth.

Avery M. Foster began his education in the village school, and subse-

quently attended Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Me., for two years. In 1872 he entered the State Medical College at Brunswick, Me., from which he was graduated June 8, 1875, with the degree of M. D., taking first honors in his class. He began the practice of his profession at Lincolnville, where he remained, however, only about a year and a half, at the end of that time removing to Belmont, where he stayed six years. He then spent three years in Abbott, from which place he removed to Lewiston, where he remained two years. From Lewiston, in July, 1887, he came to Candia, where he has since remained, during a period of twenty-seven years, in which time he has built up a large practice, having not only Candia, but many of the surrounding towns and country districts to supply. He has served as a member of the board of health for over twenty-five years, and belongs to the Rockingham County Medical Society and the State Medical Association.

Dr. Foster was first married, December 25, 1876, to Mary A. Drinkwater, of Lincolnville, Me. Of this union was born a daughter, Myra Isabel, who was educated in the public schools, at Pinkerton Academy, and at Smith College. She is unmarried. Mrs. Mary A. Foster died January 5, 1892, and on April 29th, 1896, Dr. Foster married for his second wife, Miss Susie A. Cate, a daughter of John P. Cate, a prominent farmer of Candia. Of the doctor's second marriage there are no children. Mrs. Foster, on the maternal side, is a descendant of the Meads, who were among the pioneer settlers of Connecticut and Vermont. Dr. Foster belongs to the Masonic order, being past master of his lodge; also to the Odd Fellows, and the Rebekahs, a branch of the Odd Fellows, to which Mrs. Foster also belongs, being past matron, and to the Grange. He is a democrat in politics and is affiliated with the Congregational church. He is well known and highly respected in this part of the county as a useful and public spirited citizen.

JOHN E. RAY, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Londonderry, where he has resided for the last twenty years, was born in Auburn, Rockingham County, N. H., in 1874, a son of James and Sarah (Leavitt) Ray. His father, now deceased, was a brick and stone mason by trade and was an old resident of this county.

John E. Ray was reared and educated in Manchester, N. H., where he worked for some time in a shoe factory. Later he followed the same occupation in Londonderry for a time, after which he engaged in the meat and provision business, and still later in the cattle business, doing a wholesale trade in the latter. In 1913 he sold out his meat and cattle business and entered the employ of the Annis Grain & Lumber Company, with whom he has since remained. He owns considerable real estate in Londonderry and is regarded as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the town. He is now serving in his fifth year as chairman of the board of selectmen and has shown efficiency in handling town affairs. Mr. Ray was married in July, 1894, to Miss Anna M. Stone, of Londonderry, a daughter of James G. and Elizabeth R. (Hicks) Stone. They have three children—J. Harold, Mildred E. and George C. The family are affiliated with the Baptist church.

ARTHUR H. WILCOMB, a successful business man of Chester, N. H., of which place he is also postmaster, was born in this town December 31, 1866, a son of Charles S. and Harriet A. (Symonds) Wilcomb. On the paternal side he is a grandson of Ebenezer, and a great grandson of Aaron Wilcomb, who was born in Ipswich, Mass. Aaron Wilcomb seems to have

migrated to Chester, as his son Ebenezer was born here about 1797. At the age of seventeen years Ebenezer Wilcomb enlisted in Capt. Samuel Aikens' (Jr.) company, for the defense of Portsmouth. He served sixty days, his brother James being corporal in the same company.

Charles S. Wilcomb, father of the subject of this review, was born in Chester in 1822, and died in 1905 at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was one of Chester's prominent citizens. In early life he worked two years in a drug store in New York, and he also spent six years at sea and in the West Indies, where he was overseer of a sugar plantation, but aside from that, his life was spent in Chester, where as farmer and cooper, also merchant, he had a successful career. At different times he served in all the town offices, and was also elected and served as representative in the legislature. For a number of years he was engaged in the cooperage business. He married Harriett A. Symonds, and they reared a family, of whom four children are now living, as follows: Charles A., a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary E., wife of Julius F. Washburn, of Putney, Vt.; Arthur H., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; and Chester J., who is professor of languages in Riverside Polytechnic Institute, at Riverside, California.

Arthur H. Wilcomb was educated in Chester Academy and at Phillips Exeter Academy. After completing his studies he spent two years in Springfield, where he conducted a school of telegraphy. He then returned to Chester and became assistant to his father in the latter's store. Since the father's death in 1905 he has continued the business himself very successfully. For some time also he was engaged in the evaporated fruit business, until his plant was destroyed by fire in 1902. He has various other business interests, being a trustee of Derry Savings Bank, manager and treasurer of the Chester & Derry Telephone Company, and director, clerk and auditor of the Chester & Derry Railroad Company, for which he obtained a charter while a member of the legislature. For twenty-one years Mr. Wilcomb served as postmaster of Chester, and he was recently re-appointed to the office. From 1902 to 1914 he was town treasurer, resigning that position on being appointed postmaster. He was also tax collector for ten years. He has served as president of the Rockingham County Republican Club, and has been delegate to many political conventions. In 1895 he was elected to the legislature, being re-elected two years later. For many years he has been a justice of the peace and notary public. A member of the Congregational church, he has taken a useful and active part in its work, and is a trustee of the ministerial fund. His society affiliations are with Chester Grange, No. 169, P. of H., in which he has filled a number of offices; St. Marks Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., of Derry, N. H.; Bell Chapter, R. A. M., No. 25; Mt. Nebo Council, No. 15, R. A. S. M.; and the Eastern Star.

Mr. Wilcomb was married October 15, 1888, to Sarah M. Bachelder, a daughter of David L. and Sarah (Waterman) Bachelder. Her father was a prominent citizen of Chester, N. H., serving as postmaster and as representative to the legislature. Mrs. Wilcomb was educated in this town, where she and her husband are popular members of society.

JOHN B. PAHLS, a substantial business man and well known citizen of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is proprietor of *The Model Bakery*, which commands an extensive patronage throughout the city. Mr. Pahls was born in Germany, October 28, 1866, and is a son of George and Angeline (Hack-



JOHN B. PAHLS

man) Pahls, both of whom died at Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was a carpenter by trade. The children of the family are four in number: Henry; William; John B., whose name heads this sketch; and Angeline, who is a sister in the convent at Oldenburg, Indiana.

John B. Pahls attended school in Germany and there at an early age learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until he was seventeen years of age, when he accompanied his family to the United States. They located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where John learned the baking business. He was a lad of ambition and was not content to work for others. In time he established a bakery of his own in that city, and conducted it for thirteen years. In 1904, he removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he has lived continuously since. The Model Bakery, of which he is proprietor is all that its name would imply. It is a model of neatness and its equipment the most modern known to the trade. Two ovens are used and the daily output totals some 2,000 loaves of bread, 150 pies, and a large assortment of cakes and cookies. Five men are employed, and a wagon makes the rounds of the streets of Portsmouth. Mr. Pahls is the owner of a fine brick business block at the corner of Daniel and Penhallow Streets, and also is owner of a fine residence in Portsmouth.

In 1893, John B. Pahls was united in marriage with Angeline Brunklaus, a native of Germany, and they have three children: Cecelia, Bernard and Francis. Mr. Pahls is independent in politics, but takes a deep interest in all that concerns the city and its welfare. He and his family are devout Catholics. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

ELMER A. SANBORN, chairman of the board of selectmen of the town of Chester, was born in Chester in 1869, on the farm he now owns and occupies, a son of Amos and Dorothy M. (Lyford) Sanborn. The father, now deceased, was a life long resident of this county and was engaged chiefly in farming, also doing some cooperage work. His wife was born in Fremont, N. H. They had three children: S. Vina, wife of Frank Rowe, of Fremont; Elmer A., subject of this sketch, and Ella J., who is the wife of James Towle of Fremont. Amos Sanborn was a son of Ebenezer Sanborn, a native of Fremont.

Elmer A. Sanborn was reared and educated in Chester and since leaving school has made farming, dairying and lumbering his chief occupations. At different times he has traveled considerably and has seen a good deal of this country. He has long taken an interest in politics, and is now serving in his fourth year as a member of the board of selectmen, as above stated, being chairman of the board for the present year. He was married in 1900 to Miss Mary Annette Morse, who was born and reared in Chester, a daughter of Augustus P. Morse, also a resident of this town. Mrs. Sanborn, who graduated from Pinkerton Academy, was a teacher for five years in the Chester schools. She and her husband have three children: Bernard M., Edith A., and Arthur E. Mrs. Sanborn is a member of the Congregational church.

FRANK B. PERKINS, M. D., a successful physician of Derry, N. H., was born in Grafton, N. H., April 25, 1856, a son of Orrin H. and Hannah (Currier) Perkins. His parents were both natives of Merrimack County, this state, where the father followed farming until his death in 1912. He had been preceded to the grave by his wife. They were worthy people, favorable types of the New England stock.

Frank B. Perkins was reared on the farm and acquired his elementary education in the schools of his native county. Having resolved on entering the medical profession, he found it necessary to teach school at intervals in order to obtain the funds requisite to secure a medical education, and to better prepare himself, he became a student at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. He began the study of medicine in 1874 with Dr. J. P. Elkins of Wilmot, N. H. In 1875 he attended a course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, taking a second course at the same institution in 1876. He was graduated in June, 1877, and in the following year began the practice of his profession at Grantham, Sullivan county, N. H., where he remained four years. He then located in Londonderry, from which place in 1894 he came to Derry, where he has since remained. He has built up a large practice and has made many friends here, being now recognized as one of the prominent and substantial citizens of the town. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and has served as a member of the council of that body. Fraternally he is connected with King Solomon's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., of New London; Rockingham Lodge, No. 27, K. P., of Derry, and the Improved Order of Red Men of Manchester, N. H. He has served as surgeon of the uniformed rank of the First Regiment, N. H. Knights of Pythias, as medical examiner of Deerfield Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., of Derry Depot; also as assistant surgeon of the First Regiment N. H. N. G., with the rank of captain. Dr. Perkins married Miss Emma J. Flanders, of Danbury, N. H., and has one son, Harry M. The family move in the best society of Derry, the doctor being well known and highly esteemed throughout the county.

JUSTIN E. DRAKE, a general farmer owning eighty acres of land in the town of North Hampton, was born on his present farm, July 8, 1865. His parents, Joshua P. and Sarah L. (Leavitt) Drake, were both natives of this town, the father being a farmer. He was a son of Samuel Drake. In politics he was a republican, and he and his wife belonged to the Orthodox church. Both are now deceased and are buried in this town. They had four children: Elmer E.; Justin E.; Annie, wife of George H. Joy of Portsmouth, and Hattie, residing in Marlboro, Mass.

Justin E. Drake was educated in the common schools and subsequently took up farming as his occupation, at first assisting his father. When twenty-five years of age he inherited his present farm from his father and has since been its proprietor. He is a republican in politics and has served with credit as road commissioner. In 1893 Mr. Drake married Miss Ethlyn Tobey, who was born in Kittery, Me., daughter of Hiram and Esther (Sayward) Tobey, her father being a boat builder by occupation and a veteran of the Civil war. Her parents attended the Free Will Baptist church. They had four children, as follows: Esther, Joshua F., Marion T., and Dorothy M. The family attend the Congregational church and Mrs. Drake and her two daughters are members of the Grange.

CHARLES E. LEACH, proprietor of a flourishing bakery in Portsmouth, N. H., was born in the ward he now lives in, January 19, 1858, a son of Charles E. and Elizabeth (Merrill) Leach. His father and mother were natives respectively of Eliot, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H., and when young went to the same school to which our subject's grandchildren now go. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade. Both are now deceased. Their

children were: Effie, the widow of Frank Field of Cambridge, Mass., and Charles E., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Charles E. Leach acquired his education in the common schools. On completing his studies he began to learn the trade of baker at his present location, subsequently buying out the business, which he is now conducting very successfully, having a good market for his product in Portsmouth. The ovens in the bakery he owns are over 125 years old. The buildings are different, but there has been a bakery at this stand for 125 years. Mr. Leach employs five hands and uses one wagon to deliver his goods. An independent in politics, he has served as alderman and as a member of the council.

Mr. Leach married Carrie W. Sowerby, a daughter of James and Josephine (Gowen) Sowerby, her father being a master baker under whom our subject learned his trade. Mr. and Mrs. Leach have three children: Bertha, who is the wife of Harley Giles and has two children, both daughters—Edith and Arline; Marian, who married Reginald Goldsmith of Portsmouth, a machinist at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and has a son, Kennard; and James S., who is associated with his father in the bakery, as also is Mr. Giles, Mr. Leach's son-in-law. The family attend the Christian Baptist Church.

JOSEPH W. DINSMOOR, who is engaged in the automobile business at Derry, Rockingham Co., N. H., was born in Windham, N. H., in 1862, a son of Joseph and Cordelia (Bean) Dinsmoor. The father of our subject was born in Windham in 1833 and was engaged in farming all his life. His father and two previous generations were also born there, the immigrant ancestors of the Dinsmoors settling in that town, which was then known as Londonderry. In the town of Windham there stands a tablet erected to his memory, on the birthplace of Gov. Samuel Dinsmoor, who was a brother of the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

J. W. Dinsmoor, of the present generation, was reared and educated in the common schools of Windham and, after his school days were over, took up farm work and also engaged in the fruit business, in which he was occupied for some twenty years, buying and selling many thousands of barrels of apples, mostly in New Hampshire and Maine. A year ago (1913) he sold out his place and came to Derry, where he engaged in the automobile business, handling the King and Chevrolet machines. He has made a good start in the business, and is now occupying a capacious building on Crystal Avenue, which he erected in 1914. A man of good business ability, energetic and far-sighted, he is bound to achieve success in his new field of effort. That he has the confidence of his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he served for eight years on the board of selectmen while a resident of Windham. Mr. Dinsmoor was married in 1890 to Miss Mabel N. Bean, a daughter of J. W. Bean of Derry, N. H.

WILLIAM A. HODGDON, of Portsmouth, N. H., architect, contractor and builder, was born in this city December 9, 1849, son of Alexander H. and Sarah (Walker) Hodgdon. He is of English ancestry and is a descendant of one of the early settlers of Rockingham county. His grandfather, Benjamin Hodgdon, who was a farmer and resided many years in Newington, subsequently came to Portsmouth, where Alexander H. Hodgdon was born. Farming was also Alexander's chief occupation. About a year after the birth of his son, William A., in this city he removed to Greenland, Rockingham County, where he purchased a farm and spent the rest of his life.

William A. Hodgdon was educated in the district school and at Greenland Academy. At the age of 17 years he began to learn the carpenter's trade under the instruction of Moses Yeaton. Having served an apprenticeship of three years and a half, he obtained a position as foreman in New York City. While so employed he studied architecture. Under the strain of work and study his health gave way, whereupon he resigned his position and returned to Portsmouth. A year later he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, also dealing in builders' supplies, and has since prosperously continued in this occupation, being now one of the leading men in his line in the city. He is a member of the Mechanics Fire Association and is a trustee of the Public Library. In 1909 he was elected a county commissioner on the republican ticket, and served the board as clerk since, being still a member.

He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, K. T., and of Piscataqua Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. He is warden of the Middle Street Baptist church. Mr. Hodgdon was married in 1875 to Miss Carrie Yeaton, of Portsmouth, daughter of Moses Yeaton, his first employer. She died in 1888, leaving a daughter named Ethel. In 1894 he entered into a second marriage, by which he was united to Mrs. Clara (Williams) Randall.

JOHN LEARY, an active business man and successful merchant of Portsmouth, deals in grocery provisions and meats. He is one of that vast host whose energy and ambitions led from native land to foreign shore where greater opportunity for success prevailed. Mr. Leary was born in Ireland, January 24, 1871, and is a son of James and Margaret (McCarthy) Leary. His father died in Ireland, where the mother still resides. They are of the Catholic religion. There are two children in the family, John and Hannah, the latter being the wife of Frank Reardon of Portsmouth.

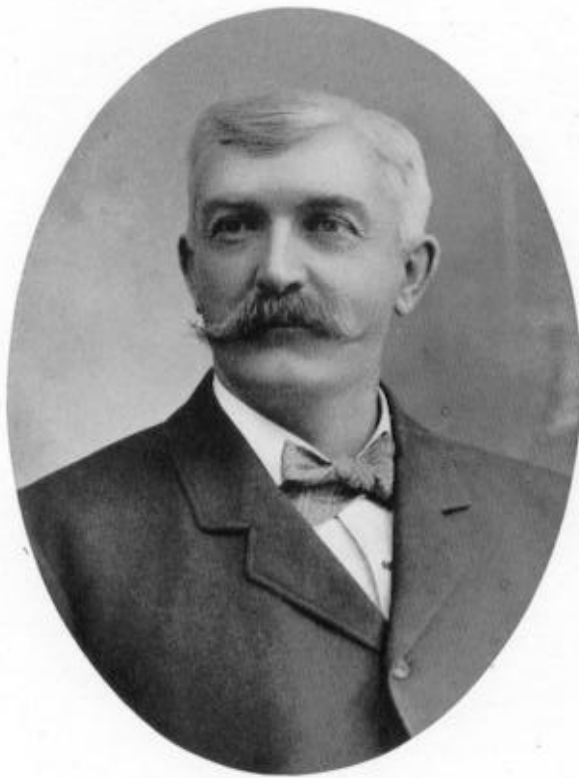
John Leary attended the common schools in his native land until he was fourteen years old, when he began an apprenticeship in the grocery business, as was the custom there. His service lasted three years, and he continued six months longer with the same concern. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States and immediately located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he entered the employ of the Portsmouth Machine Company. At the end of four and a half years he left that company and started his present business. His start, in the year of 1895, was in a small way as his capital was limited, but as his patronage increased under good management and service, his store, its stock and equipment grew likewise. He employs three clerks and has two wagons busy in making deliveries. Mr. Leary has always been interested in the development of the city and upon occasion has been called into public service. He is a democrat in politics and served four years in the city council. He was clerk of the third ward for two years.

In 1898, Mr. Leary was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Stack, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States when young. Her father was James Stack, and neither of her parents ever came to this country. Seven children have blessed this union, four of whom are living, namely: Mary E., Eleanor, John and James. The family attends the Catholic church. Mr. Leary is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Forresters and the Royal Arcanum.

BENJAMIN C. WOODBURY, JR., M. D., whose office and residence is at No. 43 Middle street, Portsmouth, N. H., is a capable physician of the



JOHN LEARY



GEORGE H. WILLEY

homeopathic school. He was born in Patten, Me., August 13, 1882, a son of Dr. Benjamin C., Sr., and Matilda A. (Knowles) Woodbury. He acquired his literary education in Patten Academy and afterward attended the Boston University School of Medicine, where he was graduated in 1906. Immediately thereafter he located in Winthrop, Me., where he began the practice of his profession, removing later, however, to Lewiston, Me., and thence, on March 1, 1908, to Portsmouth, where he succeeded the late Dr. Frank L. Benedict. He has been successful in his profession and as a citizen is highly esteemed. He is a member of the Maine and of the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Societies, also of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the International Hahnemannian Society and of the Society of Homeopaths. During 1913 Dr. Woodbury was elected by the faculty of Boston University School of Medicine as lecturer on the principles of homeopathy. He served during 1914 as secretary of the United States Examining Surgeons of Rockingham County, N. H. He is a member of the Country Club of Portsmouth. The Woodbury family, to which he belongs, is one of the old historical families of New England.

GEORGE HAMLIN WILLEY, a prosperous and substantial business citizen of New Market, New Hampshire, is proprietor of the Hotel Willey which enjoys an enviable reputation with the traveling public throughout this section of the state. He was born on a farm in Middleton, N. H., February 3, 1863, and is a son of Jonas Durgin and Abbie (Horn) Willey. He is descended from Benjamin Willey of Revolutionary fame. The father of the subject of this sketch is now deceased and the mother still is a resident of Middleton.

George Hamlin Willey attended public schools until he was seventeen, then went to Farmington where for two years he worked in a shoe factory. He served two and a half years as mail agent between North Conway and Boston under appointment of President Cleveland. Afterward he worked first as brakeman and later as conductor on the Boston and Maine Railroad. He continued for seven years and then in November, 1894, came to New Market where for eight years he operated a local express. In 1902 he bought the hotel, now widely known as the Hotel Willey. He also is proprietor of the largest wholesale liquor store in New Market, patronized largely by towns throughout the state and the recipient of a large local family trade. Mr. Willey has been prominently identified with local affairs and has a large following of personal friends. He is a democrat in politics and for the last six years has been chairman of the water board. In 1892 Mr. Willey was elected to the legislature from his native town of Middleton, N. H., by a very flattering vote and served for two years. He was also elected from New Market, by a large majority in June, 1912, to the Constitutional Convention. He is president of the New Hampshire State Association of Licensees.

November 29, 1894, Mr. Willey was married to Miss Eva E. Nute, a daughter of Jeremy O. and Martha (Phelps) Nute of Farmington. Her father was prominent in public affairs and at one time was a railroad commissioner and also was president of the Senate. This union resulted in the birth of one son, George Nute Willey.

WILLIS F. KIERNAN, who has been engaged in business as a contractor and builder in Portsmouth for the last fourteen years, was born in this city, in October, 1857, a son of Francis and Armina (Raitt) Kiernan.

Both his parents are now deceased. The father, Francis Kiernan, was a native of New York and was a contractor and builder. His wife was born in Eliot, Me. They were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the only one that grew to maturity.

Willis F. Kiernan acquired his education in the grammar schools of Portsmouth. After his school days were over he obtained employment in a greenhouse where he worked for one year. He then went to work for his father, remaining with him for a year and a half, during which time he acquired a fair knowledge of the business. Subsequent to this he was employed by the Boston & Albany Railroad for fifteen years as carpenter. Then returning to Portsmouth, he started his present business as contractor and builder. He has been quite successful and now gives employment steadily to five men. A republican in politics, he served one year as a member of the city council, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and Elks.

Mr. Kiernan was married in 1882 to Fannie R. Appleton, who was born on Seavy's Island, Me., a daughter of Edwin S. and Frances R. (Brown) Appleton. Her father, a Mexican war veteran, was a native of Portsmouth, her mother of Vermont. They had three children: Anna, now deceased; Fannie R., now Mrs. Kiernan, and Roswell. Mr. and Mrs. Kiernan attend the Baptist church. They are good, substantial people, esteemed by their neighbors, and favorable representatives of the population of this city.

HOMER A. WHITE, funeral director and embalmer, of Derry, N. H., successor to Thomas Martin, was born in Marlboro, Cheshire county, N. H., July 27, 1864, a son of Asa M. and Mary (Knight) White. He was reared and educated in Keene, N. H., where he attended and was graduated from the high school. He then began industrial life with the firm of Woodbury & Howard, funeral directors, of Keene, N. H., remaining with them for three years. Subsequent to this he engaged with the Stephen Merritt Company of New York, in the same line of business, and continued in their employ for seven years. He was then with the W. T. Lockhart Company of Boston between six and seven years, afterwards spending five years with W. A. Frink of Somerville, Mass., and two years with F. S. Goward of Brockton, Mass. He then came to Derry and, as above noted, succeeded to the business of C. H. Martin as funeral director and embalmer. An up-to-date business man, he is one of the leading representatives of his profession in this section, being a graduate of the Barnes School of Anatomy of Chicago, Ill. His entire life since leaving school has been devoted to this line of work, in which he is thoroughly proficient. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously he is affiliated with the Methodist Church. Mr. White was married in 1887 to Miss Olive Hamilton of New Orleans. He and his wife are the parents of two children now living, namely: Maud, who married Arthur H. Roberts and resides in Trenton, N. J., and Homer A. Jr., who is assisting his father in the undertaking business.

GEORGE WILLIAM WHENAL,* owner and proprietor of a farm of eighty acres, situated on Maple Avenue in the town of Greenland, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Scotland, March 5, 1865, a son of William and Agnes (Dickey) Whenal. The father, William Whenal, was also born in Scotland and was a farmer by occupation. By his first wife Agnes, the

mother of our subject, he had two children—Sarah and George W. He married secondly Jane Brown, a native of Scotland, and of this marriage there were seven children born, namely: Robert; Agnes, wife of George Durbin; Sarah, wife of Frank Cochran; Lydia, wife of Howard Lane; Lewis, Thomas and John. Mr. Whenal's first wife was a native of New York City.

George W. Whenal was about six years old when he came to the United States. He acquired his education in the common schools and has since been engaged chiefly in farming, meeting with good success. He is an industrious enterprising citizen and has served the town as road agent.

Mr. Whenal was married, May 24, 1887, to Grace M. Stewart, who was born in Haverhill, Mass., a daughter of Charles H. and Adeline (Marden) Stewart. Her father, who was engaged in the leather business in Haverhill, is now retired. He was twice married, Mrs. Whenal being the only child by the first union. Her mother, who was a native of Greenland, N. H., died in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Whenal are the parents of two children, namely: Flossie, who is the wife of Herbert Dame, station agent at Dover Point, and has one child, Herbert, Jr., and Ruth, who resides at home with her parents. The family attend the Methodist church. Mr. Whenal is a republican in politics.

JACOB F. DOW, who is employed as shoe freighter for Dodge Bros., of Seabrook, and also carries on a farm and operates a grocery store in this town, was born in Seabrook, N. H., February 9, 1856. His parents were Albert M. and Keziah (Collins) Dow. The father, a native of Seabrook, was in early life a shoemaker and later a shoe freighter. He was also at times engaged in deep sea fishing. He and his wife had four children: Charles E., George C., Hulda (who married Jacob S. Fowler), and Jacob F., the subject of this sketch.

Jacob F. Dow was educated in the schools of Seabrook. He then worked at shoemaking for some time, but for the last twenty-six years has been shoe freighter for Dodge Bros. He served the town as road agent for eight years and was representative to the general court in 1910. For years he has been a member of the Democratic Committee, the Home Mutual, and the Lafayette Club. In 1914 he was a delegate to the state convention. August 28, 1875, Mr. Dow married Miss Abbie V. Eaton, daughter of Caleb and Louisa Eaton. Their children are: George L. and Albert M., the latter born November 3, 1880.

CHARLES BARTLETT, a prosperous druggist and business man of Derry, N. H., holding the office of town treasurer, was born in Derry April 9, 1859, a son of Greenleaf Cilley and Charlotte J. (Kelly) Bartlett. His father, who was a native of Nottingham, this county, was engaged in the practice of law in Derry for nearly half a century. Our subject was educated in the schools of Derry and at Pinkerton Academy, and engaged in business in Derry village in 1876. He has had a successful career and has been treasurer of the town for many years. Besides being proprietor of a well equipped drug store, he is vice president of the Chester & Derry Electric Railway, a director of the Derry National Bank, and trustee of the Derry Savings Bank, in all of which positions he has shown good business ability and foresight. He is also a director of the Central Congregational Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Rockingham Lodge, K. of P. A republican in politics, he has taken an active interest in public affairs, and his aid and advice

have on a number of occasions been potent factors in advancing the welfare and accelerating the progress of the village and town. Mr. Bartlett may well be classed as among the more useful and prominent citizens of Rockingham County.

JOHN L. SMITH, a representative citizen of Rockingham County, residing in North Hampton, owns and cultivates a fine farm of one hundred acres. He was born in North Hampton, N. H., on June 15, 1835, and is a son of Christopher and Eliza (Hobbs) Smith. Christopher Smith was also born in North Hampton, and in addition to farming followed the trade of a stone mason. He and his wife were parents of four children: Morris H., John L. and Joshua P. (twins), and David C.

John L. Smith, after a preliminary course in the grade schools, attended Normal School one year. He then entered upon farm work, which has been his principal occupation, although he has also done considerable contract work. He was married November 14, 1860, to Rebecca P. Marston of North Hampton, a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Philbrook) Marston, the father a native of North Hampton, and the mother of Hampton. Mrs. Smith was one of three children, having a brother, John D., and a sister, Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of children as follows: George G., deceased; Mary E., wife of Oliver S. Hobbs, by whom she has a son, Raymond O., a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy; and David C., who also is deceased. Mrs. Smith passed from this life August 22, 1905, her death being a sad and irreparable loss to her husband and children. Mr. Smith is a republican in politics and for ten years served as police supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of the Canton Encampment at Portsmouth, and in religious faith a Congregationalist.

ALBERT C. LANE, postmaster at Stratham, N. H., also proprietor of a confectionery store here, was born in this town, June 22, 1853, a son of Enoch and Mary (Seavey) Lane, the father being a native of Stratham and the mother of Rye, N. H. Both are now deceased. They had a large family of nine children, as follows: Caroline, wife of Isaac S. Wiggin; Fannie A., wife of Albert A. Haven; John T., William S., Henry S., Albert C., Charles S., Susan and Warren L.

Albert C. Lane was educated in the common schools and began industrial life as a truck gardener. Later he operated a general store in Stratham for awhile, and afterwards was occupied in gardening for several years. He was appointed postmaster at Stratham eleven years ago and has retained the position. The office controls one rural route. Mr. Lane is a republican in politics. He was formerly clerk and treasurer of the town for seven years, and was also postmaster at Stratham for two years previous to his present incumbency of the office. In addition to this he served on the school board for nine years.

Mr. Lane married Mary Elvina Brown of Georgetown, Mass., daughter of Jerry and Mary (Osborn) Brown, whose family included one other child, Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are the parents of two daughters: Mildred L., a graduate of Exeter Seminary, who is now a teacher in the public schools, and Edith, also a graduate of the Exeter Seminary, who is also a school teacher. Mr. Lane belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and to the Grange. He and his family are members of the Congregational church, of which he is a deacon.



JOHN L. SMITH



MRS. JOHN L. SMITH

WILLIAM E. LANCASTER, son of Thomas Dodge and Mary Maria (Pattee) Lancaster, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, April 13, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Salem, Pinkerton Academy of Derry, and Norwich University of Northfield, Vermont. He took up civil engineering, which line he followed for several years, later engaging in the lumber business, where he became associated with the Salem Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Board of Salem Water Commissioners, which office he has held for two consecutive terms; on November 3, 1914, he was elected a representative to the General Court of New Hampshire. He is also a member of Spicket Lodge No. 85, A. F. & A. M., Salem, N. H.; of Royal Bell Arch Chapter, Derry, N. H.; of Israel Hunt Council; St. George Commandery, K. T. Nashua, N. H., and of Bektash Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Concord, N. H.

On September 19, 1905, he was married to Cora A. M. Maeder, of Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, and they live in their home on Highland Ave., Salem Center.

Thomas Dodge Lancaster (2d), father of William E., was born in Boston, May 12, 1822. He was the youngest son of seven children: Thomas Dodge Lancaster (1st), born in Boston Nov. 19, 1819, died May 16, 1821; John Henry Lancaster, born in Boston, Dec. 19, 1816, died in Salem, N. H., June 26, 1900; William Emerson Lancaster, born in Boston, Nov. 22, 1812, died August 19, 1848; Eliza Ann Lancaster, born in Boston Sept. 21, 1810, died in Salem, N. H., Feb. 7, 1894; Sarah Lancaster, born in Boston, March 14, 1807, died at Hannibal, Mo., April 6, 1900; Mary Lancaster, born in Boston, Dec. 14, 1803, died in Boston, April 16, 1827. He came to Salem when less than a year old and lived on Zion Hill in what is now known as the Coburn place. He received his education in the schools of Salem, carried on the farm for several years, then took to shoemaking, which he followed to within three years of his death, which occurred July 8, 1907. He held very few public offices but was always deeply interested in the affairs of the town and was honored and respected by all.

Mary Maria Pattee, wife of Thomas D. Lancaster, was born in Salem, N. H., on what is now known as the Kelly place on the Turnpike, March 20, 1828. She was the oldest in a family of three children: Richard N., born Sept. 7, 1832, died Sept. 19, 1861; Charles Thurston, born Nov. 10, 1834, died Jan. 30, 1909. She was married in Salem May 8, 1861, and has ever since lived there. Richard N. and Charles T. Pattee both served in the Civil war, Richard N. dying at Beaufort, N. C.

William Lancaster, grandfather of William E., born in Salem, N. H., April 19, 1771, was the second son in a family of six children: Henry Lankester, 1768; Jerusha, 1769; William, 1771-1821; Thomas, 1773; Polly, 1779; Sally, 1783—children of John and Mary Lankester. He was married to Mary Brigham of Marlboro, Mass., Feb. 28, 1801.

John and Mary Lancaster, great-grandparents of William E., were among the earliest settlers of the town, originating from Lancashire, England. Among the few things handed down, which tell of their standing, is the English coat of arms of the House of Lancaster, now in the possession of William E. Lancaster.

T. GREENLEAF MOULTON, who died at his home in the town of Hampton Falls, Rockingham County, N. H., March 10, 1898, was in former years one of the well known and most highly respected citizens of this town,

where he was born July 30, 1833. The Moultons are an old family in this section, the origin of the family in New England dating back to colonial times. Among its most distinguished members was Benjamin Moulton, who was made captain-general over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire by King George II in 1760, and since that time many of its representatives, if they have not attained so high a position, have at least been men and women of mark and influence in their respective localities, exhibiting strong traits of mental and moral force, combined with the religious faith, that was so prominent a characteristic of New England's early settlers.

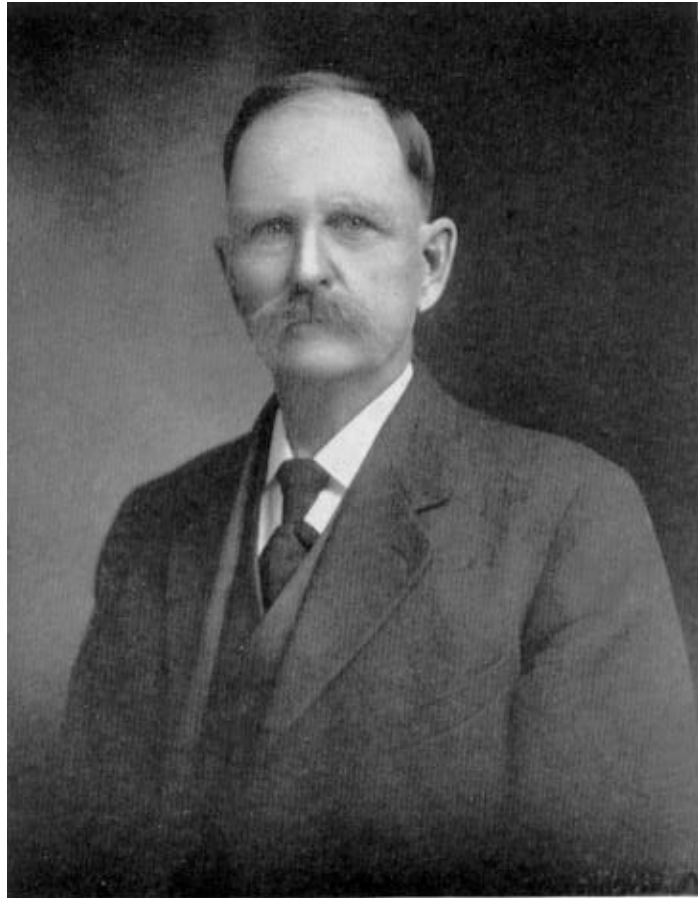
Joseph Moulton, the father of T. Greenleaf, was also a native of Hampton Falls and an active and influential citizen, who successfully cultivated his farm and improved the family homestead. He died in this town in 1888 at the advanced age of ninety-two years, respected by all who knew him. He married Mary, daughter of William Brown, and they had three children: Joseph W., who until his death in recent years made his home on the place adjoining the original Moulton homestead; Mary E., who became the wife of Deacon Daniel Smith of Brentwood, Rockingham County, N. H., and T. Greenleaf, of whom we make more particular mention.

T. Greenleaf Moulton acquired a good practical education and was brought up to farm life and labor. His life was passed on the old family homestead, to the possession of which in due time he succeeded and on which he made various improvements. This place has been for seven generations in the Moulton family and name. Like his father, Mr. Moulton was a man of influence in the town and took an active part in its government, serving as selectman and on the board of education. He was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens for his ability, honesty and other sterling traits of character and his advice was frequently sought in matters of public importance. He married Emily Stearns, a daughter of Marshall and Mary Ann (Chase) Stearns, of Paris, Maine, and they became the parents of three daughters, the only surviving one of whom, Jeanette, graduated from Wellesley College and is now a teacher in one of the high schools of Boston, Mass.

S. TILDEN LADD, M. D.,* of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Epping, N. H., February 7, 1877, a son of Samuel P. and Sarah J. (Dodge) Ladd. The father, a New Hampshire man, was a farmer and machinist by occupation. He resided in this state until his death, December 31, 1884. He and his wife Sarah were the parents of a large family of fifteen children, of whom thirteen now survive.

The subject of this review, Samuel Tilden Ladd, after attending the public schools, was a student for two years and a half at New Hampshire State College. He then entered the Dartmouth Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1900, afterward attending the New York University, where he took a post-graduate course of a year and a half. In July, 1902, he located in Portsmouth, where he has since built up a good practice in medicine and surgery, being recognized as an able man in his profession. He was city physician in 1905. He is a member of the Portsmouth Medical Association, the Rockingham County Medical Association, the New Hampshire State Medical Association, and also the American Association and the North American Association. A Free Mason, he belongs to the Blue Lodge, has taken Scottish Rite degrees and is a "Shriner." In politics he is a democrat.

November 17, 1904, Dr. Ladd married Elizabeth E. Bagbitt, a daughter of Richard Bagbitt of England. This union has been blessed with three



DANIEL W. GRANT



GEORGE H. GRANT

children, Bradley, Peter and John. The family affiliates with the Episcopal church. They reside at 579 State Street, the doctor having an office at No. 75 Congress Street.

DANIEL W. GRANT, who is interested, with his son, George H. Grant, in the Grant Greenhouses, located at No. 915 Woodbury Avenue, Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Tuftonboro, Carroll County, N. H., June 17, 1845, a son of Daniel and Patience (Lord) Grant. The father, Daniel Grant, a native of Stratham, N. H., was in early life a carpenter but later engaged in farming, which occupation he followed to the close of his life. His wife, the mother of our subject, was from Ossipee, N. H. Both have passed away and are buried in Tuftonboro. Their family numbered ten children, namely: John; Daniel W., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Henrietta, now deceased; Joseph B.; Betsey J., deceased; Emma M., wife of Frank Joaquin; Lydia, wife of William W. McCluskey; Charles M.; Clara, wife of Fred Gillette, and George.

Daniel W. Grant's literary education was confined to attendance at the common schools, which he attended only during the winter months, at other times and during the vacations being kept busy on his parents' farm. He subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for twenty-five years, after which he worked five years in a glove factory as cutter. He then engaged in his present business as greenhouse man, in which he has been very successful. The business is now actively managed and controlled by his son, George H. Grant, although Daniel W. Grant still retains his interest in the business. They have about fifteen acres of land, with six houses under glass, the principal greenhouse products being tomatoes and cucumbers, the most of which are shipped to Boston. Employment is given to four hands. In politics Daniel W. Grant is a republican but occasionally casts an independent vote in local affairs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

Mr. Grant was married in 1872 to Emily J. Hobart, who was born in Plymouth, N. H., a daughter of Charles and Martha (Morrison) Hobart, both natives of New Hampshire; her father's occupation was farming. Their other children were Abbie A., William C. and Julia. Mr. and Mrs. Grant are the parents of three children: Harry W., who married Belle Mitchell, and has a son, Ernest; Bertha E.; and George H., who married Flossie Eldredge and has a daughter, Lilah Marie. The family attends the Methodist church.

CASSIUS SAMUEL CAMPBELL, for many years a successful and well known educator, now living retired in Derry village, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Windham, N. H., November 19, 1845, a son of Samuel and Lydia (Crowell) Campbell. He is a descendant on the paternal side of Henry Campbell, who emigrated to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1773, settling in Londonderry, Rockingham county, N. H.

The subject of this sketch, after acquiring his elementary education in the public schools, prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H. Finishing at Pinkerton in 1864, he entered Dartmouth College in September of the same year and was graduated with honors in 1868. He then went to Hastings, Minn., where he became superintendent of the public schools, remaining ten years. During this time he established and organized a system of graded schools, which was pronounced by the state superintendent of

schools to be one of great excellence and the high school to be the best in the state. He next became principal of the high school in the city of St. Paul, Minn., which position he held for five years, when he resigned and returned to New Hampshire to teach in the McCollom Institute at Mt. Vernon. In 1888 he became a member of the faculty of his alma mater, Pinkerton Academy, and here he continued, with the teaching of mathematics and physics as his special departments, until his voluntary retirement in 1909.

On becoming a resident of Derry, Mr. Campbell at once gave evidence of possessing a high practical order of citizenship by publicly advancing ideas and suggestions that culminated in some notable civic improvements, such as lighting the streets, laying sidewalks, planting trees, etc. He was the first to suggest the building of the Chester & Derry Electric Street Railway, was a charter member of the organization that took that work in hand, and was president of the company for a number of years. He was also a charter member of the Derry Water Works Company and for several years was superintendent of the works. In every position he has held Mr. Campbell has shown marked efficiency, and, as a citizen, his public-spirited efforts in the direction of civic improvements will long be remembered and appreciated.

August 30, 1869, Mr. Campbell married Miss Lydia Lorane Ashley, of Northampton, Mass., a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, descended from Rev. Justus Forward of Belchertown and Rev. Noah Merrick, first minister of Wilbraham, Mass. He and his wife are the parents of four children—George Ashley, Arthur Forward, Francena L. and Percy A., whose records in brief are as follows: George Ashley was graduated bachelor of science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, subsequently receiving the degrees of A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. from Harvard University. In addition he studied for three years in leading universities in Europe, holding a traveling scholarship from Harvard. He is now holding the position of research engineer of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company of New York. Arthur F. Campbell was graduated A. B. from Dartmouth in 1895 and is now sub-master in a Boston high school. Francena L. Campbell was graduated A. B. at Mt. Holyoke and later took a post-graduate year at Columbia University, N. Y. Percy A. Campbell graduated B. S. at Harvard, is now with the General Electric Company at Newark, N. J.

CAPT. LEONARD HOBART PILLSBURY, proprietor of a flourishing house furnishing company in Derry, N. H., and a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., in 1835, a son of Rev. Stephen and Lavinia (Hobart) Pillsbury. His father was a Baptist minister. When only one year old Capt. Pillsbury came to Londonderry with his parents in the very year that the City of Manchester was founded, there being at that time only two houses on its present site. In Londonderry he was reared to manhood, being largely instructed by his parents and an older brother and sister. In 1855, being sternly opposed to human slavery, as were both his parents, he joined the anti-slavery emigrants who went courageously to the New Territory, as the Poet Whittier wrote,

"To rear a wall of men on Freedom's southern line
And plant beside the cotton tree the rugged northern pine."

He remained in Kansas three years, pre-empting his quarter section of land, and at one time carrying one of Beecher's rifles in those turbulent "Bor-

der Ruffian" times. He then returned to his native state and entered the Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1862. In the spring of that year he enlisted in Company A, Ninth New Hampshire Infantry, being mustered in as captain of the company August 23, 1862, and was ordered south with his company the same month. He joined the Army of the Potomac in time to take part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He also took part in the fighting at Fredericksburg, Vicksburg and Jackson, and participated in many smaller engagements. After taking part in the battle at Jackson, Mississippi, under Sherman against Johnson, the troops returned to Vicksburg, where he had previously witnessed the fall of that city. His company, through battles and hardships, being now reduced to seven men fit for duty, he was granted leave to return home, but was later assigned to special duty in the revenue service in New York City, where his mission was to watch for and seize all goods "Contraband of War." He was never seriously wounded, although hit by a piece of shell at Antietam. After the war Capt. Pillsbury spent two years as an officer of the customs in New York City. In 1866 he located in Manhattan, Kansas, and for two years was associated with his brother, Josiah H. Pillsbury, in conducting an independent newspaper there named "The Manhattan Independent." The next five years he spent in stock-raising in Kansas, after which he was appointed deputy clerk in the United States Court and court commissioner at Memphis, Tenn., where he remained for five years. He then returned to New Hampshire and located in Derry, conducting a general mercantile business there for ten years. At the end of that time he established his present business in which he has ever since been engaged successfully. He has served as a member of the legislature and of the constitutional convention and three years as police judge in Derry. He resides on and owns the Elmwood farm, a fine property of 60 acres lying on the State Road from Manchester to Lawrence, one mile north of Derry. Capt. Pillsbury was married August 23, 1862, to Evelyn Sanborn of Kingston, N. H., his marriage taking place on the same day on which he was mustered in as captain of Company A, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers. Only two days later he left for the seat of war. He and his wife are the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Frederick S., engaged in the real estate business in Watertown, Mass.; Ambrose Burnside, who resides in Derry and is associated with his father in the house furnishing business; Edwin S., president and general manager of the Century Electric Co. of St. Louis, Mo.; William S. of East St. Louis, Illinois, and Grace L. Crocker, of Belmont, Mass., wife of Josiah H. Crocker. They have ten grandchildren. They celebrated their golden wedding on the 23d of August, 1912, the occasion being quite a notable one and largely attended by many friends from distant states. Capt. Pillsbury, who is often addressed as "Judge Pillsbury," is a member of the Baptist Church of Derry and was one of its founders, only a few of whom now survive. He was for 25 years the superintendent of its Sunday School. He is also a member and a past commander of the Wesley B. Knight Post of the G. A. R.; president of the Regimental Association of the Ninth Veterans, and has 45 years been an active member and one of the vice presidents of the American Peace Society, and deeply interested in whatever concerns the happiness, education and elevation of the race.

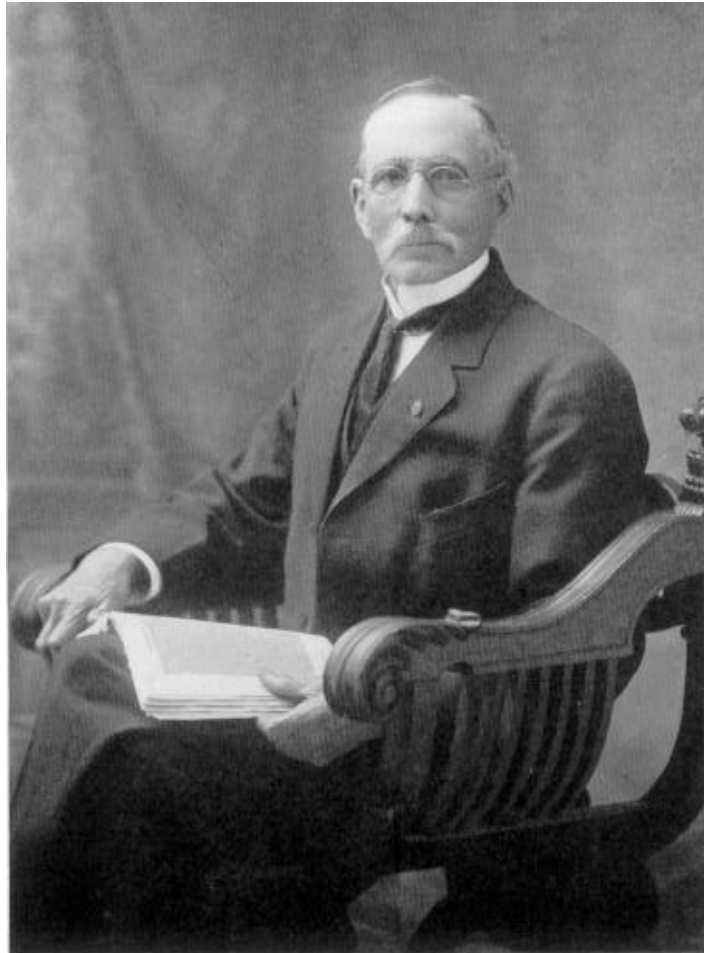
EDWIN J. RAND, a well known farmer and stock raiser of the town of Nemington, who is also serving in the office of selectman, was born in Rye,

N. H., September 26, 1884, a son of Henry S. and Mary O. (Trefethen) Rand. The mother of our subject is now deceased. The father, Henry S. Rand, a mason by trade, resides in Rye. He is a Baptist in religion, as was also his wife. Their living children are as follows: Arthur; Elizabeth, wife of Herman Rand (her husband belonging to a different family of this name, unconnected by relationship); Harry O.; Kate M., wife of Orvill Varrel; Sherman, and Edwin J.

Edwin J. Rand was educated in the common schools and began work on the home farm at an early age, remaining thus employed until his marriage in 1908. He then came to his present location, the property being known as the Benton Hoyt farm. It belongs to his wife's mother, from whom he rents it, she making her home with our subject and wife. Mrs. Rand, whose maiden name was Beth Hoyt, is a daughter of Benton and Josephine (Trefethen) Hoyt, her father being now deceased. She has a sister, Faye, who is the wife of W. A. LeFavour, superintendent of Chase Bros. manufacturing plant at Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Rand have two children, Constance and Josephine. In addition to general farming Mr. Rand raises registered Holstein cattle and is doing a prosperous business. He belongs to the Grange and is a democrat in politics. He and his family attend the Unitarian church. Mrs. Rand had a brother, Frank, who is now deceased. Mr. Rand has two brothers, Joseph and Burt, and one sister, Estella, all being now deceased.

J. B. BARTLETT, cashier of the Derry National Bank, of Derry, N. H., and a well known business man of this town, was born in Nottingham, Rockingham County, N. H., in 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Haverhill, Mass., at a private school and at Coe's Academy, which he attended one term, subsequent to which he attended the Maine State College. He was then engaged for a time in farming. In the fall of 1888 he came to Derry and entered the Derry National Bank, with which he has been connected ever since. This bank was organized in 1828 as the old Derry State Bank and was thus conducted until 1864, at which time it was reorganized as the Derry National Bank. Mr. Bartlett is also a trustee of the Derry Savings Bank, chartered in 1904, and treasurer and manager of the Derry Electric Company of Derry. For ten years he has been town moderator and takes a strong interest in every project calculated to advance the moral or material welfare of the town. In the Masonic order he has taken the 32d degree. Mr. Bartlett was married in June, 1894, to Miss Eleanor F. McDaniels, of Lee, N. H. They have three children: Richard C., Priscilla, and Joseph Bradbury, Jr.

FRANCIS ROBINSON DRAKE was born at North Hampton, N. H., November 5, 1849, only son of Nathaniel and Anne Trefethen (Seavey) Drake. His father was born and died on the farm at North Hampton, N. H., which had been in the Drake family in an unbroken line of ownership since it was granted by the Colonial Government. Mrs. Nathaniel Drake was born in Rye, N. H., but in her very early life her father moved to Greenland, where he purchased a farm and remained there the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Drake also had one daughter, Clara Bryant, who in December, 1875, married Oliver S. French of the same town, but later on moved to Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. French had two children: J. Russell French of Brookline, Mass., and later of North Hampton, N. H., and Anne Lemira, who married Herbert Coolidge Davidson of Boston, Mass.



CAPT. LEONARD H. PILLSBURY

Francis Robinson Drake was educated in the common schools and at the New Hampton Academy. In early life he evinced an interest and took an active part in the religious and general welfare of his native town. He was a prominent member of the Congregational church, was elected deacon when a young man and for twenty-six years was superintendent of its Sunday school. He was at different times secretary and president of the Rockingham Sunday School Association. During nine years he was chairman of the North Hampton school board. He introduced many improvements, including the system of graded schools. He was a frequent speaker at public meetings. For years he was a member of the Republican State Committee. Few men in this part of the state and county were better known in the business and religious world. In his own and adjoining towns he was almost constantly employed in the settlement of estates and in business requiring tact, experience and practical judgment.

He was one of the directors of the Piscataqua Savings Bank of Portsmouth, N. H., and was connected with the real estate interests of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Apart from his private business as a bond and mortgage broker, which required semi-yearly trips to Ohio, Chicago and Kansas City, he managed his stock farm at North Hampton. Mr. Drake died May 18, 1902, after a brief illness at his home in North Hampton, where he held the love and esteem of all his town's people, and mourned by all who knew him.

Mr. Drake was of the ninth generation in male line of direct descent from Robert Drake, of Devon, England, who came to America about 1638, settling first in Exeter, N. H., and afterward in Hampton, of which North Hampton was then a part.

Robert's son, Abraham, was granted, in about 1670, a large tract of land from the Colonial Government in the northern part of the town, designated in the old chronicles as "North Division." There eight generations of Drakes, down to and including the subject of this sketch, have owned and occupied this farm in an unbroken line. The title deeds extend back over a period of two hundred and fifty years.

Francis R. Drake was fourth in direct descent from Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Drake. Lieut. Col. Abraham, who was born in 1715, went to reside on the farm at "North Division," where he built what was then termed a "mansion." He was one of the first to take up arms in defense of the colonial liberties. He had previously served as captain in the French and Indian war. On receiving news of the battle of Lexington he hastened south with his regiment and was stationed at Winter Hill, near Boston, after the evacuation he returned to North Hampton. When intelligence reached him of the progress of General Burgoyne, he marched again with his regiment to intercept him and was present at General Burgoyne's surrender. While at Winter Hill he was introduced to General George Washington and afterward attended several councils called by him to decide on important business. Col. Drake died suddenly in his field of apoplexy, August 1, 1781, aged 66 years.

Lieut. Col. Drake was twice married. His first wife was Abigail Weare, daughter of Judge Nathaniel Weare and sister of Hon. Meshech Weare, first president, or governor, of New Hampshire. She died October 2, 1740.

Weare Drake, son of Lieut. Col. and Abigail (Weare) Drake, was born December 17, 1739. He lived in a house near his father's homestead, which, on September 28, 1771, he sold to his half brother, Abraham Drake, Jr., together with all the land he owned at North Hampton. (This is the house and farm now owned by Clifford S. Drake.) After the sale of this property

he moved, with his family to land granted to his father, in Effingham, N. H., and from him most of the Drakes in the northern part of the state descended.

Lieut. Col. Abraham Drake married for his second wife Abigail Dearborn, whose great grandfather, Godfrey Dearborn, came from Exeter, England, in 1639, and settled in Exeter, N. H. From this second marriage the subject of our sketch descended. Four of this Drake family served in the Revolutionary war. Lieut. Col. Abraham Drake and his three sons Weare Drake, Cornet Abraham Drake, and Jonathan Drake. The latter accompanied his father in most of his revolutionary expeditions, and was with him at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Francis Robinson Drake was a descendant of Lieut. Col. Drake's son, Cornet Abraham Drake's son Francis' son Nathaniel. Francis Robinson Drake married Miss Climena S. Hodsdon September 4, 1875, daughter of Col. Joseph and Dorcas (Gowell) Hodsdon of Ossipee, N. H. Her parents were of English and Scotch origin, they were both born at Berwick, Maine. Col. Hodsdon was prominent in Carroll County in business and political matters, was a liberal supporter of the Congregational church where he lived, and active in its management. He represented his town several times in the state legislature and was one of the original promoters of the prohibition law. In politics he was a republican. He went to Ossipee in 1838, where he started in the leather business, which business he followed during his active life.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake had two children, Clifford Sumner and Nima Hodsdon. Clifford S. was born at North Hampton, N. H., August 19, 1876, married December 31, 1901, at Boston, Mass. Miss Delania T. Ayres, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Milan C. Ayres. Mr. Ayres was for many years editor in chief of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

To Mr. and Mrs. Drake were born: Francis Robert, October 18, 1902; Milan Nathaniel, September 21, 1904; Leonard Ayres, April 8, 1907.

Nima Hodsdon was born April 12, 1881, at North Hampton, N. H. She received her education in the public schools of the town, and at the Girl's Latin School in Boston, from which school she graduated in 1900 as president of her class. In 1901 she entered Smith College and was of the class of 1904. She married Rev. Arthur Vale Casselman, of Reading, Penn., July 26, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Casselman, of Reading have one daughter, Louise Climena, born January 12, 1908. Clifford S. was educated in the public schools of North Hampton and at the "Putman School" of Newburyport, Mass. He also took a full business course at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College in Boston, Mass. After finishing this business course he was employed by the Kennedy estate of Roxbury, Mass., in management of "the Warren" and their other large real estate holdings.

In 1898 he started in the real estate business for himself with office at 142 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass., where he did a successful business, handling most of the new apartment houses in Roxbury. In 1902 his father, Francis R. Drake died and he returned to North Hampton, N. H., to have the care of the large farm and carry on his father's business in conjunction with his own business in Boston. For ten years Mr. Drake remained at North Hampton at the ancestral house and did much to beautify the surroundings of the homestead which had sheltered seven generations of the Drake family.

Mr. Drake was married the second time April 19, 1911, to Miss Ruth M. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha W. Jones of Winstead, Conn. They have one daughter Ruth Elizabeth, born June 11, 1912.

In 1913 Mr. Drake again took up his winter residence in Boston. He

has a real estate office at 16 State Street. He is a trustee in several Boston real estate trusts, besides continuing his bond and mortgage business in New Hampshire. He still owns the ancestral home at North Hampton and returns with his family each year to live there during the summer months. He holds citizenship in his native town, which town claims his interest in its general and religious welfare.

FRANK OTIS TILTON, deputy sheriff of Rockingham County, N. H., and a resident of Exeter, was born in Milford, N. H., December 16, 1854. His parents, George and Sarah F. (Nay) Tilton, were both natives of this state, the father being a shoemaker. He died in 1900. His wife survives him and is now a resident of Exeter. They were affiliated religiously with the Unitarian church. Their children were four in number: Georgia A., who is the widow of Frank B. Drew; Frank Otis, the subject of this review; Walter W., who lives in Haverhill, Mass., and Fred, who died at the age of seven years from being accidentally shot.

Frank Otis Tilton acquired his education in the district schools, which he attended until reaching the age of fourteen years. He then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some years, being also pattern maker at the Lane Machine Shop in Exeter for about fifteen years. At one time, tiring of the shop, he engaged in trade, opening a store in Exeter, where he handled dry goods, boots and shoes, also groceries for a number of years. A republican in politics, he has long taken an active interest in public affairs and has shown marked public spirit in everything connected with the welfare of the town. He was appointed to his present position as deputy sheriff in 1909. He was formerly building inspector for a number of years, served three years in the office of selectman, and is now a member of the board of health.

Mr. Tilton was married March 24, 1881, to Miss Lettie B. Hoyt, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of Thornton B. and Elizabeth (Clark) Hoyt. Both her parents are now deceased, and are buried in Exeter. The father was a hotel proprietor in Exeter for a number of years. For about twelve years also he served as deputy sheriff. Mrs. Tilton was their only child. She and her husband attend the First Congregational church in Exeter, he being also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

P. M. CAMPBELL, superintendent of the Derry plant of the Annis Grain & Lumber Company, was born in Londonderry, N. H., a son of William J. Campbell. The father, a native of Francistown, N. H., was educated at Harvard University, graduated M. D., and practiced medicine in Londonderry for twenty years, being recognized as an able and successful physician.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Londonderry. At the age of eighteen he entered the Pillsbury Shoe Manufacturing plant at Derry and was in the employ of that concern for the following twenty years. He then quit work for a short time on account of ill health, but later went to Manchester and was with his present employers for five years, as manager of their store in that city. He then returned to Derry and was in the employ of the Pillsburys until they sold out, at which time he again entered the employ of the Annis Grain & Lumber Company, working for two years in their Boston store, subsequently coming to Derry to assume the duties of his present position, in which he has shown marked efficiency. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He affiliates with the Congregational church.

Mr. Campbell was married June 11, 1902, to Miss Emma B. Abbott, a daughter of J. J. Abbott of Manchester, N. H. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Abbott Rice and Mary Philbrick.

P. F. O'NEIL, assistant superintendent of the Derry Shoe Company, at Derry, N. H., which has the largest factory in Rockingham County, was born in Manchester, N. H., July 23, 1870, a son of Michael and Mary O'Neil. He was reared and educated in Manchester and on completing his schooling began industrial life in the shoe factories, working for some time in the Kimball factories, as well as in others. Later he became foreman and boss laster in the factory of George P. Croft & Co., at Manchester, remaining there about ten years. He then went to Chelsea, Mass., where he entered the employ of the Bartell & Thelin Company, being in charge of their last department for four years and eight months. His next employment was with Donovan & Co., at Everett, Mass., where he had charge of the lasting and making forms for seven years. He then went to the factory of D. D. Lefavre, at Salem, Mass., and from there to the A. G. Walton factory, at Chelsea, Mass. In 1910, on the starting of the Derry Shoe Company, he came to this village and entered the employ of said company and has since remained with them, now holding the position of assistant superintendent, as above stated. That he is a more than usually competent man in his line is proved by the fact that for a number of years he has held responsible positions in the various factories in which he has been employed.

Mr. O'Neil was married in 1892 to Margaret Shea, who died in 1897, leaving two sons, Robert, who died Oct. 29, 1914, and Harold. Mr. O'Neil was married to Alma Demerse, and has six children: Alma, Helen, Mary, Jennette, William and Alice. Mr. O'Neil and family are members of the Catholic church.

HARVEY PERLEY HOOD, founder of the firm of H. P. Hood & Sons, fourth in size in the dairy business in the United States, also owner and founder of one of the finest dairy farms in the state of New Hampshire, located in the town of Derry, Rockingham County, and comprising over one thousand acres of tilled land and pasturage, was born in Chelsea, Vt., June 6, 1823, a son of Harvey and Rebecca (Smith) Hood.

Mr. Hood was educated in the schools of his native town and after graduating from Randolph Academy returned to the farm, remaining there with his father until he was twenty-three years old. In 1845 he went to Boston and obtained employment in a bakery and it was during this apprenticeship that he became interested in the dairy industry of New England. The opportunities in this industry seemed to open so great a future that in 1846 he left the bakery and founded the business that still bears his name. In 1856 Mr. Hood found that his health was better in the country and he therefore gave up his home in Boston and moved to Derry where he continued in the milk business and brought a carload of milk from Derry to Boston each day. Two years later he bought the Redfield farm which he re-named Hood Farm and at once began to improve, remodel and enlarge the old buildings and erect new ones. He was engaged in this work and in the transportation of milk to Boston until his death on June 17, 1900. The business he founded steadily grew until today the firm of H. P. Hood & Sons is known throughout the country as one of the largest and most reputable dealers in dairy products. Mr. Hood, in the early fifties, founded a grain business which has steadily grown in size under the present firm.



Eng. by F. J. Williams, N.Y.

Harvey Perley Hood

Mr. Hood was for many years a director in the National Bank of Derry and on two occasions represented the town in the State Legislature. He was known among all his friends and business associates as a man of sterling integrity and great business ability, while at the same time he took a great interest in all benevolent work and in furthering and assisting all plans for the benefit of the town and its citizens. Few men have had so successful a career or have better deserved the reward from intelligently directed industry.

In 1850 Mr. Hood married Miss Caroline Laura Corwin, a native of Tunbridge, Vt., but whose home had been in Boston several years prior to her marriage. Six children were born to this union, three sons and three daughters—Charles H., Edward J., Gilbert H., Laura C., Clara R., and Nellie F. The sons inherit their father's business ability and are carrying on successfully today the great industry which he established and in which he took so active a part.

HENRY PAUL TAYLOR, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been engaged in the grocery business at North Salem, in Rockingham County, N. H., is a successful merchant and an influential citizen. He was born in North Salem, October 29, 1864, and is a son of Matthew and Ellen (Taylor) Taylor.

Mathew Taylor was for many years one of Salem's most prominent citizens, and was an important factor in its business and civic life. He was born in Derry, N. H., in 1828, and came to Salem in 1846. When about twenty-five years old he started in the mercantile business in North Salem, and several years later became a woolen manufacturer as a member of the firm of Taylor, Austin & Co., manufacturers of flannels. After the destruction of the plant by fire, Mr. Taylor bought the interest of Mr. Austin and proceeded to rebuild. He continued the business successfully until October, 1878, when the mill was again destroyed by fire. He was also a large dealer in lumber and wood. In September, 1884, he started a grocery and provision store with three of his sons in Lawrence, Mass. He was frequently called into public service and was an enthusiastic republican from the time the party had its origin in 1854. He served his town as selectman four years, being chairman of the board two years. He represented the town in the legislature in 1867-1868, and again in 1878-1879. In 1871-1872 he served as state senator and for a period of fifteen years was town moderator. He was a member of the school board for eleven years, four years of the time being chairman of the board. He lived a long and useful life, his death occurring in 1908, and was survived two years by his estimable wife. She was in maiden life Ellen Taylor, and was born in Lynnfield, Mass., January 20, 1832. Her father was John Taylor, a woolen manufacturer of Salem and a native of England. The latter was father of the following children: John; James; Richard; Anna, wife of Adam Loomis; Nancy, wife of William Taylor; Jane, wife of Nathaniel Paul; Mary, wife of Charles Austin; and Ellen, who married Matthew H. Taylor. Matthew and Ellen Taylor became parents of the following children: Ellen Louisa, who was born September 7, 1854, and married Levi W. Taylor; John Harvey, born July 20, 1856; Thomas Matthew, born September 6, 1857; Mary Ann, born August 27, 1859, who married, November 30, 1887, J. S. Crosby; Charles Martin, born November 29, 1860; George W., born January 6, 1863, died December 31, 1898; Henry Paul, subject of this record; Cora Frances, born September 16, 1866, a teacher in Boston; Laura Etta, born February 3, 1869, who married,

October 22, 1902, George E. Hussey; Eva Belle, born January 3, 1872, who married, March 10, 1894, H. B. Hamilton; Effie Gertrude, born January 29, 1875, who married, July 5, 1905, Edgar Gilbert; and Fred Lee, born April 4, 1878.

Henry P. Taylor received a public school training, after which he began his connection with the grocery business. He established his grocery in North Salem in 1890, and has been highly successful. He has always taken an earnest interest in public affairs, and for three years served as a member of the school board. He was road commissioner one year, and for the past six years has been selectman. On August 8, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie A. Palmer of Derry, and they enjoy a comfortable home in North Salem.

C. H. ABBOTT, who with his sons conducts the Abbott Garage at Derry, N. H., is a substantial citizen and business man who won his way to the front through his individual efforts. He was born in New Hampshire in 1852, and has spent most of the years of his life thus far as a citizen of this state.

Mr. Abbott was about fifteen years of age when he went west to Traverse City, Mich., and there clerked in a store for two years. Returning east he engaged in making carpet slippers in Boston, having learned the shoe cutting trade in Lynn, Mass., when a boy. In 1874 he came to Derry, N. H., and for eight years worked at shoe manufacturing with W. S. Pillsbury. Owing to ill health he had to quit the shop, and during the next twenty years we find him engaged in the livery business. Starting with a single horse he worked hard and as he prospered he added to his equipment until it represented a handsome investment. In 1902 he sold the livery branch of the business for \$5,000.00, but retained the teaming and hacking business which had an additional value of \$4,000.00. He handled the Standard Oil business here for more than twenty years, then turned it over to his son who still tends to it. Owing to ill health Mr. Abbott was obliged to retire from all business activity, and after a short time in the south, he retired to his farm in Maine, where he lived for five years. At the end of that period he, with his sons, started the Abbott Garage which enjoys a liberal patronage. Mr. Abbott has always taken an earnest interest in the affairs of the community and of the county. He has taken no active part in political affairs but for a time served as deputy sheriff of Rockingham County.

In 1873 C. H. Abbott was united in marriage with Miss Emma A. Davis of Warner, N. H., and they have two sons and one daughter, namely: Wallace W.; Ethel E., wife of George M. Burdette, and James H. who recently graduated from Pinkerton Academy, and is now a student in New Hampton State College.

EDWARD E. McINTIRE, who has been a lifelong resident of Portsmouth, N. H., is a man of recognized standing and ability, and frequently has been called into public service. In 1890 he represented his district in the New Hampshire Legislature, and during the years 1900 and 1901 he served with marked efficiency as mayor of Portsmouth. He holds a position at the Portsmouth Navy Yard as foreman coppersmith.

Mr. McIntire was born in Portsmouth, in 1850, and is a son of Jefferson and Emma C. (Foss) McIntire, the father a native of York, Maine, and the mother of Dover, N. H. The paternal grandfather, Michael McIntire, was a native of Scotland. Jefferson McIntire was a machinist by trade, and was

one of the first men elected to the board of aldermen for the city of Portsmouth. He and his wife were Methodists. They had a family of sixteen children, of which number eight grew to maturity. But two of the family are now living, Jefferson, Jr., and the subject of this record.

Edward E. McIntire received but little school training, attending the public schools of Portsmouth. At the early age of twelve years he started to work in the copper shop in the navy yard, the same shop of which he now has charge. He learned thoroughly the trades of plumbing and steam fitting, tinsmith and coppersmith, and at different times worked at each. In addition to the public service before mentioned, Mr. McIntire served two terms as alderman, and was the first man elected to be plumbing inspector, when that office had its inception. For a period of twenty years he was an active member of the fire department, for two years being foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company. He also was foreman of the Dearborn Steam Fire Engine Company.

In 1870 Edward E. McIntire married Miss Harriet Octavia Martin, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Martin. She died in 1876, leaving to survive her two children, Gertrude Emma and Grace Everett. In religious attachment the family is Baptist. Mr. McIntire is a republican in politics. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Independent Order of Redmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HERBERT L. GRINNELL, JR., attorney at law, of Derry, N. H., where he has been located since 1904, was born in Bath, Me., in 1881, a son of Herbert L. and Sarah L. (Kennerson) Grinnell. He began his education in the schools of Bath, and after attending the high school there, entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1902. He then spent some time in teaching school, afterwards becoming superintendent of the Derry Supervisory School District. In 1908 he entered the University of Maine and, being graduated LL.B. in 1910, located for the practice of his profession in Derry, entering into partnership with G. K. and B. T. Bartlett. He practices both in the State and Federal Courts and, although a comparatively recent addition to the bar of Rockingham County, has already shown himself to be a lawyer of more than average ability, with flattering prospects of a successful career. He is a member of the State Bar Association. A republican in politics, he is chairman of the local committee of his party. He has served on the school board for four years and has in other ways given evidence of public spirit, taking a keen interest in everything calculated to advance the moral and material welfare of the community. He is a Knight Templar Mason and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Grinnell was married in 1907 to Miss Jennie N. Bartlett, a daughter of Thomas Bradbury and Victoria (Cilley) Bartlett, of Nottingham, N. H. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church. They have three children—Victoria, George and Mary.

COL. HARVEY CLINTON TAYLOR, manager of the Gale Shoe Company's plant at Portsmouth, N. H., was born in the state of Massachusetts, May 15, 1875. He was one of three children born to his parents, who were Martin and Laura (Floyd) Taylor. He began his education in the public schools and was later a student at Harvard College. In 1903 he came to Portsmouth to assume the duties of his present position. This factory is one of the largest in the state and was formerly operated by the Portsmouth

Shoe Company, the latter concern being succeeded in 1903 by the Gale Shoe Company. The company has a national reputation for the excellence of their product, turning out the finest shoes on the market. Some four hundred people are employed here, all of whom are under control of Col. Taylor. The company also has another large factory in Haverhill, Mass.

Col. Taylor married Miss Mary Hobson, a daughter of John L. Hobson, of Haverhill, Mass. They have a pleasant residence at No. 96 Islington street. The Colonel is independent in politics. As a citizen he is progressive and patriotic, taking a warm interest in everything calculated to promote the good of the community in which he resides.

LEMUEL S. BECKMAN, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Seabrook, was born in this town, September 14, 1866, a son of Francis C. and Esther A. (Dow) Beckman. He is a grandson of William Beckman, also a native of Seabrook, who was a fisherman. William married Lydia Knowles and their children were: Lydia Ann, Rhoda, Caroline, Dolly, Lucinda, William E., George R. and Francis C.

Francis C. Beckman was born in Seabrook, N. H., May 20, 1840. He was educated in the public schools, and then worked at shoemaking until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fourteenth N. H. Regiment. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of corporal and in 1864 to that of sergeant. Taken prisoner by the enemy, he was confined in Libby prison for some time and suffered many hardships. He was honorably discharged, July 12, 1865, and, returning home, engaged in shoemaking again, being thus occupied until 1872, at which time he engaged in the meat business. From 1884 to 1890 he served as tax collector and constable, and was supervisor of the tax list for ten years. In 1859 he married Esther A. Dow, daughter of Newell and Nancy Dow. Their children were: Frank W., Alfred N., Louisa F., Lemuel S., Laura, Lillian Clara, Leon George and Eugene H.

Lemuel S. Beckman, after acquiring a practical education in the public schools, engaged in shoemaking, which occupation he has followed for many years. He has taken an active part in local affairs, was tax collector for seven years and constable, and was representative in 1913 and 1914, faithfully serving the interests of his constituents. September 30, 1885, he married Miss Sally A. Knowles, daughter of Augustus P. and Hannah E. (Felch) Knowles. He and his wife have had three children, who died in infancy.

RANDOLPH R. MERRICK, superintendent of the finishing department of the Derry Shoe Company, has been a resident of this town since 1872. He was born in Litchfield, N. H., May 2, 1847, a son of Jonathan L. and Nancie C. (Moss) Merrick. When he was three years old his mother died and his father moved to Atkinson, N. H., where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days. He was educated in the Atkinson Academy and on completing his schooling became connected with the shoe manufacturing industry and for twenty years was superintendent in the Pillsbury factory at Derry. He then retired and for awhile was unoccupied, but, not satisfied to lead an idle life, he subsequently accepted his present position with the Derry Shoe Company, which he has held for about two years. He is also a trustee of the Derry Savings Bank and is interested in several other business enterprises in this vicinity. He is past master of St. Mark's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.,



ERNEST G. COLE

and past noble grand of Echoe Lodge, I. O. O. F. Religiously he affiliates with the Universalist church.

Mr. Merrick as a public spirited citizen has taken an active interest in the welfare of the town, which he served in the office of moderator for twelve years. He was also for four years a representative in the State Legislature. He was married, July 4, 1871, to Miss Lottie Copp, of Hampstead, N. H., the Copp family being one of the oldest in Rockingham County. He and his wife are the parents of two children; Arthur W., who is foreman of the stock room in the Emerson Pennington factory, and Mrs. Lottie Derkee, a widow who resides with her parents.

REV. GEORGE EDWIN ERNEST HASLAM, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, the Episcopal Church at Derry, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Cullinswood House, near Dublin, Ireland, on March 30th, 1857, a son of John Haslam and Isabella (Greville) Haslam. He was educated at home and at private schools, also at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained honors in logic and English; also a Moderatorship. He was graduated in 1882, the degree of Master of Arts being conferred upon him in 1885. In 1883 he came to Canada and in the following year was ordained deacon, being ordained priest in 1886. He became curate of St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, in 1884, and was Fellow and Lecturer in Natural Science at Trinity University, Toronto. He became rector at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, in 1887 and in 1900 was appointed Manager of the Twentieth Century Fund of the Diocese of Nova Scotia. From 1904 to 1907 he was in charge of the church at Rose Blanche, Newfoundland. His present charge comprises both Derry and Peterboro, N. H., and in addition he holds the office of District Secretary.

Mr. Haslam was married in August, 1890, to Mabel Mary, daughter of Rev. Canon Brent of Newcastle, Ontario, and sister of Bishop Brent. Of this marriage have been born four sons, namely: George A. Greville, who is now a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Maurice Brent, a Medical Student in Canada; C. Edwin Cummings, a student at Harvard University, and Herbert Montfort, at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Aside from his parochial duties, Mr. Haslam has done a considerable amount of work along educational, literary and scientific lines. For some years he was editor and publisher of the Church Review, and was also lecturer in Apologetics in King's College, Windsor, N. S., of which he was a Governor. He has published several lectures on scientific subjects, and is the inventor of a machine for calculating the rate of evaporation from exposed water surfaces. He has now in course of publication a scientific allegory entitled "Old Jump Off." Mr. Haslam is a Royal Arch Mason. He resides at the Rectory, Derry, N. H., and since coming to Derry has made many warm friends among the people of the village and town.

ERNEST G. COLE, a prominent merchant and business man of Hampton, who has been postmaster here since 1901, was born in this town, June 16, 1869, a son of William G. and Susan L. (Page) Cole. The Cole family is one of the oldest in this section. William G. Cole, father of our subject, was a tanner and currier doing business in Portsmouth, N. H., and Saco, Me. He was twice married: first to Hannah Brooks of Eliot, of which union there were three children: Everett S., deceased; Myron W., deceased, and Abbie Isabelle, who is the wife of S. Albert Shaw, of Hampton. By his

second marriage to Susan L. Page of Hampton, he had three children: Anna M., who graduated from Newburyport high school and Mt. Holyoke College and who for the last twenty years has followed the profession of teacher at Hampton Academy and Berwick Academy; Ernest G.; and Hattie L., who is now deceased. Both parents of our subject are now deceased.

Ernest G. Cole after attending the common schools entered Hampton Academy in 1887, being a member of the first class to graduate from the institution. Subsequently, in 1891, he graduated from New Hampshire College, now at Durham, but then a part of Dartmouth. He then became a partner in the firm of J. A. Lane & Co., proprietors of a general store at Hampton, and was thus occupied for six years. At the end of that time he sold out to Mr. Lane and bought out the J. W. Mason Co.'s general store, operating it under the style of E. G. Cole & Co. In 1909 it was incorporated as the E. G. Cole Company, Mr. Cole being president and treasurer. The concern does a very large business and operates a branch store at Hampton Beach. The other members of the company are William Brown, manager, and Mary E. Craig, secretary and bookkeeper. Mr. Cole was appointed postmaster of Hampton in 1901 and has two rural routes under his supervision, employing three mail clerks. He has been justice of the peace for the last ten years and notary public fourteen years. He is also treasurer of the Hampton Water Works Company. A republican in politics he served on the town commission for years.

Mr. Cole married Caroline E. Jones of Rochester, N. H., a daughter of Charles A. and Myria (Noyes) Jones, and they have one child, Ernestine. Mr. Cole belongs to all three branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also to Star in the East Lodge; A. F. & A. M. at Exeter, the Chapter and Council at Exeter, the Commandery at Portsmouth, the Eastern Star at Exeter, the Royal Arcanum at Exeter and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school for the last ten years and clerk of the Congregational Society for twenty years. Mrs. Cole belongs to Eastern Star Lodge at Exeter.

CHARLES H. GORDON, who, since 1894 has been engaged in the undertaking business in Derry, and is otherwise interested in the business development of the village, was born in Sandown, this county, September 25, 1855, a son of James R. and Lucy Wells Gordon. His parents moving to Chester, N. H., when he was a mere child, he grew to maturity in that town, receiving his education in the public schools of that place. In 1874 he came to Derry, where for a time he worked in a shoe factory, but shortly afterward he purchased a barber shop and for many years conducted this establishment, in fact, at the time of this writing (1914) he still owns that business, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest and best equipped barber shops in the state. Mr. Gordon, however, devotes very little of his time to the barber shop, as his ever increasing undertaking business takes up most of his time. He is also a trustee of the Nutfield Savings Bank and is a member of several fraternal societies in Derry. However, Mr. Gordon's name will probably be longer remembered for his valuable services in organizing, equipping and serving as chief of the first real Fire Department in Derry, practically all of the present apparatus and equipment of the Derry Fire Department having been purchased while he was chief. The citizens of Derry, especially the members of the Fire Department, showed their appreciation of Mr. Gor-



CHARLES H. GORDON

don's valuable services by presenting him with a very valuable solid gold medal at the time of the Grand Parade in Derry, October 8, 1891, in celebration of the opening of the Derry Water Works.

Mr. Gordon was married June 28, 1880, to Miss Caroline Dearborn, a native of Chester, N. H., and a daughter of Alfred Sargent and Aseneth Willey Dearborn. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had been children friends and companions and one of their most valuable possessions is an old fashioned, one-seated wooden rocking horse, in which as children they passed many a happy hour, seated side by side. It is needless to add that this same old rocking-horse recalls many happy thoughts to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's own children, and perhaps to their grandchildren as well.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have four children living, as follows: Howard D., a resident of Chelsea, Mass., who is engaged in the automobile business in Brookline, Mass., married Evelyn Dingwell and has four children—Eleanore Isabelle, Phylis Viola, Constance and Charles Henry; Annie, the second born of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's children, who is the wife of Dr. L. S. Downing, a prominent dental surgeon of Derry, N. H.; Isabelle May, the third child, who is the wife of Fred A. Cardinal, night telegraph operator at Andover, and has two children—Louis Gordon and Robert James; and Lillian Frances, the youngest, familiarly known to her friends as Goldie Gordon, who resides at home with her parents. Mr. C. H. Gordon's brother, John B. Gordon, has been chief of the Haverhill, Mass., Fire Department for the past 25 years or more.

HERBERT A. WHITE, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the town of Rye since 1903, was born in Somerville, Mass., April 5, 1878, a son of Augustus C. and Alice E. (Lambert) White. The father, a native of Massachusetts, was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he was wounded. After his return home he spent his time in looking after his real estate interests. His wife Alice was a native of Maine. Their family consisted of two sons, Ernest L., a farmer of Hampton, and Herbert A.

Herbert A. White began his education in the grammar schools of Somerville, Mass. After attending the high school there, he became a student at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1899. He was graduated M. D. from Dartmouth College in 1900, after taking the medical course, and after two years spent in the Sacred Heart Hospital at Manchester, began practice in Rye, where he has now been established eleven years. He is a member of the Portsmouth Medical Society. His ability is widely recognized and he is one of the most popular physicians in this part of the county. He belongs to the Masonic order, attending lodge at Portsmouth. In politics he is a republican.

Dr. White was married December 24, 1903, to Mildred T. Prescott of Somerville, Mass., a daughter of Albion M. and Mary T. (Sturtevant) Prescott, her parents being from Somerville, Mass. Their other children were Harold S., Alice and Marion. Dr. and Mrs. White have three children: Elizabeth Alice, William P. and Emily T. The family attend the Universalist church.

CHARLES HALEY, owner and proprietor of the Central Market, dealing in meats and provisions, Exeter, N. H., was born in this town, Sept. 5, 1842. His father, Charles Haley, Sr., who started the present business, was

born on the New Market road in the town of Exeter, and was a son of Benjamin Haley, a farmer. He was educated in the common schools and worked at farming until he established himself in the meat and provision business about 75 years ago, when quite a young man. He was a progressive and substantial citizen and very popular among his fellow townsmen. He first married Sarah J. Lowe, a native of New Hampshire, and they had two children, Charles, the subject of this sketch, and Sarah J., who married Moses S. Barnard. Charles Haley, Sr., married secondly Sarah Wiggins of Stratham, N. H., of which union there were six children, as follows: Olive A., wife of Daniel G. Johnson; Alice J., wife of Abbott Williams; Harriett O., wife of William N. Langley; George W.; Mary Ella, who married George S. Hathaway, and Edna M., wife of Ernest Leavett.

Charles Haley, Jr., was educated in the common and high schools of Exeter, graduating from the latter in the class of 1861. He began industrial life in his father's store and has continued in mercantile business ever since, becoming his father's successor on the latter's death. He was first married to Mary Ellen Wiggin, of Canterbury, N. H., who died leaving two children: Charles E., who is clerk for his father in the store, and Emma B. For his second wife Mr. Haley married Priscilla B. Safford, a native of Exeter, of which union there are two children: Florence S., wife of Lewis P. Damon, and J. Gilbert. Mr. Haley is a republican in politics and he and his wife attend the Adventist church. They are energetic and prosperous people and have many friends in this community.

EVERETT W. CALL, who is engaged in the express and truck business in Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Kittery Point, York County, Me., December 15, 1860, son of John C. and Abbie (Saywards) Call. Both his parents were natives of Maine, the father of Kittery Point and the mother of Wells. The former was a sea captain until reaching the age of sixty years, after which he followed farming. Their children were John J., Charles W., Howard M., Everett W., Almond D., Martin L. and Henry C.

Everett W. Call was educated in the common school at Kittery Point, after which he spent six years as an employe of the Boston & Maine Railroad. He then worked twenty years in the express business for Jackson & Co., of Portsmouth, after which he started his present business, using two wagons and being assisted by his son. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Call has been three times married: first to Addie Tobey, of Kittery Point, Me., who died, leaving two children, Edward E. and Curtis. He married secondly Mamie Danmenburge, of North Kittery, who died leaving one son, Raymond C. Mr. Call subsequently married Emma H. Manson of North Kittery. They have a son Harold, who married Bessie Jenness and has a daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Call and his family attend the Congregational church.

WARREN BROWN, farmer, historian and politician, is one of the best known and most respected citizens of the town of Hampton Falls, where he was born in 1836. His parents were John B. and Sarah M. (Leavitt) Brown. The father was a son of Jacob Brown, whose family numbered four children, namely: Thomas, who with his wife met an untimely death in 1868 by assassination; Nathan W., who was a merchant in Newburyport, married Sarah Chase, by whom he had four sons, and died in 1836; Joseph C., who resided in Hampton Falls and was killed by having a rock fall on him; and John B., father of the subject of this sketch.



WARREN BROWN

John B. Brown was born in 1799 and resided upon the family homestead in this town. He died in 1858, at which time he was president of the Weare Bank. His wife Sarah, who was a daughter of Thomas Leavitt, Esq., of this town, died in 1896 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Warren Brown, who was the only child of his parents, acquired a good education and in due time succeeded to the parental homestead, where he has always resided. He has made extensive improvements on the property, building the present commodious residence in 1879. A practical and scientific farmer, he served as president of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society for eleven years, has been treasurer of the New England Agricultural Society since 1893, and trustee of the State College twenty-four years, of which board he was president for four years. Mr. Brown, with Mr. Lovell, was active in promoting the Interurban Trolley line. A republican in politics, he has for many years taken a strong and active interest in public affairs, and he has been chosen by his fellow citizens on various occasions to fill responsible offices. He was a member of the state senate in 1872 and 1873, and of the executive council during Natt Head's administration from 1879 to 1881; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and served as representative in 1887, in each case showing marked ability as a broad minded politician and man of affairs. In 1908 Mr. Brown was a presidential elector, casting his vote for Taft. He takes a keen interest in local history, on which subject he is one of the best informed men in the county, which fact, together with a more than ordinary degree of literary ability, he demonstrated in 1900, when he published a History of the town of Hampton Falls from the time of the first settlement within its borders to the present.

Mr. Brown was married in 1867 to Sarah G., daughter of Daniel L. and Sophia (Osgood) Norris, of Dover, N. H. Their children are as follows: Harry B., now deceased, born in 1870, resided in Hampton, this county, and was a contractor in the construction of the Interurban Trolley line; Arthur W., born in 1873, graduated from Cushing Academy, at Ashburnham, Mass., in 1890; Gertrude, born in 1878, was a member of the class of 1896 at Robinson Seminary, Exeter, and died just before graduation; Mildred L., born in 1880, was graduated from Sanborn Seminary, Kingston, in 1898. Mr. Brown is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the New Hampshire Consistory.

WILLIS DU BOIS PULVER, a lawyer of well known ability, is one of the foremost citizens of Salem Depot, was born in Luzerne, New York, June 24, 1871, and is a son of Nathan and Estelle (Du Bois) Pulver.

The Pulvers are of an old Holland Dutch family which became established on Manhattan Island in the seventeenth century. Peter Pulver, great-grandfather of the subject of this record, was for many years owner and proprietor of the Pulver Hotel at Chatham, New York. His son, Henry Pulver, was married to Susan Evans, and their children were Peter, Myron, Nathan and Mary.

Nathan Pulver was born in Luzerne, N. Y., in 1855, and is a civil engineer by profession. In addition to surveying, he is engaged in lumbering. He has held all the town offices and for the past twenty-five years has been judge of the local court. He also is town assessor at the present time. For twenty years he has been on the Republican County Committee. He married Estelle Du Bois, who is of French Huguenot stock, an ancestor, Louis

Du Bois, having settled at New Paltz, N. Y., in the Wallkill Valley, where he owned several thousand acres of land which he purchased from the Indians. Nathan Pulver and his wife became parents of the following children: Willis Du Bois; LeRoy M., born September 2, 1873, who is an attorney in Luzerne and also supervisor of the town; George, born in 1877, who is married to Celia Cook; John W., born 1875, who died in 1906; Frank Dudley, born in 1884, who is general manager of the electric light company at Luzerne; Roscoe, born in 1886, who died in 1896; and Fred N., born in 1888, who is assistant editor of Glens Falls Times. The last named married Julia Higgins and has a son Fred N. LeRoy M. Pulver married Julia R. Barrett and has three children—Russell, Mortimer and Catherine. Frank Dudley Pulver married Edna Wilson and has two children—Lucile and James N.

Willis Du Bois Pulver attended the public school and worked on his grandfather's farm until he was sixteen years old. He then went to Glens Falls Academy, paying his way by working at the carpenter's trade. He subsequently attended the law department of the University of Baltimore, and was graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of LL. B. Going to Chicago, he was there employed in a law office for one year, and at the end of that period established himself in practice at Holly, Mich. His next move was to Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1904, where he practiced two years. In 1906, he came to Salem Depot, where he was destined to become one of the community's most active citizens. He has a large clientele and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow citizens in general. He has not been a seeker for political preferment, but did serve two years as tax collector. He was organizer of the Board of Trade, served the first year as secretary, and during the past seven years has rendered efficient service as president of the board. He also is one of the vice-presidents of the New Hampshire State Board of Trade. He acted as Tribunal for the trial of local criminal cases from 1906 to August, 1913.

On September 24, 1912, Mr. Pulver was married to Miss Helen W. Emerson, a daughter of Rufus and Grace E. Emerson, of Haverhill. To them was born October 18, 1914, a daughter, Marjorie Estelle. Fraternally Mr. Pulver is a member of Senat Lodge, No. 456; A. F. & A. M. of Glens Falls; Glens Falls Chapter, No. 56; Gedel Council No. 56 of Urichsville, Ohio; Washington Commandery No. 33, K. T., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Bektash Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Concord, N. H., of which he is a charter member and is now Oriental Guide. He also is a member of Plaistow Grange, West Rockingham Pomona, Pilgrim Fathers of Salem and the New England Fat Men's Club.

EMERY N. EATON, of Seabrook, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Seabrook, January 20, 1860, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Eaton) Eaton. He is a representative of a long established and respected family of this locality and is a direct descendant of one of the very earliest settlers in Rockingham County. The first progenitor here was John Eaton, whose life was devoted to reclaiming and cultivating the section of land on which he located. His son Jonathan became in turn the father of Jacob Eaton (1st), the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Jacob (1st), who had his birth in Seabrook, was engaged throughout his life in general agricultural pursuits and in carpentering. He participated in the second war with England and in recognition of his loyalty, and of duty performed, his children received a pension from the National government.

He and his wife Martha were blessed in the birth of six children, namely: Samuel, Stephen, Emery, Jacob, Caroline and Ardesira.

Jacob Eaton (2d), was also a native of Seabrook, where he was born in 1830. He followed shoemaking as his vocation, though for thirty-five years he passed his life on the sea as a fisherman. He was joined in matrimony with Miss Rebecca Eaton, daughter of True Eaton of Seabrook and their union was fruitful in the birth of six children: Belinda J., Carolyn, Jacob L., Emery N., Caddie J. and Lawrence; only one of these, Emery N., now survives. Mr. Jacob Eaton who enjoyed the society of a wide circle of friends, passed from this life January 17, 1894.

Emery N. Eaton obtained his early intellectual preparation for the duties and responsibilities of life in the district schools of his ancestral town. In 1895 he accepted an appointment by the Boston & Maine Railroad corporation as station agent at State Line station, now Atlantic, a depot on the Portland Division, and in that position he still officiates.

On July, 1883, Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Alberta L. Janvrin, daughter of John S. and Emily A. Follansbee, formerly of Weare, N. H. Into their home have come with blessing two children, Caddie J. and Byron J. L. by name. Mr. Eaton has been frequently elected by his fellow citizens to positions of public trust. He has served as selectman of Seabrook twenty-five years—1883-84-85-86-87, 1894-95-96-97-98-99, 1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-08-09-10-11-12-13 and 14. He has served as chairman of the board for twenty-one years. He was a member of the school board in 1882-83-95; served five years as treasurer of the school board, was town treasurer three years, and town clerk in 1889. He has also filled the position of town auditor, 1882-88-89-90-91-92, and served as town moderator twelve years. He has been elected overseer of the poor for twenty-seven years, also as clerk of the school district for twenty-three years, and during the last twenty-two years has been justice of the peace, having a large practice in the probate business. He represented his town in the General Court of New Hampshire, session of 1891. He has been secretary of the local board of health fourteen years.

Socially Mr. Eaton is identified with the order of Junior American Mechanics, being a charter member of Passaconoway Council of Seabrook, having served as trustee since it was organized in 1890, and as its secretary for twenty-three years. Mr. Eaton is also a charter member of H. M. A. S. of Seabrook, having served as its recording secretary since its organization in 1887 and as treasurer for twenty-one years. He is also a member of Division No. 1, O. R. S. A., of Boston, Mass., member of tribe of Wehanownonit Red Men of Exeter, N. H., and member of the Rockingham Club of Exeter.

HARRY E. WALKER, principal of the Exeter High school, was born at Ellsworth, Maine, June 8, 1875, and is a son of Austin B. and Harriet E. (Eaton) Walker, and a grandson of Nathan Walker. The family is an old and representative one of Hancock County.

Austin B. Walker was born in Orland, Maine, was a merchant for many years at Ellsworth, and died in New York City, January 31, 1896. He married Harriet E. Eaton, also a native of Maine, and they had the following children: Harry E.; Burton B., who is superintendent and part owner of the Ellsworth Foundry and Machine Works; and Harriet Sophia. The parents attended the Unitarian church.

Harry E. Walker enjoyed excellent educational advantages from boyhood,

attending first the public schools, in 1893 graduating from the Ellsworth High school and subsequently entering Bowdoin College from which institution he was graduated in 1901. Prior, however, to taking his collegiate course he had been an instructor in the Ellsworth High school for four years, and after leaving college was principal for one year of the high school at Mechanic Falls, Maine, and occupied the same position for four consecutive years at Fort Fairfield, in the same state, following which he accepted the call to Exeter. The educator of today has to meet and overcome many obstacles that were unknown to teachers of an earlier time and which necessitate long and careful training and, at the same time, a much wider extent of knowledge than is found in the text books. Mr. Walker is well qualified to meet every demand made upon him and is admired and esteemed by his pupils and also enjoys the high regard of the community as a citizen. He lends his influence to all movements in any way educational and at present is serving as one of the trustees of the public library. In politics he is a republican.

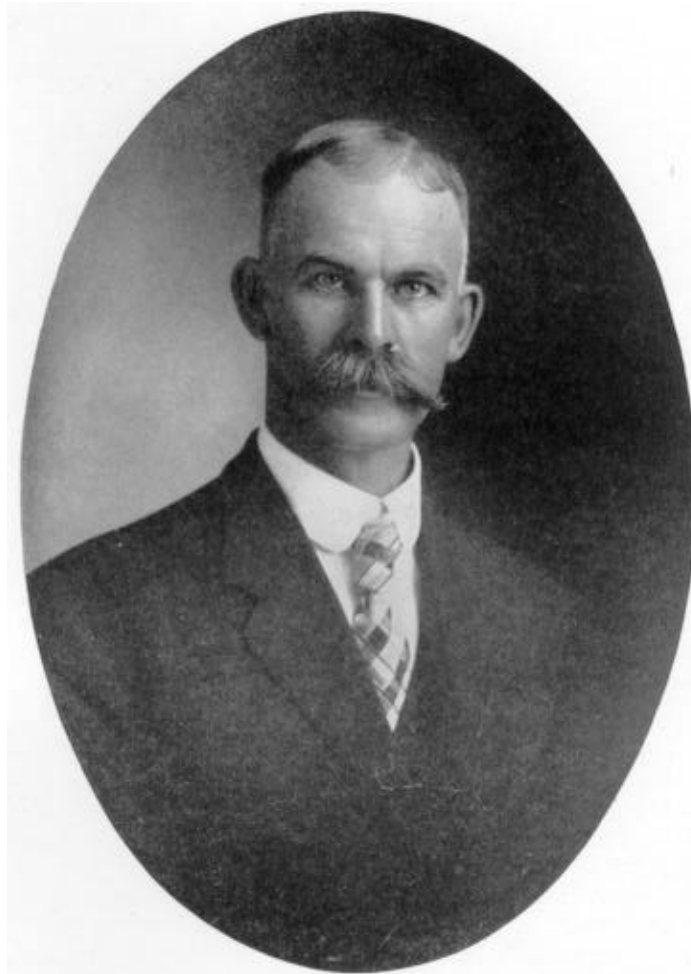
On November 26, 1902, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Annie L. McFarland, who was born at Ellsworth, Maine, the only child of Edmund and Emma (Phillips) McFarland, natives also of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Walker attend the Unitarian church at Exeter and he is clerk of the parish and also superintendent of the Sunday school. He retains membership and interest in his old college societies, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa, and is identified also with the Masonic lodge at Exeter.

GEORGE W. PICKERING,* a respected citizen of the town of Newington, where he operates a farm of fourteen acres, and is also engaged in carpenter work, is one of the town's officials, now serving in his first term as selectman. He was born in Newington February 18, 1861, a son of Joseph Ward and Sarah Q. (Foss) Pickering. The father, a native of Portsmouth, was a sea-faring man to some extent. He was finely educated and worked as accountant for some of the leading business firms of Portsmouth. His wife was a native of Rye, N. H. Both are now deceased and are buried in Newington. They had three children, Hannah J., George W. and Joseph Ward.

George W. Pickering was educated in the common schools. He was only six years old when his father died and he began industrial life at the early age of nine as a farm boy, receiving his board and \$1 per week. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about twenty years. During the last fifteen years or so he has been farming on his own account, also doing carpenter work as he finds opportunity. A republican in politics, he was elected to the office of selectman in March, 1914, and has served also as registrar of voters in the town of Newington. He built his present residence in 1892.

Mr. Pickering was married in 1892 to Annie E. Cook, who was born in New Jersey, a daughter of John and Julia (Nable) Cook. Her parents never came to this section. They had six children, namely: Joseph, William, Richard, John, Jennie, and Annie E. Mr. and Mrs. Pickering have two children, Margaret and Joseph Warren. The family attend the Congregational church.

W. H. RANNEY, superintendent of the Hood Farm of Derry, New Hampshire, is a scientist in agricultural pursuits and dairying, and by the application of scientific principles has had wonderful results from his work. The Hood Farm is stocked with 349 head of cattle and from thirty to forty men are required to perform the work.



W. H. RANNEY

Mr. Ranney is a native of Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated. Having decided to follow farming, he determined to make of it a profession, not merely an occupation. He entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College, being a member of the Class of 1893. During 1895-96 he was foreman of the farm of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He then followed various occupations until the fall of 1904, when he re-entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College, taking what is commonly known as the "short course," and graduating in 1905. Then for two years he had charge of the Maplewood farm at Danvers, Mass., it now being the Essex Agricultural School. His next position was as superintendent of the Hood Farm, which he has filled since April, 1907.

On January 1, 1900, Mr. Ranney was united in marriage with Susan B. Billings, of Amherst, and they have four children: Roland H., Grace Howes, Marian Louise, and Sarah Helen Elizabeth. Fraternally, Mr. Ranney is a prominent Mason. He is a member of the Council, Order of Eastern Star, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Bethany White Shrine, of Jerusalem. The last named is the only lodge of the kind east of Pittsburgh, and he serves as Watchman of the Shepherd. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church and is one of the official board.

JOSEPH B. BROWN,* one of the selectmen of Hampton, in which office he has served interruptedly since 1886, and who is engaged in business here as market gardener, was born in Hampton, N. H., July 19, 1862, a son of John G. and Mary A. (Johnson) Brown. The father, who was born in Hampton, was a farmer and for forty years had charge of the Ballard estate, which during that time was the pride of this section. He was a man of retiring disposition and domestic tastes. His wife was a native of Ireland, but a Protestant, she and her husband attending the Congregational Church. Their children were: John G., Lottie (wife of John Bryant), and Joseph B., the subject of this review.

Joseph B. Brown was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He has resided in Hampton all his life to the present time, working as teamster, gardener and farmer. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Hampton, and in politics is a democrat. As above stated, he has been selectman a number of times, having served in that office sixteen years in all. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Brown, while his mother was a daughter of William Johnson. Mr. Brown has never married.

ARTHUR W. DUDLEY, a prominent citizen of the town of Brentwood, who has for years taken a leading part in local affairs, was born in this town, July 22, 1846, a son of Winthrop H. and Mary F. (Robinson) Dudley. His first American ancestors, who came from England, were among the early settlers in Exeter, the Rev. Samuel Dudley being the first minister in that town. The great-grandfather of our subject, Winthrop Dudley, served in the Revolutionary war as captain of a company from Exeter.

Arthur W. Dudley began his education in the schools of Brentwood, later attended the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, and subsequently entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1867. After leaving college he took up the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for about eighteen years, being engaged in railroad work in the West and South. He finally returned to take charge of the home farm, on which he now resides.

Mr. Dudley was first married in 1872 to Mary I. Lamprey, who bore him

three children—Fred L., Mary F. and John H. Fred L. is superintendent of water works at Randolph, Vt., and also state engineer for the Central Section of Vermont. He is married and has three children. Mary F. is matron at the Pennsylvania State Insane Asylum. Both she and her brother John H. are unmarried. Mrs. Mary I. Dudley died in 1888, and Mr. Dudley married for his second wife, Clara F. Hook, of Brentwood, N. H., of which union no children have been born. Mr. Dudley is a Republican and has taken an active part in public affairs, having served as representative and selectman, showing marked ability in these various positions. The Dudley farm has interesting historical associations. It forms a part of a large tract originally granted by the British crown to Gov. Thomas Dudley, and extending almost as far as the eye could see. A portion of it has always been owned by the Dudley family. On it was located the old garrison house, used as a defense against the Indians in early colonial days and during the Revolutionary period. The timbers from the old fort were used in building the present residence. Mr. Dudley keeps the property in first class condition. He is esteemed by his fellow townsmen as a substantial and public spirited citizen, whose aid and council are always valuable in matters of local importance. He and his family attend the Congregational church. His only sister, Miss Sophia Dudley, resides at Annisquam, Mass.

GEORGE W. HEATH,* who is engaged in farming in the town of Plaistow, Rockingham County, N. H., is a well known citizen and an honored veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Frederickton, New Brunswick, April 12, 1832, but comes of one of the oldest families of Plaistow. He is a son of James Heath of Plaistow, and a grandson of Nathaniel Heath, who was born in Plaistow, where he farmed and conducted a feeding mill until his death in 1800; and a great-grandson of Matthew Heath, who was born in Plaistow and saw service in the Revolutionary War as a drum major. A brother of the last named was General Enoch Heath of Revolutionary fame.

James Heath, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on Sweet Hill, in Plaistow, in 1800 and for twenty-five years followed his trade as a ship carpenter. He then returned to Plaistow, where he farmed until his death in 1880. He married Huldah Kimball and their children were as follows: Reuben Peaslee; Loran Hoyt; Sarah L., wife of William Cragon; Hannah, wife of Charles G. Sargent; George W.; and Julia, who married J. A. Kane.

George W. Heath was born in a log house and was reared among conditions far different from those now existing. After attending the common schools for a time, he took up cooking for mill men, and later conducted boarding houses. In 1861, he enlisted as a member of the Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, for service in the Civil War, and saw three and a half years of hard service. At the battle of Drury Bluff, he was hit by two bullets at the same time and was badly wounded. He was stripped of his clothes and was left on the battlefield for dead. After lying there for three days it was discovered he was alive. He was taken to Libby Prison, where for three months he suffered untold hardships and privations. At the end of that time he was fortunately exchanged, and in 1865 received his honorable discharge from the army. He then returned home and successfully conducted boarding houses until 1899. In that year he came to Plaistow, where he has since engaged in farming. He is representative of the best type of citizenship and enjoys many friends throughout this region.

FRED S. FELLOWES, connected with the stationery business of James H. Batchelder, of Exeter, who has also been town clerk of Exeter for the last eighteen years, was born in this town, October 11, 1862, a son of Ephraim and Ann T. (Simpson) Fellowes. The father, who was born in Exeter, N. H., and was a merchant here for a number of years, died in 1865. His wife was born near Bangor, Me. They had one child, Ella, who is now deceased, and Fred S. After the death of Ephraim Fellowes, his widow married John W. Clement, a grocer of Exeter. Mrs. Clement is still living, being now in her eighty-third year. She had no children by her second husband.

Fred S. Fellowes was graduated from the Exeter high school in 1879 and at once entered the employ of Mr. Batchelder, with whom he has since remained. He was married in 1895 to Miss Emma J. Heaphy, a native of Exeter and daughter of Patrick and Mary J. (Earley) Heaphy. Her parents, who were natives of Ireland, were married in this country, the father being connected with the business of the Merrill's and also with the tannery here. Their children were: Emma J., J. Henry, Mary J., Nellie B., Edward, Annie L., Katherine, wife of James Kennedy, Mary J., the wife of Gail R. Osgood, Nellie B., the wife of Edward E. Lewis, and Annie L., wife of Charles E. Helfer. Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes have three children: Ella Florence, Frederick G., and Robert. Mr. Fellowes is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he belongs to the Royal Arcanum and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His family are old residents of Exeter, his paternal grandfather, Ephraim Fellowes, having been a well known and respected citizen of the town many years ago.

DANIEL J. KELLEHER,* station agent for the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Westville, Rockingham County, N. H., and postmaster of that village, is also engaged in farming operations. He was born in Plaistow, Rockingham County, September 4, 1871, and is a son of Timothy and Catherine (O'Connor) Kelleher.

Timothy Kelleher was born in Ireland, and came to Newton Junction in 1864. He started to work for the Boston and Maine Railroad, and thereafter continued with that road until his death in 1879. His marriage with Catherine O'Connor resulted in the following offspring: Jerry M., who served Plaistow at different times as selectman, tax collector and chief of police; Annie, wife of John Guard; Minnie, wife of Andrew Corwin; Katherine; Lizzie, who married Michael Monahan; and Daniel J.

Daniel J. Kelleher attended the public schools of Plaistow until he was fifteen years old. On April 1, 1886, he was appointed assistant station agent for the Boston and Maine at Westville. He continued as such until his brother Jerry M. Kelleher was killed, and then succeeded the latter as station agent. He is one of the substantial men of the community, and has made many friends.

In April, 1909, Mr. Kelleher was married to Miss Jennie A. Jones, a daughter of John Jones of Kingston, and their children are as follows: Daniel J., Jr., born February 4, 1910; Herbert A., born November 1, 1911; and Hugh Thomas, who was born April 19, 1913.

THOMAS NEWICK,* a market gardener and dairyman, owner of forty acres of good land in the town of Newington, was born in England, February 26, 1845, a son of John and Mary (Sinman) Newick. Both his parents died

in England. Their children were John, Henry, Thomas, Mary Ann, William and Harriet. The father was a farmer by occupation.

Thomas Newick attended school but a short time in his youth, having to labor for his own support at an early age. At the age of 26 years he came to the United States, going first to Syracuse, N. Y., where for thirteen years he was employed in a malt house. He then came to Rockingham County, N. H., and bought his present farm, on which he has since resided. He is engaged mostly in gardening, and keeps cows, selling his milk in Boston. He is a Republican in politics and has served the town as supervisor and road agent.

Mr. Newick was married in 1869 to Jane Ann Bull, a native of England, in which country they were married. Her parents were Harvey and Ann (Davly) Bull, the father being a farm hand. The children in the Bull family were Jane, Elizabeth, Samuel, Hepsibah and James. Mr. and Mrs. Newick are prosperous people and have made many friends since settling in this locality.

WILLIAM P. BARTLETT, one of the representative business men of Exeter, for the past thirteen years has been engaged here in the grocery and provision trade and through enterprising methods and reliable goods has built up a large and very satisfactory trade. He is well known over Rockingham County, in which section of New Hampshire he has resided for the last thirty years. He was born at Salisbury, Mass., March 2, 1863, and is a son of James P. and Priscilla (Jewell) Bartlett.

James P. Bartlett was born and reared in Massachusetts. For a number of years he followed the trade of a shoemaker in his native state, but later in life removed to Rockingham County, N. H. He married Priscilla Jewell, who was born in Maine, and they had the following children: Francis L.; Bessie H., who is the widow of David M. Quimby; Annie L. and William P. They were members of the Congregational church. They were highly respected residents of Kensington, where their death and burial took place.

William P. Bartlett attended the public schools until old enough to become self-supporting, when he became a clerk in a grocery and provision store and during eighteen years in this connection he learned every necessary detail of the business and embarked in the same for himself understandingly, and through buying prudently and selling honestly he has secured public confidence and a large degree of prosperity for himself.

In November, 1888, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Shaw, who is a native of Kensington, N. H., and a daughter of Thomas C. and Charlotte Shaw. She has two sisters: Ella, who is the wife of Philip Quimby, and Lottie. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett attend the Baptist church. As was his father, Mr. Bartlett is a republican in his political views. For a number of years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

WALTER BALDWIN FARMER,* who is engaged in fruit farming in the town of Hampton Falls, and also in the poultry business and insurance business, was born in Arlington, Mass., April 5, 1876, a son of Elbridge and Nellie M. (Baldwin) Farmer. The father, also a native of Arlington, Mass., was a successful farmer and market gardener, and was the first man in this section to raise cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes under glass. His wife was a



OSCAR S. SPRAGUE

native of Wenham, Mass. They had two children: Edwin S., a farmer, who has served his town as selectman and as representative; and Walter B.

Walter B. Farmer was educated in the public schools and in Godard School at Barre, Vt., afterwards attending Harvard College. He then went abroad for two years and after his return home engaged in the iron business. Later he entered into the banking business in Boston and was there until December 10, 1912. Coming to Hampton Falls in 1913, he bought the large farm he now owns, known as the Applecrest farm, which before long will be the largest fruit farm in the state, he having set out 10,000 Baldwin, Mackintosh and Wealthy apple trees. He is also largely engaged in the hen and turkey business. His buildings are of the largest construction and are furnished with all modern improvements and it may be safely prophesied that he is on the high road to prosperity. Mr. Farmer was married in June, 1898, to Miss Gertrude Saunders Jones of Leominster, Mass., a daughter of George T. and Carrie Jones. They have two children: Beatrice, born March 16, 1901, and Gwendolyn, born November 9, 1903.

OSCAR S. SPRAGUE, superintendent of the creamery and ice plant and grain elevator of The Hood Company of Derry, N. H., was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1882. He was reared and educated in Canada and subsequently traveled through a number of the Western States. About 1906 he came to Derry and entered the employ of The Hood Company. He is now serving in his third year as superintendent, having shown efficiency in every department in which he has been placed. A reliable and up-to-date citizen, he has made many friends since coming to Derry. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge in this village. Mr. Sprague was married in 1909 to Miss Margaret Enman of Prince Edward's Island, Canada.

EBEN H. BLAISDELL,* owner of a grocery on McDonough street, Portsmouth, also a member of the city council and for the last four years assessor for Ward 1, was born in this city, July 4, 1863, son of Ebenezer and Myria A. (Tucker) Blaisdell. His father, a son of Eben Blaisdell, was a native of York, Me., and for some years was employed as blacksmith at the navy yard. The mother of our subject was born in Portsmouth. They had six children, of whom three are now living, namely: Arthur W.; Gertrude, wife of Harry Lombard, and Eben H.

Eben H. Blaisdell acquired his education in the common schools and after finishing his studies found work in a shoe factory. Later he learned the plumbing and steam fitting business, which he followed for about five years. He then became clerk in the city street department under Joseph Hetl, and for some time was chairman of the committee on sewers. He bought his present business in 1901 and has since conducted it successfully. In politics he is a republican, and, in addition to the offices above mentioned in which he is now serving, he was formerly councilman and alderman, member of the board of registration, and representative to the general court from Ward 1, serving four years. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Red Men, the Elks and the P. A. C.

Mr. Blaisdell married Miss Clarinda Waterhouse, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., daughter of James A. and Deborah (Davidson) Waterhouse, her father being a clerk in the navy yard. Mrs. Blaisdell was one of two children, the other being Clement M. Mr. Blaisdell is an enterprising citizen, who has had a good deal to do with local affairs, being also a veteran fireman. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church.

JOHN HOWARD GROVER, a prominent real estate dealer of Portsmouth, N. H., handling his own real estate and making a specialty of tenement houses, building and selling, was born in this city, April 9, 1855, a son of Josiah and Helen A. (Stackpole) Grover. The father was a native of York, Maine, and a son of Joseph Grover. The mother was from Portsmouth. Joseph Grover died when his son Josiah was a mere infant, and the latter, when old enough, went to sea with a brother. Later, while still a boy, he began to learn the painter's trade, and after acquiring a good knowledge of it, went into business for himself in Portsmouth as painter and decorator, which occupation he followed to the end of his life, dying at the age of about fifty-eight years, after acquiring a fair competence. He was well known as a master of his craft and as a good citizen, and was also in the best sense a self-made man, as he never went to school a day in his life, but acquired a sufficiently practical education and succeeded in life by means of his own exertions. He and his wife were the parents of nine children. Mrs. Josiah Grover is still living and resides on State street, Portsmouth. They were members of the Christian Baptist church and in politics he was a democrat.

John Howard Grover, who was the eldest child of his parents, acquired his education in the public schools, which he left at the age of about fourteen years to assist his father. He worked with the latter for ten years, and then started into business for himself as painter and paper-hanger. This business he has carried on for twenty-five years, employing at the present time from five to eight men, although in recent years he has given his attention largely to building and real estate, as above mentioned. He is doing a prosperous business and is now regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Portsmouth. He belongs to the Blue Lodge of Masons, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Red Men, and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Grover married Mary H. Gove, a native of Massachusetts and daughter of George W. and Sarah (Lucas) Gove. She was one of a family of six children, her father being a locomotive engineer. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover, but both are now deceased. Fred H. died at the age of thirty-three years, leaving a widow, whose maiden name was Myria W. Ayers; they had a son Harold Everett, who died, aged four years and two months; Bettie, the younger child of our subject, died at the age of four days. Mr. and Mrs. Grover attend the Methodist church, Mr. Grover being chairman of the building committee of the new church, soon to be erected.

GEORGE M. CROWELL, M. D.,* the leading physician and surgeon of Auburn, N. H., was born in Providence, R. I., August 10, 1872. His parents were Otis F. and Emma F. (Bennett) Crowell. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England at an early day and settled on the Cape. Most of them were sea captains. Otis F. Crowell, the Doctor's father, however, was engaged in the meat business, in which he continued up to the time of his death in Providence. When but seventeen years old he ran away from home and went to Boston, where he enlisted for service in the Civil War. For bravery and good service he was promoted from the rank of private to that of corporal. His wife Emma, born in Providence, R. I., is still a resident of that city. They had two children: George M., the subject of this sketch, and Arthur F., who is a teacher in the public schools of Providence.

George M. Crowell was educated in the public schools of Providence,



JOHN HOWARD GROVER

graduating from the high school at the age of seventeen. In 1890 he entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1894, with the degree of A. B. During his last year in the University he studied medicine, and during the entire four years he spent there he also studied and taught music. In 1895 he entered Harvard Medical College and was graduated M. D. in 1899. He at once began the practice of his profession in Pawtucket, R. I., remaining there four years. He then went to Canaan, N. H., where also he stayed four years, after which he spent five years in Providence, R. I., coming from there to Auburn, N. H., in June, 1913. Although a comparatively recent addition to the ranks of the medical profession in Rockingham County, he has proved his ability and has laid the foundations of a good practice. He is a member of the Rockingham County Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Rhode Island Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is now serving on the Board of Health of the town of Auburn.

Dr. Crowell was married in 1902 to Emma C. Cutler, of West Acton, Mass., who was educated in the schools of Acton, at the Concord High School, where she graduated, and at the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Dr. and Mrs. Crowell have been the parents of two children: Sylvia, who died at the age of five months, and Margaret C., born May 17, 1906, who survives. In politics Dr. Crowell is independent. He and his wife are affiliated with the Universalist church.

LEVI WOODBURY comes of a prominent old family of Salem, N. H., where he now resides, although his business activities have been largely in other parts of the country. He was one time proprietor of the St. James Hotel in Washington, D. C., made famous by him, and for many years he has been president of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 17, 1834, and is a son of Israel and Eliza (Graham) Woodbury, and a grandson of Israel Woodbury.

Israel Woodbury, the grandfather, was born December 10, 1759, and lived to the good old age of ninety-nine years and ten months. When the colonies rebelled against England, he enlisted and was stationed in Northern New York. Falling prisoner he was taken by the Indians to Canada and there detained for a long time. Finally through the aid of a half-breed he effected his escape. Crossing the St. Lawrence River in a canoe, he proceeded to walk through the wilderness to his home in Salem, N. H. Among others of his family who saw service in the Revolutionary Army, were Daniel Woodbury, Israel Woodbury, Elisha Woodbury and his son Elisha, Jr., and Jonathan Woodbury.

Israel Woodbury, father of the subject of this record, was born in Salem, N. H., in 1805, and for more than thirty years was a contractor and builder in Boston, Mass. He was an enthusiastic democrat in his political affiliation, and was the leader of the party in Salem. He married Eliza Graham who was born in 1809, and they had the following children: Levi; Charles O. of Washington, D. C.; Milton G. who lives in Massachusetts; and Mrs. Abbie C. Forster, who lives with her brother, Levi.

Levi Woodbury was reared on a farm in Salem, and his educational training was obtained in the New England public schools. At the age of nineteen years he started life work in a shoe factory, and continued that occupation for seven years. In 1860 he entered railroad service as station agent on the Boston and Concord Railroad, and during this period of six years

learned the Morse Code and became master of the key. At the same time he was engaged in the lumber business at Windham, N. H. From rail-roading he turned to hotel keeping, his first venture being at Chelsea, Mass. Here he built up a profitable business, which he sold to advantage in 1867. He then went to Washington, D. C. as steward of the St. James Hotel, and a year or two later established the St. George Cafe under the old Masonic Temple. A few years later he leased the St. James Hotel and gave it a prestige throughout the country during the many years he held it. He saw the advantage to be derived from good steamboat service down the Potomac to the cities at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, and was the moving spirit in the formation of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, of which he has served as president for many years.

Mr. Woodbury was united in marriage with Miss Nancy J. Wheeler. Fraternally he is prominent in Masonic Circles. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and has taken the Scottish Rite degree. He also belongs to the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Columbia Golf Club.

HON. JOHN M. WEBSTER, one of the leading business men of the town of Chester, and also representative from this town in the legislature, was born in Chester, N. H., November 6, 1859. His parents were Moses and Martha W. (Gibson) Webster, and he is a grandson on the paternal side of Stephen Webster, who settled in Rockingham County at an early day, and was for many years a well known and respected citizen here.

Moses Webster, father of our subject, was born in Hampstead, this county, and removed to Chester when about eight years of age with his parents. Here he was reared and educated and when old enough to begin industrial life engaged in farming. He was active in town affairs, serving efficiently on the board of selectmen. His wife was a native of Tremont.

John M. Webster was reared in the town of Chester and in his youth attended the local schools, supplementing his education by a business course in 1880. Then returning to Chester he found employment for a year in Dale Bros.' store, subsequently going to Hampstead, where he was similarly employed for awhile. He then went to Cherry Point, Ill., where he spent a year engaged in mercantile work, after which he returned to Chester and opened a store of his own, dealing general merchandise. This he still operates, the present style of the firm being Webster Bros. He has been very successful and is now recognized as one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the town. A member of the democratic party, he has long taken an active interest in politics. He was first elected to the state legislature in November, 1900, and was reelected in 1912, in each case serving efficiently and with a watchful eye for the interests of his constituents. He has long served as a member of the school board and as town treasurer, which latter office he is holding at the present time. Enterprising and public spirited and of excellent business ability, he is a man of influence in the community and is very popular with his fellow citizens.

Mr. Webster was married in 1888 to Miss Lucy M. Marsters of Chester, a daughter of Woodbury and Keziah (Felch) Marsters. He and his wife are the parents of one child, a daughter, Marion, who, after a preparatory course at Pinkerton Academy, where she was valedictorian of her class, entered Smith College, from which she graduated. She was one of the thirty members of her class belonging to the Phi Beta Kappa. She subsequently taught school

for three years at North Hampton, and last year (1913) went to Simmons College and is now secretary to Prof. Hasking at the Harvard Graduate School. She is a young lady of exceptional ability and gives promise of a bright future.

ARTHUR W. BATES,* ice dealer, and the owner of some valuable land within the city limits of Portsmouth, N. H., is a native of England, born October 15, 1861. His parents were William and Sarah (Harriman) Bates, both of English birth, who came to the United States a number of years ago, the father, a stocking weaver by trade, bringing with him some fancy stocking looms. They are both living and reside in Portsmouth with their son, the subject of this sketch. Their children were: George R.; Aner, wife of George Young; Florence, wife of George Kemp, and Arthur W., who was the second born.

Arthur W. Bates acquired his education in the common schools, after which he worked for some years in the cotton mills. He then moved onto a farm of 30 acres within the limits of Portsmouth, which he bought and one half of which he has since sold in lots, having left about fifteen acres, which tract is situated on a street car line on Middle Road. Mr. Bates is unmarried. In politics he votes independently, using his judgment as to the qualifications of candidates for office. He belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and attends the Episcopal church.

LINCOLN L. BROWN,* proprietor of a general store in the town of Seabrook, who has also been prominent in public affairs for a number of years, was born in this town October 3, 1867. He is a son of Sylvester L. and Martha D. (Clough) Brown, and a grandson on the paternal side of Newell Brown. The father, Sylvester, was born in Seabrook, N. H., December 17, 1832, and became a prominent citizen of the town, serving for a number of years as selectman and as member of the school board. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted at Eastport, Me., and been mustered in as second lieutenant. He was made first lieutenant July 25, 1865. His wife Martha was a daughter of Stephen B. Clough. They had two children: Grace T., who married William Evans, and Lincoln L. Sylvester L. Brown died December 17, 1885, having survived his wife, who passed away January 1, 1874.

Lincoln L. Brown was educated in the public schools and at Dearborn Academy. He then worked in a shoe factory for twenty years as inspector, and afterwards for five years was in the employ of the electric railroad as motorman and conductor. He then returned to the shoe factory and remained there until September 27, 1913, at which time he started his present store in Seabrook. He is doing a prosperous business, having an up-to-date store and a good trade. Mr. Brown served as a member of the school board from 1895 to 1898; as tax collector from 1896 to 1898, and deputy sheriff, 1894 to 1898. He is a charter member of Governor Weare Council, No. 15, O. U. A. M., in which he has filled all the offices. He was admitted to the state council in 1907, and was state council in 1911. He was elected national representative to Gettysburg, August 23, 1912, and was also representative to the council at Boston in 1913 and at Muncie, Indiana, in 1914. In 1914 he also served on the national president's committee and is now appointed committee on appeals for 1915. He is also president of the Building Association; a member of Newburyport Lodge, No. 30, K. of P.; charter member of Alfred M. Dow Camp, Sons of Veterans, which was organized July 13, 1911, and is past commander.

ANDREW J. BENSON, a well known resident of Derry, now retired from active business life, was born in Hookset, N. H., Jan. 9, 1832. When he was only seven or eight years old his parents, Joseph C. and Judith Davis Benson, moved to Londonderry, Rockingham county, where he was reared and educated. He subsequently worked at the shoe trade and at farming. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Heavy Artillery, and went direct to Washington, D. C., where his regiment was distributed among the forts around Washington. After remaining there a few months they were ordered to the front, but when they had reached Alexandria the order was cancelled and they returned to the forts at Washington, where Mr. Benson remained until his honorable discharge in 1865.

After returning home he found work at the shoe trade and at farming and so continued until about twenty-five years ago, when he came to Derry and engaged here in the meat, fish and grocery business. About 1906 he retired. He is past commander of Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R. Although not deeply interested in politics, he served as selectman in Londonderry for four years and was representative to the legislature two years, serving efficiently in both offices.

Mr. Benson was married in 1851 to Miss Ruth J. Paige of Londonderry, who died at the age of forty-five years. They had twelve children, of whom nine are now living, namely: Charles O., of Derry, N. H.; Ella, now Mrs. John Conner of Boston, Mass.; Frank A. of Lynn, Mass.; Hon. William H. Benson of Derry; Oscar, now a resident of South Africa; George W. of Derry; Fred of Nashau, N. H.; Alice, now Mrs. Bert Kimball of Haverhill, Mass.; and Harry Benson of Derry.

Five years after his first wife's death Mr. Benson married for his second wife Eliza Rowell, who died in March, 1911. He is one of the most highly respected citizens in this community and his friends in and around Derry are numbered by the score.

WOODBURY J. BROWN, prosperous citizen of Salem Depot, New Hampshire, is a member of the firm of Cole and Brown and is engaged in the lumber and wood business. He was born in Candia, N. H., October 28, 1876, and is a son of Josiah A. and Luella (Batchler) Brown. Josiah A. Brown was born in Dearfield, New Hampshire, in 1845. He was a shoemaker by trade and in his later years followed farming. For more than forty years he was road surveyor in his district. His marriage with Luella Batchler resulted in the following offspring: Oscar, deceased; Dexter, deceased; Carrie, who married H. A. Brown; Jennie, who married M. H. Taylor; Mabel; Emma; Hattie; and Woodbury J.

Woodbury J. Brown was educated in the public schools and at the age of eighteen years went to work for the Candia Grocery Company as clerk. After one year he came to Salem Depot to work in Mr. Buxton's grocery store, and one year later bought out the business. He conducted the grocery successfully for years, at the end of which time he sold out to advantage. He then engaged in the hay and grain and the lumber business, which he finally sold out to join forces with Mr. Cole. Under the firm name of Cole and Brown they have dealt in lumber and wood and have established a good paying business. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and also of the County Republican Club. December 19, 1909, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Laura May Ladd, a daughter of L. B. and Laura Ann (Graham) Ladd. They enjoy a comfortable home in Salem.



ANDREW J. BENSON

ARTHUR C. COX,* owner and proprietor of the concern known as Daniel N. Cox & Co., painters, decorators and paper-hangers, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city in 1885, a son of Daniel N. and Emma F. (Fraser) Cox. His parents were both natives of this city. The father, a painter all his life, established the present business in 1887, in partnership with Horace Pettigrew, the firm being known at first as Pettigrew & Cox. To him and his wife were born five children: George E., Frank T., Jennie L., wife of Clifford Ramsdell, Arthur C., and Martha, who is the wife of Edward M. Ward.

Arthur C. Cox, after graduating from the common schools, attended the high school for three years. He then took up the painting business, at first being associated with his father. In 1909 he bought out the business and has since carried it on alone very successfully, employing four men. In 1913 he was a member of the council from Ward Four. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of Kearsarge Engine Company No. 3, of the Portsmouth Fire Department.

Mr. Cox has been twice married: first to Margaret E. Davidson, who died leaving a daughter, Mary Esther. He married for his second wife Mabel A. Hodgdon, daughter of George Hodgdon, a carpenter, whose only other child was a son, Frank. Of this second marriage there have been no offspring. Mr. Cox and his family attend the Methodist church. They are well known and prosperous people, thoroughly representative of the best New England citizenship.

JOHN M. WADLEIGH, a substantial and progressive citizen of Exeter, N. H., who is now living a partially retired life, is one of this town's native sons, having been born here July 6, 1846. His parents were William and Emily (Dearborn) Wadleigh, both natives of this county, where the father carried on business as a farmer and stock dealer. The latter's parents were Enoch and Anna (Mirrill) Wadleigh. William Wadleigh at one time served the town of Exeter as representative to the legislature, being a republican in politics. Both parents of our subject are now deceased. Their children were: George W., John M., Emma Josephine, wife of Harry Raybold, Margaret A., Frank H., and Minnie C., wife of George Pollard. The mother, Mrs. Emily A. Dearborn Wadleigh, was a daughter of Nathan and Lydia (Godfrey) Dearborn of North Hampton.

John M. Wadleigh was educated in the common and high schools of Exeter, graduating from the latter in the class of 1864. He then took up farm work on the parental homestead and for twenty years devoted himself exclusively to that occupation. He then became interested to some extent in lumbering, entering into that business by degrees and gradually increasing his operations, although without relinquishing his agricultural interests, except that he gave up active work on the farm in 1908, he still remaining its owner. He also owns the Hotel Squamscott at Exeter. His time now is chiefly spent in looking after his lumber interests, which are somewhat extensive. At different times he has served the town of Exeter in various offices. He was representative to the legislature for one term and has been selectman a number of terms, on the last occasion serving for twelve years, after which he declined further election. Few citizens of the town, if any, are more popular, or have a larger number of friends. For the last seven years Mr. Wadleigh has resided in the village of Exeter.

WILLIAM I. RHODES,* a prosperous farmer of the town of Brentwood, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town February 2, 1858. His father was William M. Rhodes, a native of Chelsea, Vt., who died November 15, 1912. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. Rowell, was born in Brentwood. They had three children: Nellie C., who married a Mr. Osgood; William I., the subject of this sketch; and Mary, who was married, and died leaving two children, Ruth and Clarence.

William I. Rhodes was educated in the common and high schools of Exeter, and at the age of fourteen years began to learn the trade of butcher, receiving at first fifty cents per day. He continued to be thus occupied until he was 25 years old, at which time he gave up the business and returned to the farm in Brentwood, where he has since remained, engaged in agriculture. He is in prosperous circumstances and is regarded as one of the reliable and substantial citizens of the town. He is a democrat in politics and has run for local office on a number of occasions, but as the county is strongly republican, has hitherto been unsuccessful.

Mr. Rhodes married Miss Mary C. Fuller, of Fremont, N. H., and they are the parents of two daughters, Nellie M. and Lillian A., the latter being unmarried. Both were educated in the public schools of Brentwood, Nellie also graduating from Sanborn Seminary. Nellie M. married Alfred Melbray and has three children, Florence, Marjorie and Norman.

JOSEPH F. BERRY,* retired merchant and one of Portsmouth's prominent citizens, is one of five children born to his parents, who were respectively Joseph H. and Judith A. (Knowlton) Berry. The father followed the trade of a blacksmith. Joseph F. Berry was born December 25, 1841. He was educated in the public schools and when a young man began industrial life as clerk in a hardware business, in which he continued for a number of years. He then embarked in the hat business for himself, in Portsmouth, which he carried on with unqualified success until his retirement in March, 1912. Mr. Berry belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum and is a member of the Warwick Club. In politics he is a republican.

He married Miss Georgia Adams, and the union was blessed with one daughter, Maude L., who married Edward T. Kimball, son of the late E. P. Kimball, formerly president of the First National Bank of Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball reside at Brookline, Mass. Mr. Berry and family are members of the Congregational church. He has a pleasant residence at 401 Islington street.

FRANK L. WHIDDEN,* the owner of forty-five acres of land in the town of Newington, who is also a public official, was born in this town, January 17, 1857, a son of Joseph W. Whidden. The father was a native of Portsmouth and in early life was an ice dealer, delivering ice to Portsmouth. The latter part of his life was spent in farming. He married Elizabeth Abigail Berry, of Rye, N. H., and their children were Charles G., Mary Olivia, Dora A., Joseph W., Frank L., Carrie E., Ira W. and Edith M. Both parents are now deceased and are buried in Newington. They were worthy people, well liked by their neighbors, and attended the Congregational church.

Frank L. Whidden acquired his education in the common schools. He assisted his father on the latter's farm until he was 26 or 27 years old, and then went to Portsmouth, where he found employment with H. A. Yeaton & Son, grain dealers. He remained with them for about twenty years and

afterwards worked six years for two other firms in the same line of business. Then, about two years ago, he took up his residence on his present property. He does a little farming and is employed as night watchman on the Dover Point toll bridge. A republican in politics, he served the town as selectman for two years.

Mr. Whidden was married, June 24, 1881, to Marion C. Marden, who was born in Lewiston, Me. Mrs. Whidden's parents died when she was about six years old and she was reared by an uncle, Israel Marden. She has a sister, Grace Swazey. The family attend the Congregational church and Mr. Whidden is a 3d degree Mason, attending lodge at Portsmouth. Mr. Whidden has spent his entire life up to date in the town of Newington and is one of its reliable and representative citizens.

LEWIS F. SOULE, M. D., is actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Salem Depot, N. H., is proprietor of a drug store, and also owns and conducts the plant of the Salem Box Co., manufacturing window and door frames. He was born in Phillips, Maine, Sept. 4, 1869, and is a son of Samuel W. and Caroline (Sweetser) Soule. Samuel W. Soule was born at South Freeport, Maine, and during his active career engaged in farming and in the manufacture of shoes. His wife, Caroline Sweetser, was born at Yarmouth. They had the following children: Daniel H.; Charles A., deceased; Fannie I.; Fred W.; William H.; Lewis F.; and Carrie H.

Lewis F. Soule was educated in the public schools of Phillips, Maine, Westbrook Seminary, and Bowdoin College, graduating from the last named institution in 1895. He then entered the medical department of Bowdoin and in 1898 was graduated with the degree of M. D. He also spent one term in attendance at Harvard University. In 1898, Dr. Soule came to Salem Depot, New Hampshire, where he soon became established in a well paying practice. In addition to the various undertakings before enumerated, he has always been active in promoting the best interests of the community. He was selectman for two years, was on the town board of health eight years, and was on the republican town committee three years. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, and of the New England Order of Protection.

ARTHUR W. HORTON is the well known proprietor of the Sinclair Inn, located at the corner of Richards Avenue and Middle Street, Portsmouth, and also of the Sinclair Garage. He maintains a high class machine shop in connection with the garage, carries a complete line of automobile accessories and supplies of all kinds, and is prepared to let cars by the hour or day. He has built up an extensive business, and enjoys the patronage of the leading citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity.

Mr. Horton was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 22, 1878, and is a son of Frank and Carrie (Rand) Horton. His father was a dealer in horses in Portsmouth for many years.

Arthur W. Horton received his educational training in Haven school in Portsmouth, after which he worked as a mechanic at the navy yard. November 27, 1911, he became proprietor of the Sinclair Inn, and as such has made a distinct success. His red brick garage, with all that is latest and best in equipment, is well known to the motorists who touch Portsmouth. Mr. Horton was united in marriage with Jean Shaw of Prince Edward Island, and they have two children, Alden R. and Mildred. Fraternally, he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Masons, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the P. A. C.

JAY R. HEAD, V. S., now engaged in practicing his profession in Derry, N. H., was born in Tioga County, Pa., March 10, 1886, a son of John M. and Fannie (Francis) Head. The branch of the Head family to which he belongs has been settled in Pennsylvania for many years. They are a hardy, long-lived stock, as may be gathered from the fact that his grandparents have just celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Jay R. Head was reared and educated in Tioga County, Pa. He then began the study of veterinary science in the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907. He first practiced his profession at Addison, Steuben County, N. Y., where he remained four years, at the end of that time coming to Derry, N. H., where he has been since located. He is doing a very successful business and is held in high esteem by the people of the village and town. He is a member of the Ontario Alumni Veterinary's Association of New York. Socially he is affiliated with the Grange and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Besides attending to the duties of his profession he is interested to some extent in farming.

CHARLES M. REMICK,* general farmer and milk dealer, owning 100 acres of land on the Brackett road in the town of Rye, was born on his present farm in 1857, a son of John F. and Mary Frances (Seavey) Remick, the father, a farmer, being a native of Maine and the mother of Rye, N. H. Both are now deceased. Their children were John A., Etta Y., Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of Charles Spear; and Charles M.

Charles M. Remick was educated in the common schools and the high school at Rye Center. He then began assisting his father on the latter's farm and so continued until the father's death, after which he bought out the other heirs and has since operated the farm alone. He does general farming and in summer operates a milk route to the beach. A democrat in politics, he has served efficiently as selectman, town treasurer and highway agent, and is a trustee of the public library.

Mr. Remick married Emily B. Brown, who was born in Rye, daughter of Charles J. and Mary L. (Drake) Brown, whose family consisted of the following children: Abbie B., wife of Fred B. Parsons; Agnes; J. Arthur, and Emily B., now Mrs. Remick. Mr. and Mrs. Remick are the parents of four children: Mary, wife of Edmund Watson; John Harold; Charlotte Bernice, and Francis E. Mr. Remick and family attend the Congregational church, in which he is a deacon, being also church treasurer. He is an energetic and prosperous citizen and is highly respected in the town.

WILLIAM P. GRAY was born in Denver, Colo., February 6, 1877, the son of John and Mary Gray. His parents still live in the West, where his father is engaged in business as a contractor. Two children have graced their union, William P., the subject of this review, and a daughter.

William P. Gray has spent by far the greater part of his life in the West, having come East only in recent years. He has since resided in this part of the country. Mr. Gray, following the completion of a high school education, gained prominence as a professional race track jockey. He next launched forth on a wide field of athletics, especially in the managing of professional baseball and basketball teams. While in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in the winter of 1907-1908, his professional basketball team was rated as the best in the game. About seven years ago, Mr. Gray became associated with Mr. John



JAY R. HEAD, V. S.

C. McDonough in the moving picture business, and they have since met with continuous success. Their theatres include the Premier Scenic Temple, Portsmouth; the Mystic, Lewiston, Me., and the Colonial, Augusta, Me. Their new theatre, now in the process of construction in Portsmouth, will be one of the finest of its kind in New England when finished. In June, 1901, Mr. Gray married Mary E. Engen, of Portsmouth, the daughter of Peter and Sophia Engen. One child, Mary Monita, has been born to them.

DR. C. E. NEWELL, a well known member of the medical profession of Rockingham County, New Hampshire, has been engaged in practice in Derry since 1907. He was born in Goffstown, N. H., and is a son of Dr. Henry E. and Emma Frances (Stowell) Newell. The father, was a graduate of Long Island Sound Medical College, and became a very prominent physician and surgeon in the vicinity of Derry, where he practiced from 1881 until his death in 1903, when aged but fifty-two years. He was of the hustling type of man and took a leading interest in the progressive movements of the community. His marriage to Miss Emma Frances Stowell, who survives him, resulted in the birth of three sons. The eldest, H. W. Newell, M. D., now a practitioner at Port Orchard, Washington, received the A. B. degree from Dartmouth College in 1895, and in 1900 received his degree in medicine from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, Md. The youngest son, Arthur H. Newell was educated in Pinkerton Academy and now is a resident of Hammond, Indiana.

C. E. Newell, subject of this record and the second child born to his parents, attended St. Johnsburg Academy and later Dartmouth College for three years. In 1906 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland with the degree of M. D. During the last year in college he had one year of hospital work as interne. He, in 1906 located in Bedford, N. H., and in 1907 located in Derry, where he has since maintained the prestige the Newell name has enjoyed in medical practice for many years. He is affiliated with the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire State Medical Society and the Rockingham and Hillsboro County Medical Societies.

In 1907 Dr. Newell was united in marriage with Miss Harriet L. Chase, only daughter of the late Benjamin Chase, and they have four children: Henry C., Benjamin C., Edward C. and Louise T. Fraternally, the Doctor is a Mason, and also is a member of the Chapter, R. A. M. He and his family attend the Central Congregational Church.

JOHN FRANK GYNAN,* a well known resident of Hampton Falls, who has been active in public affairs, was born in this town August 27, 1881, a son of John Frank and Mary L. (Brown) Gynan. His paternal grandfather was Nicholas Gynan, who came to the States from Nova Scotia in the first half of the last century, and served in the Civil war. John Frank Gynan, Sr., father of our subject, was born in Seabrook, N. H. He was a shoemaker by occupation. His wife Mary was a daughter of Chester and Suvira Brown. Mr. Gynan, Sr., died in 1895 and his wife is also now deceased.

John Frank Gynan, the subject of this sketch, and the second of the name, was educated in the public schools and then worked at shoemaking until 1902, at which time he entered the employ of the electric railway company as conductor, a position he still holds. He was a member of the school board for four years and a half in Seabrook and for the last four years has been super-

visor of the check list in Hampton Falls. He is also school treasurer here and is a candidate for representative the present year (1914). His society affiliations are with the lodge of Red Men at Exeter; the E. H. & A. Street Railway Relief Association; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is secretary and treasurer; the Sons of Veterans, and the Home Mutual Aid Association of Seabrook.

In 1900 Mr. Gynan married Miss Caddie J. Eaton, daughter of Emery Eaton. Of this marriage there was one daughter, Ailene A. L., born March 31, 1901. The mother died June 7, 1908, and Mr. Gynan married for his second wife, in 1909 Miss Frances W. Sanborn, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Sanborn.

JAMES MARCELLO, well known in the city of Portsmouth as a general contractor, was born in Italy, April 18, 1862, a son of William Marcello, who never came to this country. James Marcello came to the United States when fourteen years old, at first residing in New York for about two years. From there he drifted to different places until he reached Boston, where he obtained employment as foreman for a construction company. Subsequently coming to Portsmouth, he started his present business, in which he has been eminently successful. During the thirteen years in which he has resided here he has built a number of the large and important buildings in the city, and is now engaged in putting in pipe for the Kittery Water Company. Last year (1913) he laid nine miles of pipe, his contract for this year calling for three miles. He now has thirty-five men in his employ, last year having as many as one hundred. Mr. Marcello has been twice married, having two children by his first wife, Emelio and Carrie, and four by his second, namely James W., Allen William, John and Helen. Mr. Marcello owns a fine residence on School street, in which he resides; also another residence on School street and two business blocks on Market street. He belongs to the Foresters and the Royal Arcanum, is independent in politics, and is a member of the Catholic church. It would be hard to find a better representative of Portsmouth's enterprising and successful citizens of foreign birth.

ROY R. ROLLINS,* owner and proprietor of a general store is also town clerk for the town of North Hampton, N. H. He was born in North Hampton, October 25, 1876, and is a son of Jonathan and Francis (Marston) Rollins, the father a native of North Hampton and the mother of Greenland.

Jonathan Rollins was a leading citizen here and was actively identified with town affairs. He established a general store about the year 1880, and continued it until his death. He served efficiently at different times in the offices of town clerk and treasurer. His marriage to Francis Marston resulted in the following issue: Mary Arabell, wife of Thomas B. Shaw; Fannie, wife of Herman Marston, station agent at Greenland; and Roy R.

Roy R. Rollins attended the grade and high schools of Newburyport and supplemented this training with a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College of Boston, of which he is a graduate. Returning home he started as clerk for his father in the store and since the latter's death has carried on the business himself. He served for a time as town treasurer, and for a period of thirteen years has been clerk of the town of North Hampton. He is a democrat in politics and has always worked actively for the success of his party and its principles. Religiously he attends the Congregational Church.



EDMOND G. TRUDEL

ARTHUR M. EMERSON, a well known business man of Derry, treasurer of the A. M. Emerson Company, shoe manufacturers, was born in Hampstead, Rockingham County, N. H., in 1869. His father, William A. Emerson, a native of this state, was the founder of the shoe manufacturing business in Hampstead, being head of the concern known as W. A. Emerson's Sons.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his native town of Hampstead. At an early age he entered into the shoe business, in which he has since continued as a manufacturer—a period of twenty years. The A. M. Emerson Company was incorporated in October, 1912, with John W. Smith of Derry, president, Arthur M. Emerson, treasurer, and Harold Smith, secretary. They have a floor space of about 7,000 square feet with eighty-five employees engaged in manufacturing the self-flexible shoe, of which they are the patentees. The output is about 600 pairs per day. Mr. Emerson is also trustee of the Derry Savings Bank and secretary and treasurer of the Governor's Island Company. A Mason of high degree, he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Council in Derry, the Commandery at Portsmouth and the Consistory at Nashua.

Mr. Emerson was married in 1887 to Miss May Kenwood, of Eastport, Me. She died June 25, 1889, leaving two children, Alice M. and Ella M. In 1891 Mr. Emerson was married secondly to Miss Alice M. Hamlin, of Haverhill, Mass. Of this union there is one son, Clifford D., who was educated in the schools of Hampstead and at a business college in Manchester, and is now in the factory. The two daughters were also educated in Hampstead, subsequently taking business courses at Haverhill, Mass. Miss Alice is in the office of the A. M. Emerson Company. Ella was married on June 10, 1914, to Mr. David F. Griffiths, residing at Derry.

ALFRED LA FRANCE,* proprietor of a flourishing grocery and meat market, in New Market, N. H., was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, March 19, 1875. His parents, Ephrim and Louise (Loearel) La France, are still living in Canada.

Alfred LaFrance resided in his native place until 1891, at which time he left home, and coming to New Market, N. H., found work in the mill here. He remained thus employed until February 1, 1905, when he purchased the grocery and meat market of Mr. Frechett and entered into business for himself. He has since enlarged his store and has built up a good trade, numbering among his patrons many of the leading people in the town.

Mr. LaFrance was married May 26, 1902, to Mary Muller, a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Brusso) Muller of New Market. He and his wife have comfortable apartments over their store, which is located on Central Avenue. They have no children. Mr. LaFrance is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the American Order of Foresters, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Lafayette Club, and the Canadian Society of St. Jean Baptiste of America, of which last mentioned society he is a very prominent member. He and his wife are excellent representatives of the French-Canadian population of the county, being industrious, cheerful, law-abiding and prosperous. They hold a prominent place among their own race and are popular members of the community generally.

EDMOND G. TRUDEL, a member of the firm of Trudel & Bellavance, wholesale and retail dealers in liquors at Derry, N. H., was born in St. Menique, Canada, in 1866, son of Edmond G. and Philomine Trudel. In his youth he learned the blacksmith trade under his father and at the age of

twenty started out for himself, going first to Vermont, in which state he followed his trade for two years. Subsequently he followed it elsewhere, going from place to place until he located in Exeter, N. H., where he conducted a shop of his own for three years. About fifteen years ago he came to Derry and worked at his trade here and occasionally at other occupations until 1908, when the firm of Trudel & Bellavance was formed, which now does a wholesale and retail business of considerable magnitude, being the only wholesale house in Derry. As a business man Mr. Trudel takes an intelligent interest in politics, without, however, aspiring to public office. He belongs to the fraternal orders of Elks and Eagles and also to several French societies, being president of the St. John Baptiste Society.

He married first Miss Rosa Bouque, who died in March, 1909, having been the mother of four children, namely: William F., of Springfield, Mass., Altha, Abilena and Lura. Mr. Trudel subsequently married Miss Emma Landry, of Derry, N. H. They are members of the Catholic church and have many friends and acquaintances in and around Derry.

ALBERT C. THOMPSON,* who is carrying on a prosperous grocery business in Newfields, N. H., was born in this town December 29, 1892, a son of George K. and Mary E. (Butler) Thompson. He was educated in the schools of this town and when a boy was employed for some time in the bottling works of George Towey, remaining with him until he was 21 years old, at which time he purchased his present store from Ernst S. Neal. He has since enlarged the business and is now enjoying an excellent trade. In the present year (1914) he was elected town clerk and also acts as justice of the peace. Thrifty and enterprising, he has excellent future prospects of success. Mr. Thompson is unmarried. His father, George K. Thompson, has been the town barber for 25 years and is universally known and very popular.

FRANK M. STEARNS, head of the firm of Frank M. Stearns & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in finished timber, of Derry, N. H., was born in Deerfield, Rockingham county, N. H., May 5, 1858, a son of John and Clara E. (Rand) Stearns. The father, John Stearns, was born in Wilmot, N. H., and removed to Deerfield when six years of age. He was a farmer for many years at Deerfield and was later superintendent of the Pierce farms at Greenland, N. H., for seven years. His death took place in Derry in 1886. His wife was a native of Deerfield, N. H., and daughter of Edmund and Julia Rand.

Frank M. Stearns acquired his education in the schools of Greenland and at the age of twenty-one years came to Derry. He was employed in a shoe shop and in a store for some ten or twelve years, after which he learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker, subsequently buying and operating what is now known as the Greenough wood-working plant. This he later sold to Mr. Greenough and built his present plant on Franklin street, where he has built up an excellent business. He handles chiefly the better grades of wood, such as mahogany and cypress, catering chiefly to cabinet and screen work.

Mr. Stearns was married in 1891 to Miss Ethel L. Fowler, of Pembroke, N. H., a daughter of Albert and Kate Fowler. They are the parents of one child, Edmund R. The latter was educated in the public schools of Derry, later attended Pinkerton Academy, where he was graduated in 1911, and is now a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, where he

is studying civil engineering. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LEWIS D. ADAMS,* proprietor of a general store at Deerfield Center, of which place he is postmaster, was born at West Amesbury, Mass., January 10, 1860, a son of George and Anna M. (Osgood) Adams. On both sides his ancestors came from England, those on the paternal side settling in Exeter, N. H., and the maternal ancestors in Massachusetts. They were quiet, peaceable people, and, so far as is known, there is no military record in the family. George Adams, the father of our subject, was born at Exeter, N. H., December 20, 1827. He was a carriage manufacturer by occupation. His wife Anna was born at South Hampton, this county, August 11, 1839. Both are still living and reside with their son Lewis in Deerfield.

Lewis D. Adams attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, during his vacations working as clerk in a grocery store. Later he entered his father's carriage factory, where he learned carriage trimming, which occupation he followed for about ten years. He then bought a grocery store in Bradford and conducted it two years, when he sold out, and in July, 1900, came to Deerfield and bought the store which he is now operating, it being the only general store in Deerfield Center. On July 10, 1914, he was appointed postmaster here. Mr. Adams has been twice married: first to Ida L. Dunton, of Milford, Mass., who died leaving no children. On November 6, 1902, Mr. Adams married for his second wife, Lillian V., daughter of Samuel Hill, of Deerfield. Of this marriage there have been two children: Rachel, who is now deceased, and Mildred E., born March 20, 1910. By a previous marriage Mrs. Adams had a daughter, Pauline E., born July 5, 1883, who was educated in the Deerfield schools.

Mr. Adams is a democrat in politics and has served the town as treasurer, but although repeatedly urged to accept various other offices, has always declined. He and his wife are affiliated with the Universalist church. Mrs. Adams is an active member of the Rebekahs, the Relief Corps, and Grange and has held all the chairs.

CHARLES B. CHASE, assistant manager of the Benjamin Chase Company, manufacturers of specialties in wood, at Derry, N. H., was born in Chester, N. H., July 11, 1867, a son of Charles and Amanda (Underhill) Chase. He was educated in the public schools of Chester, at Chester Academy, and in a business college at Manchester, N. H. With the exception of two years, which he spent in North Carolina after leaving school, he has been employed in the factory of the Benjamin Chase Company and has grown up in the business. He is also interested to some extent in other business enterprises, which are prosperous and from which he derives pecuniary advantage. He is a member and past master of St. Mark's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; high priest of Bell Chapter, R. A. M., member of Trinity Commandery, K. T., of Manchester, N. H., and of the Bektash Temple, Mystic Shrine. He attends and contributes to the support of the Central Congregational church.

Mr. Chase was married in September, 1911, to Miss S. Russell MacMurphy, daughter of Rev. Jesse Gibson MacMurphy, of Derry village. Mrs. Chase was educated at the Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., and also spent a year of study in Germany. She is a lady of culture and refinement and she and her husband are members of the best society in Derry and the vicinity.

CHARLES W. ROGERS,* electrical contractor, late owner of the variety store at Exeter, who was manager of the Exeter & Hampton Electric Company for eleven years, was born in Rochester, N. H., August 11, 1865, son of Calvin and Mary A. (Harriman) Rogers. Both his parents were natives of New Hampshire. The father, who was employed in the post office at Boston, Mass., for a number of years, was a veteran of the Civil war, and was taken prisoner and confined three months in Libby prison. He and his wife are now deceased and are buried in New Market. He was the son of Charles and Mary (Hurd) Rogers, and his wife a daughter of David and Hannah (Goodwin) Harriman. They had two children: Charles W., and Florence, who married Charles W. Chapman, now deceased.

Charles W. Rogers was educated in the common and high schools of New Market, N. H., and then started in the electric supply and contracting business, in which he has since been engaged. He was married, June 22, 1889, to Miss Emma J. Learnard, a native of Vermont and daughter of Lewis and Martha Learnard, her father being a prosperous farmer. The other children in the Learnard family were Albert, Owen, Jeanette and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have a son, Charles H., who is superintendent of the Manual Training City School at Franklin, N. H. Mr. Rogers belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, Royal Arcanum, the Sons of Veterans and the New England Order of Protection. He and his family attend the Baptist church.

MICHAEL J. GRIFFIN,* who has been a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., for nearly half a century, is senior member of the firm of M. J. Griffin & Son, which acts as caretaker for eleven different cemeteries of Portsmouth. He is well known and is recognized as a progressive and public spirited citizen, having frequently been called into civic service. Mr. Griffin was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1853 and is a son of Timothy G. and Nora (Sheridan) Griffin, both of whom lived in Ireland throughout their lives. All of their offspring, however, came to the United States, their names being respectively: Thomas S., Michael J., Mary and James.

Michael J. Griffin was thirteen years old when he emigrated to the United States, and was for one year a resident of Foxburg, Mass., before locating at Portsmouth, N. H. Here he attended night school for a time and when eighteen years of age began, in a small way, his present line of business, at which he has continued ever since. The firm of which he is head serves as caretaker for three Catholic and eight Protestant cemeteries. Mr. Griffin has four different times served terms on the board of Alderman, and is now chairman of the police commission. He was in the street commission in 1906, and also served on the park commission. In 1886 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. He is a democrat in politics.

In 1874 Michael J. Griffin was joined in marriage with Mary Connery, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of John and Ellen (Daniel) Connery of Ireland. She was one of two children, having a brother, Michael. Our subject and his wife reared the following children: Michael J. Jr., James P., William T., Dr. Samuel F., and Charles H., who died at the age of twenty-one years. In religious attachment the family is Catholic. Mr. Griffin is a member of the order of Foresters.

BERTRAM T. JANVRIN, residing in Hampton Falls, who is extensively engaged in the lumber business, was born in this town, July 20, 1869, a son of Edwin Janvrin. He is a descendant of John Janvrin of the Isle of Jersey

in the English Channel, who flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This early ancestor of our subject married Elizabeth Le Cousteur. Their son John came to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1696 as captain of his own ship, "Four Friends." He married, September 12, 1706, Elizabeth Knight, who was born July 8, 1689, a daughter of John and Bridget (Stoper) Knight. She joined the First Church in Portsmouth, October 2, 1709; died February 10, 1759. Their children were: John (2d in the American line of descent), born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 8, 1707; George, baptized in 1713, who married Abigail (Pickerin) Patterson, who died in 1789, aged seventy-seven years; and Mary, who joined the church at Newington, November 5, 1738, and married Thomas Pickrin, May 9, 1743.

John (2d), above mentioned, graduated from Harvard College in 1728; joined the church in Newington, Nov. 5, 1738; married, October 9, 1751, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Moses Stickney. She was admitted to the church at Newington, June 19, 1727. Their children were: John, born, 1754, died Nov. 2, 1837; James, born in Seabrook, January 22, 1758, married Mary, daughter of Dr. Joshua and Ann (Sett) Chase, died in Hampton Falls, Nov. 6, 1822; William, born 1760, died Feb. 3, 1839; George, born March 6, 1762, died Sept. 21, 1841, and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Judkin of East Kingston.

The children of James, above mentioned, who married Mary Chase, were: Mendum, born June 5, 1786; Mary, born Dec. 12, 1787, died Sept. 5, 1871; Dorothy, born Jan. 27, 1790, died Oct. 28, 1817; Nancy, born Oct. 6, 1792, died March 20, 1857; and David, born May 20, 1795, died March 31, 1873.

Edwin Janvrin, father of the subject of this sketch, was born February 21, 1836, and died November 22, 1913. He was one of Hampton Falls' representative business men. In early life he was a shoemaker, but later engaged in the cattle and butchering business, shipping beef to Boston. He then engaged in the lumber business, both wholesale and retail, which he conducted on a large scale up to the time of his death. He served as representative from his town in 1883. He first married Nellie C. Smith, April 30, 1865, of which union there were two sons, Fred and Frank. The mother died in 1866 and Mr. Janvrin subsequently married Mrs. Sally Ann (Thompson) Titcomb, daughter of Levi and Climena B. (Rundlett) Thompson. Of this latter union the following children were born: Charles Edwin, February 22, 1868, who is now assistant librarian of the University of Illinois; Bertram Thompson, July 20, 1869; Mary Lucy, June 25, 1874, who married, June 10, 1903, A. E. Wakeman; John Alfred, September 26, 1876, and Edwin Levi, October 19, 1879, who married June 10, 1902, Lillian S. daughter of John and Emma (Tuttle) Hamilton.

Bertram T. Janvrin was educated in the public schools, at Putnam High School, Newburyport, Mass., and at a commercial school in Boston. He then became associated with his father in the wholesale and retail lumber business, and continued with him until the latter's death, at which time he became sole proprietor. He is doing an extensive business, having three mills in Maine, and in June of the present year he shipped one million feet of lumber. He is also a director in the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company. His society affiliations are with the Masons and the Grange, in the former order belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. He has served the town of Hampton Falls as selectman and as representative, holding the latter office in 1911 and 1912.

September 28, 1892, he married Miss Mary E. Brown, daughter of

Charles T. Brown. They have three children, namely: Everett B., born June 19, 1894; Louis B., born June 5, 1899, and Richard M., born January 30, 1901.

JOHN P. P. KELLY,* whose death on January 10th, 1894, deprived the city of Exeter of one of its prominent merchants and most reliable citizens, was born in Northwood, N. H., January 3, 1820, a son of John and Betsy (Tilton) Kelly, the former of whom was an attorney of Exeter. The family of which our subject was a member included Mrs. William F. Davis, Susan, wife of Capt. Charles Emory, and Charlotte M.

John P. P. Kelly, after completing his grammar school studies, attended Phillips Exeter Academy for a short time. He then became clerk in the general store of George Gardner, in Exeter. Subsequently Mr. Gardner sold out to his son John, who formed a partnership with Mr. Kelly, this association lasting a number of years until the death of the younger Gardner. Mr. Kelly then became partner with a Mr. Hilliard and the new firm had a long and prosperous career, dealing in groceries, meats, hardware, farm implements, and all the usual articles carried in a first class general store. Mr. Kelly was a Mason of high degree, but his spare time, aside from that devoted to his business, was mainly spent at home, as he was a man of quiet domestic tastes. He took little interest in politics, but was always ready to lend his aid and influence to any worthy cause, whether for the moral or material betterment of the community. He was a member of Phillips Church and active in its good work.

He was married, January 10, 1861, to Miss Harriett N. Safford, of Concord, N. H., a daughter of William B. and Dolly N. (Bott) Safford. Mr. and Mrs. Safford were members of the Unitarian church in this city, of which the former was a native, while Mrs. Safford came from Salem, Mass. Mr. Safford was engaged in mercantile business in Rockingham County for a number of years and was a well known and respected citizen. Their family included the following children: Margaret E., Harriet N., Priscilla B., Sarah F., William A., Georgianna, Ella B., Clara H., Mary L., Henry Kirk, Ida F., and Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were the parents of one daughter, Ellen R., who married William W. Gale, of Exeter, who now resides in Worcester, Mass., where Mr. Gale holds a position as a private tutor. He was formerly a teacher in a boys' school at Washington, D. C., and was also engaged in similar educational work in St. Louis for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Gale have a daughter, Eleanor E., who will graduate this year (1914) from Bryn Mawr College.

ELBERT A. LANDMAN, M. D., is a prominent physician and surgeon of Plaistow, New Hampshire, where he also has various business interests. He was born in Londonderry, Vermont, November 24, 1867, and is a son of John and Martha (Aiken) Landman, and is a grandson of Luke Landman, who was one of the first settlers of Jamaica, Vermont.

John Landman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1837. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a man of literary attainments. He achieved considerable distinction as a poet and wrote for numerous publications. He married Martha Aiken, a daughter of James Aiken, and they became parents of five children: Elbert A.; Emma, who married Edward Young; Fred; Carrie, deceased; and Nina.

Doctor Landman attended the public schools and later Leland and Grey



ELBERT A. LANDMAN, M. D.

Seminary. He then entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated from the medical department with the Class of 1899, receiving the degree of M. D. He then went to Danville, New Hampshire, where he established his first practice. He continued there four years and in 1904 came to Plaistow. Here his skill as a practitioner won him a large well paying practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and in 1910 was president of the Rockingham County Medical Society. He is president of the Plaistow Electric Light and Power Company an enterprise he organized and put on a firm paying basis. He is medical examiner of numerous life insurance companies.

In 1900, Doctor Landman was joined in marriage with Miss Pearl Barnard, a daughter of George W. Barnard, of Winhall, Vermont, and they became parents of four children: Kelsie H., born Sept. 15, 1901; Vivian I., born April 24, 1903; Clara Lucile, born June 13, 1904; and Lois E., born in 1909, and died February 11, 1914. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

WILLIAM J. FRASER, of Portsmouth, N. H., formerly engaged in business here as a mason, but now retired, was born at Port Mouton, Nova Scotia, February 2, 1836. He is of Scotch extraction, his father being a seafaring man. The parents came to Portsmouth with two children in July, 1851. They had one child born in Portsmouth.

William J. Fraser was the eldest of his parents' three children. In April, 1850, he shipped on board a fishing vessel commanded by John Fisher and owned by Noble Brothers of Portsmouth. He sailed for the firm three summers, going to school in the winter. After being engaged in this kind of work for three years, he gave it up and applied himself to learn the mason's trade under Luther A. Hurd, in due time becoming an expert workman. Later, in 1860, he entered into partnership with Otis Green, with whom, under the firm name of Fraser & Green, he carried on a profitable business for ten years. After separating from Mr. Green he conducted the business alone until 1897, when he retired. Industrious and enterprising, and possessing an excellent reputation for good work, Mr. Fraser could seldom be found without orders ahead. In addition to masonry he executed stucco and other ornamental work with taste and despatch, employing from ten to fifteen men.

Mr. Fraser first married Miss Mary F. Pratt, by whom he had one son, Clarence W., who for thirteen years was treasurer of the Piscataqua Savings Bank. For his second wife Mr. Fraser married Miss Martha J. Otis, daughter of Harrison G. Otis of Portsmouth. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Portsmouth. In politics Mr. Fraser is a democrat and served on the board of assessors and in the city council for a number of years respectively. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Osgood Lodge, No. 48, Strawberry Bank Encampment, and Canton Senter, and is a member of the Mechanic Association. He has a comfortable residence at No. 11 Howard Street, where he is passing the evening of life in comfort and ease.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON is a well known citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., where his entire life thus far has been spent. His establishment at 118 Market Street was started by his father as early as 1850, and for a period of thirty-five years he has been owner and proprietor. Autogenous welding of cast iron grapples, general blacksmithing and horse shoeing, and shop work, are the lines along which the activity of his shop is centered. A reputation long sustained brings a large volume of business and three men are kept employed.

George A. Trafton was born on Market Street, Portsmouth, December 3, 1856, and is a son of Alfred S. and Francis A. (Seward) Trafton, the father a native of York, Maine, and the mother of Maine. Both were buried in Portsmouth. They had four sons and three daughters, George A. being the second in order of birth.

George A. Trafton attended the public schools and at an early age learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father. He has followed this line of business for a period of forty years. He was elected to the city council under the old charter, and has always been much interested in the improvement and development of the city. He was first married in 1881 to Mabel F. Watkins, who died leaving the following children—Lizzie, Thomas, Florence, and Charles W. His second marriage was with Mary M. Staples, by whom he has two sons, Edwin F. and Arthur G. Mr. Trafton belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Masonic orders, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Council and the Mystic Shrine. Religiously the family is Universalist.

ENOCH BUCKLEY,* of Exeter, N. H., who for the last seven years has been care taker for the Isabella J. Gale property, was born in England, January 30, 1853, and came to America at the age of thirteen years. His father, Phillip Buckley, was twice married; first to Martha Bottomby, who died in England, leaving four children—James, Thomas, Seth and Enoch. Mr. Buckley later married his second wife, Rachel Shancross, who accompanied him to this country in 1867, the family landing at Portland, Me., on April 9th. They came directly to Exeter, where the father, a cotton spinner by trade, found employment in the plant of the Exeter Manufacturing Company. He and his second wife both died in this city and are here buried. Born of his second marriage were two daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Frank Durbin, and Sarah Jane, wife of Fred Ham.

Enoch Buckley went to school only in his native England, but improved his education by night study after coming to this country. He went to work in the cotton factory as soon as he arrived here and was thus employed for twenty-five years. He then worked nine years in a shoe factory, after which he accepted his present position. Mr. Buckley was married in 1878 to Miss Annie McNulty, who was born in Ireland and came to America when twelve years old. Her parents were Hugh and Sarah (Clark) McNulty. The father, a laborer by occupation, died in Ireland and his widow subsequently married a man named Jones, who was killed in a sawmill the day after their marriage. The doubly-bereaved mother of Mrs. Buckley afterward became the wife of Joseph Perkins. Her children were all by her first husband, namely: Annie, Kate, John, James, and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have a daughter, Ida May, who is secretary in the Robinson Female Seminary. The family attend the Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Buckley is a republican.

JAMES J. SCULLY,* sexton for the Immaculate Conception Church of Portsmouth since 1891, and the owner of considerable real estate in this city, was born in Cork, Ireland, October 26, 1864, son of John and Kate (Sullivan) Scully. Both his parents died in their native land, where the father was a contractor by occupation. They had four children: Bridget, wife of Jeremiah Donahue; Michael; James J., and Mary.

James J. Scully came to the United States in 1888, locating first in New

York. From there he went to Boston, where he resided for a year, afterwards coming to Portsmouth to take his present position, the duties of which he has performed efficiently and to the general satisfaction of the church authorities and the congregation. He was married in 1889 to Miss Dora O'Neil, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of John and Mary (Sullivan) O'Neil. Mrs. Scully has two sisters; Mattie, wife of John Monahan, and Bridget, wife of John Noble. To Mr. and Mrs. Scully have been born five children, namely: John, Mary, James, Paul and Edward.

Mr. Scully is a democrat in politics, although reserving the right to vote independently on occasion. He belongs to the Ancient Order of Hibernians and he and his family attend the Catholic church. Since coming to America he has prospered and is now widely recognized as a substantial and reliable citizen.

HARLAN MELVILLE BISBEE, principal of Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N. H., was born at West Sumner, Me., January 1, 1875. His father, Charles M. Bisbee, a son of Daniel and Philinda (Teague) Bisbee, is a physician, now engaged in practice at Rumford Falls, Me. Dr. Charles M. Bisbee was born in Canton, Me., and first married Ella Remember Tucker, of Peru, that state, of which union there were two children, Harlan Melville and Chester Garfield, the latter being now engaged in the insurance business in Wayne, Maine. Mrs. Ella R. Bisbee died in 1892 and Dr. Bisbee subsequently married Ella C. Abbott, also of Sumner, Me. Of this second marriage there have been no children.

Harlan M. Bisbee began his education in the common schools of Sumner and continued it at Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., where he was graduated in the class of 1894. He then entered Bowdoin College, from which he received his degree of A. B., graduating in the class of 1898. Deciding to enter the educational field, he secured a position as teacher in the high school at Rumford Falls, where he remained one year. That he had shown ability may be inferred from the fact that he received a call to become principal of the high school at Brewer, Me., which position he held for five years, performing its duties with marked efficiency. He then went to Harvard University to obtain his master's degree, which he received in June, 1905. In the fall of that year he came to Exeter to assume the duties of his present position as principal of Robinson Seminary. In the nine years that have since elapsed he has given much additional evidence of his ability as an educator, having brought this noted institution up to the highest degree of efficiency it has yet attained. The Seminary has 316 pupils registered for the present year (1914), and its successful management, together with the high degree of scholarship attained by its graduates, have rendered it one of the most popular institutions of its kind in this part of New England, much of the credit for which belongs to Mr. Bisbee.

By speaking at Teachers' Institutes throughout the State for several years he has become conversant with the newer ideas in educational pedagogy and psychology and has introduced many of them into the work of the Seminary.

Mr. Bisbee was married in 1900 to Miss Maude Arlie Wells, who was born in Lynn, Mass., a daughter of Enos and Annette (Morse) Wells, her father being a prosperous shoe merchant of Lynn. Mrs. Bisbee is one of a family of four children, one son and three daughters, the other members of her parents' family being: Arvesta, who is the wife of George Mann, of Ione, Cal.; Fred Enos, who resides in Syracuse, N. Y., and Etta, who is the wife of

George Poole of Lynn. Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee have one child, Harlan Melville, Jr., who was born January 11, 1913. Mr. Bisbee and wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Exeter. He is a republican in politics. His society affiliations include membership in the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Exeter, the Chapter, R. A. M., at Rumford, Me., and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He has served as president of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association, of the Rockingham County Teachers' Association, and of the Bowdoin Club of Boston. He is also a member of the National Educational Association, of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, of the American Institute of Instruction, of the Classical Association of New England and of the Educational Council of New Hampshire.

J. MERTON BUSWELL,* one of the owners and proprietors of the New Method Laundry Company, has been a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., only since January, 1912, but in this short time has become firmly established in the good will of the people. The business in which he is interested gives employment to twelve people and is liberally patronized.

Mr. Buswell was born in Salisbury, Mass., April 9, 1884, and is a son of George W. and Anna (Cilley) Buswell, who still reside in Massachusetts, the father being a farmer and lumberman. There are but two children in the family, Elsie and J. Merton.

After leaving the grade schools, J. Merton Buswell took a commercial course in Newburyport High School. His first work was as hoisting engineer, which he followed three years. He learned the plumbing trade and followed it for six years. He holds Massachusetts license both as engineer and plumber. Since coming to Portsmouth he has been identified with the laundry business. He is a republican in politics. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Patrons of Husbandry. His family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JED S. BACKMAN, interior decorator and painter, residing on the Lakeside farm at Derry, situated on the banks of Beaver Lake, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Nova Scotia, September 29, 1852. He resided in his native land until twelve years of age, at which time he went to Boston, Mass., and thence, after a short residence, to Detroit, where he found employment in the Michigan Car Company's Works, and subsequently in the carriage works. He then went to Chicago, where he was at the time of the Great Fire in October, 1871. After the fire he returned east, settling in New Haven, where he found employment as carriage painter, being thus occupied for five years. From there he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained for seventeen years, engaged in decorating and painting. He then went to Boston, where he continued work at his trade. He was with the Boston & Bangor Company several years and then engaged in business in Malden, Mass., a suburb of Boston. In 1911, on account of the poor health of his son, he came to Derry and took up his residence on his present farm, which he is carrying on very successfully.

Mr. Backman was married in Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss Louise C. O'Conner, a representative of an old family, connected with the Boughton and Williams families of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Backman have been the parents of eight children, as follows: Charles C., a resident of Malden, Mass.; Frank Eugene, of Malden; Grace May, wife of H. E. Fowler, superintendent

of schools at Shelton, Conn.; Nina Lowell, a graduate of the New Haven Normal School and a teacher; and Dorothy Irene, a student at Pinkerton Academy, Derry; Edward S., who died December 21, 1913, at Billings, Mont., and two others, Frederick and De Witt, who died in infancy. Edward S. Backman, the son who is dead, was page of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for eight years, during five years of that time being the Speaker's page. Later he was a member of the city council of Malden. While living in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Jed S. Backman took an active interest in politics. He is a member of Union Avenue Baptist Church, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAMUEL DODGE,* journalist and fire insurance man, of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city, August 9, 1844, son of Samuel J. and Mary E. (Laighton) Dodge. The father of our subject was a navy agent grocer and custom house clerk and at various times held political office, being actively interested in town affairs. He was a native of Portsmouth, as was also his wife. They had five children, all sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor. The parents were affiliated with the Universalist church.

Samuel Dodge was educated in the grammar and high schools of Portsmouth. He has been connected with newspaper work for the last forty-five years as correspondent for various papers, principally in Boston and Washington; also to some extent for local journals. He has lately given up some of this work, however, and is partially retired. He is a republican in politics and is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Honor, the Golden Cross and the Pilgrim Fathers.

Mr. Dodge was married in 1880 to Florence A. Bowles, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of James W. and Susan W. (Rowe) Bowles, also of this city. Her parents were Episcopalians in religious belief and were connected with the church of that denomination. Her father was superintendent of painters at the Navy Yard. They had two children, both daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge attend the Universalist church. They are people of local prominence and have many friends in Portsmouth and the vicinity.

EVERETT E. GRIFFIN, who is prominently engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Derry, N. H., has long been known in this vicinity, where he was formerly identified with the hardware trade. He was born in Lawrence, Mass., and was educated in the schools of Derry and in Pinkerton Academy. Early in life he was for six or seven years with the Pillsbury Hardware Company, and in 1900 he went to Waterloo, Mass., and started a hardware firm under the name of F. S. Pillsbury & Company. In 1902 he disposed of his interest to his partner, Mr. Pillsbury, and located at Danvers, Mass., where he worked in the hardware store of Mr. Ross for one year. He then went to Seattle, Washington, and assumed charge of the hardware department store. In the spring of 1904 he returned east and engaged in the hardware business in Derry until 1911, when he sold out to the Bell Hardware Company. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business with gratifying results.

In 1908 Everett E. Griffin was married to Miss Blanche C. Proctor, a daughter of A. J. Proctor of Derry. She was reared in Derry, and was educated in the local schools, in the Boston High School and at Bowdoin College. She is a woman of accomplishment and refinement and has many friends. Mr. Griffin is a member of Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Patrons of

Husbandry. Religiously he is a Baptist and is a member of the official church board, serving as treasurer.

RALPH E. MERAS, treasurer and general manager of the Ralph E. Meras Company of Exeter, dealers in house furnishings, was born in Dover, Me., February 26, 1877, son of Fernando and Margaret Ellen (Manning) Meras. The father, a native of Spain, was well known as a merchant and real estate owner, and was also engaged in farming during his latter years. His wife, of old New England stock, was born in Hope, Me. Both are now deceased and are buried at Dover, Me. Their children were: Florence J.; Remona, wife of John H. Green; Emma O., wife of Eben Merchant; Leonor, wife of Leonard Wilkinson; and Ralph E.

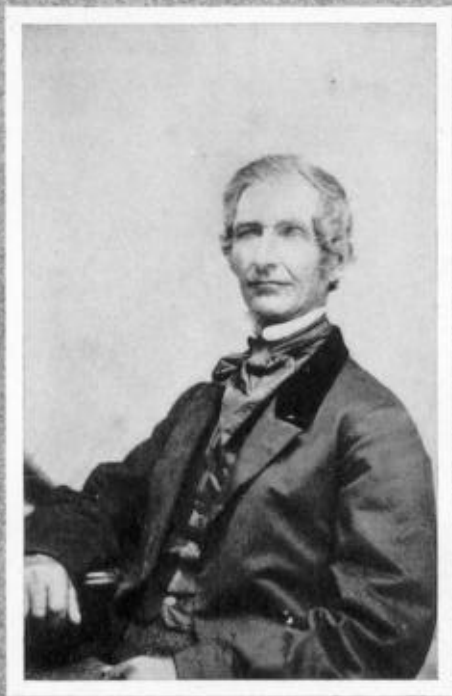
Ralph E. Meras began his education in the common schools of Dover, Me., subsequently attended the high school, and later Foxcroft Academy, Camden, Me., High School, Hebron Academy (Me.), and the Phillips Exeter Academy. While attending the Phillips Academy, he started his present business which is an incorporated concern, with Charles C. Smith, of Boston, president, and Walter Clyde Spaulding, of Exeter, secretary. He has been very successful and this concern is now one of the largest business houses in Exeter.

Mrs. Meras was Ada L. Frye, of Camden, Me., daughter of Fred P. Frye, whose wife was in maidenhood Sarah Clara Waters Carleton Smiley, granddaughter of Maj. Moses Carleton. Mr. and Mrs. Meras have three children: Norman E., Halford Frye, and Margaret L. Mr. Meras is best known as a prohibitionist, and his family attend the Christian Science Church.

FRED CLARENCE BUXTON, of Salem Depot, N. H., is a man of substance and of varied business interests. Whether in public service or in private venture he has given the same energy and capable management to the affairs at hand and the success he has met with is traceable solely to his individual efforts.

Mr. Buxton was born in Salem, N. H., June 12, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Rhoda Ann (Kimball) Buxton, both of whom are now deceased. They had two other sons: Arthur, now deceased, and John William. The father came to Salem at an early date, and for eighteen years followed the undertaking business. He was also for fifteen years engineer in the shoe factory of B. R. Wheeler.

Fred Clarence Buxton was educated in the public schools of Salem, in Pinkerton Academy at Derry and in Atkinson Academy. After working for a time at shoemaking, he, in 1880, engaged in the mercantile business, starting as a clerk in a grocery store at Salem Depot. After one year he formed a partnership with Frank D. Wilson, under the firm name of Buxton and Wilson, and carried on a general store business. In a short time Mr. Buxton bought out his partner's interest in the firm. For many years he carried on the business alone, finally selling out. Some time after he engaged in business again and now has the leading periodical and stationery store in Salem. In 1892 he opened a livery stable, which he conducted successfully until 1900, when he sold out. He bought and sold carriages and harness for a number of years and also dealt in all kinds of grains. Realizing the need of a drug store in Salem, he fitted up a store and rented it for a time and then sold it. In 1880 he was appointed postmaster and, with the exception of the time covered by the two Cleveland administrations, has since discharged the duties



Samuel Clarke



Robert H. Clarke



Frances Chouteau Clarke.

of that office. He has been express agent during the past twenty years. Mr. Buxton is one of the three proprietors of the Rockingham Hotel; he was a director of the Salem Light, Heat and Power Company, and was treasurer of the Salem Water Works Company. He is a republican in politics and at different times has served one year each as selectman, tax collector and town treasurer.

November 27, 1887, Fred C. Buxton was married to Miss Etta S. Tilton, who was born in Raymond, N. H., a daughter of Rufus A. and Mehitable P. (Towle) Tilton. Fraternally he is a member of S. Pickett Lodge, No. 85, F. & A. M., of Salem Center; Monadnock Lodge, No. 145, I. O. O. F., of Lawrence; Graniet Colony, No. 11, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, of Salem Depot, and Enterprise Grange, No. 281, Patrons of Husbandry, of Salem Center.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, a prosperous farmer of Derry, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 22, 1867, a son of Robert H. and Frances (Choate) Clarke. The father, born on the old Clarke homestead in Derry, November 8, 1842, was a farmer and carpenter, and one of the prominent citizens of this town, serving as selectman in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1893; in the seventies he served as town treasurer, and in 1895 as representative to the legislature. He was a son of Samuel Clarke, who was born December 27, 1798, in Rockingham County, N. H., on the English Range. Samuel also was a farmer all his life, and a man looked up to by his fellow citizens, serving as selectman and as representative to the legislature, so it would almost seem as though the capacity for dealing with public affairs was inherent in the Clarke family, which is one of the oldest in this section, the first Clarke coming here in 1719.

The mother of our subject, Mrs. Frances (Choate) Clarke, was born in Lowell, Mass., March 21, 1847. She is a representative of the old Choate family of Essex. Her paternal grandmother, James Choate, was one of the sturdy patriots who crossed the Delaware with Washington and participated in the attack on the Hessian post at Trenton, N. J., on Christmas night, 1776. After the war was over and the cause of American liberty had triumphed, he purchased a farm in Rockingham County, N. H., and spent the rest of his days in this locality, no doubt telling many an interesting story of the great struggle to his children and descendants. Robt. H. Clarke died Dec. 12, 1906. He and his wife had five children, namely: George C.; Lillian May, wife of Albert E. Colcord; Emily Bertha, a school teacher for over twenty years; Edith L.; Emma Josephine, wife of Ernest L. Davis, who has two children, Kenneth W. and Lillian. They reside in Manchester.

George C. Clarke was reared in this locality and in his youth attended Pinkerton Academy. He was afterwards for four years in the wholesale grocery business at Manchester, N. H. Subsequently, like his ancestors, he took up farming, in which occupation he has since been engaged successfully. He is one of the well known citizens of this town, having a wide acquaintance, and universally esteemed, having those steady characteristics that have made New England people famous the world over. In politics he is a Republican, taking a warm interest in the development of the community in which he resides, both along moral and material lines.

JOHN C. McDONOUGH, a man of business activity and a well known citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., is joint owner, with William P. Gray, of The Scenic Temple. In addition to this theatre and hall, this firm conducts a line

of moving picture theatres throughout the state of Maine. Mr. McDonough is a native of Portsmouth, the date of his birth being March 10, 1868, and is a son of Richard and Frances (Eagan) McDonough, natives of Ireland.

Richard McDonough was a carriage painter by trade and for many years was foreman in a factory in Portsmouth. He died in this city, where his widow still resides. They were married in Manchester, N. H., and became parents of the following children: Mary Frances, mother superior in the convent at Lebanon, N. H.; Hugh, deceased; John C., whose name heads this record; Katherine; Elizabeth E., a teacher in the Portsmouth schools; Annie B., also a teacher in the local schools; Richard D., who is night editor of the Portsmouth Chronicle and is also truant officer and juvenile justice of the police court; Charles, who died at the age of twenty-two years; and William H., who is a carriage painter.

John C. McDonough attended the public schools only until he reached the age of thirteen years. He clerked in a gentlemen's furnishings store, and later for a time in a shoe store. He was then variously employed, working for a time at carriage painting, the trade of plumber, and at ship building. He then embarked in the theatrical line—about the year 1899. He leased a hall which he rented out for various purposes and meetings, and met with such success that he ventured into his present business about seven years ago. He has taken an interest in civic affairs and for two years served as clerk for the street commissioners, and a like period as clerk of the board of assessors.

In August, 1899, Mr. McDonough married Frances Katherine Mahoney, who was born in Greenland, N. H., and is a daughter of Thomas Mahoney. One child was born of this union, Jocelyn E. In religious faith, the family is Catholic. Mr. McDonough affiliates with the Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum, the Portsmouth Athletic Club, the Portsmouth Country Club, and the Board of Trade.

THOMAS E. HOWARD,* a prominent business man of Derry, N. H., is a manufacturer of paper and wooden boxes and has a well established business. He is a native of Boston, Mass., and has been a resident of Derry for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Howard was reared and educated in Boston, where he lived until after reaching his majority. He has traveled considerably and represented various lines of business. About twenty-five years ago he located in Derry, N. H., and engaged in shoe manufacturing. About 1909 he bought out the A. J. Greenough box factory, which he has since operated with unvarying success. Mr. F. M. Gilreast is foreman of the paper box branch of the plant, and Mr. Everett Hearn is in charge of the wood department, there being some thirty employees in the two departments. About one million feet of lumber are annually cut up and made into boxes, while the number of paper boxes manufactured approximates thirteen thousand.

In 1897 Mr. Howard was married to Miss Myrtie E. Gage of Derry, N. H., a native of Salem, Mass. They have a daughter, Louise Howard. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

EDWARD L. PATERSON,* contractor and builder of Portsmouth, N. H., is a man of good business standing and is highly successful in his line. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born in Nova Scotia, October 26, 1869. Mr. Paterson is a son of Andrew and Melinda (Rynies) Paterson. His father is deceased and his mother still resides in Halifax county, Nova Scotia. The

children of the family consisted of the following: Robert, Alexander, Charles, Edward L., Mary Jane (deceased wife of Walter J. Andrews), and Letitia.

Edward L. Paterson attended the local schools of his native place until he was about sixteen years of age, and thereafter assisted his father on the farm for a short time. At the age of nineteen he crossed the line into the United States, locating directly in Portsmouth, N. H., where he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpentering trade. He has followed carpentering for a period of twenty-five years, and during the last ten years has engaged in contracting. His ability and integrity are recognized and success has attended his efforts.

In 1897 Mr. Paterson was joined in marriage with Charlotte May Durgin of Greenland, Rockingham county, a daughter of Frank Durgin, who still resides in Greenland and follows his trade as carpenter in association with the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Durgin is deceased. The children of the family are: Howard; Percy; Nellie, wife of J. Pettigrew; Grace, wife of William Swinnerton; Cora, wife of Edgar Dart; and Charlotte May, wife of Edward S. Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Paterson have one son, Frank, who attends Portsmouth High School. Politically, our subject is an independent voter, giving preference to the man he deems best fitted for the office. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Religiously the family is Baptist.

PRESTON M. GOODRICH, a well known and esteemed citizen of Derry, N. H., a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Newton, N. H., in 1849, a son of Evander and Emily B. (Carter) Goodrich. The father was born in Pultney, Vt., but came to Rockingham county, N. H., when a boy. He was a shoemaker by trade. He served three years in the Civil war as a member of Company C, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, his eldest son, Thomas P. Goodrich, being a member of the same company. The latter, who was in eighteen of the principal battles, for the last twenty years has been employed in the New York office of the Provident Life & Trust Company. The subject of this sketch has two other brothers and a sister, namely: Daniel A., residing in Danvers, Mass.; Warren T., of New York City, and Mary E. Freze, of Lowell, Mass.

At the time of the breaking out of the war Preston M. Goodrich was working as clerk in a store in Haverhill, Mass. In June, 1864—being then under fifteen years of age, as his birthday did not come until September—he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry and was sent on detached service in Virginia and Kentucky, engaged in breaking up the guerrilla warfare. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1865. Although having had many narrow escapes, he was never wounded.

After returning home Mr. Goodrich went to Manchester, where he learned the painter's trade, at which he worked for six or seven years. The next twelve or thirteen years of his life were spent in traveling over the New England States in the interests of Odd Fellows' insurance. During the most of the time other than that mentioned above he has been engaged in shoemaking. He is a member of Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R.; is past noble grand and past chief patriarch in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the Lodge, the Encampment and the Rebekahs, and is also a member of St. Mark's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Goodrich was married in 1866 to Miss Sarah L. Pierce, of Candia, N. H., who died in 1904, leaving four children, namely: Lizzie S., wife of James A. Lyford of Kingston, N. H.; Emily J. Green, of Chester, N. H.; Preston E., of Chester, N. H., and Frank P., of Derry. Mr. Goodrich married secondly, in 1905, Mrs. Lizzie E. (Adams) Hardy, who was reared in Quincy, Mass., and is a daughter of William A. Adams, a Civil War veteran, who served three years in the Sixteenth Light Battery of Massachusetts. Mrs. Goodrich belongs to the Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Woman's Relief Corps, and is a member of the South Christian Church at Haverhill.

ROBERT R. LEAR,* owner and proprietor of a flourishing grocery and provision store at No. 95 Mechanic street, Portsmouth, N. H., and also one of the port wardens, was born in this city September 5, 1866, a son of William H. and Mary E. Lear. The father was a stevedore by occupation. He and his wife are now both deceased. They had a large family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, which he attended until seventeen years of age. He then found employment as clerk in a dry goods store, subsequent to which he worked in a shoe factory for seventeen years. He then started his present business, in which he has been successful. In addition to groceries and provisions, of which he keeps a large and well selected stock, he deals in gasoline and yacht supplies, and also has a branch store at Little Boar's Head, North Hampton. In his Portsmouth store he employs two men. Mr. Lear is a member of the republican party and takes an active part in local politics, being now a member of the city, state, county and ward committees of his party. He belongs to the Portsmouth Yacht Club, the Country Club, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; also to the Masonic order, in which he has taken nine degrees. He married Anna L. Marr, daughter of Holman P. Marr, a shipwright of Kittery, Me. They attend the North Congregational church.

NEWELL S. TILTON, of Exeter, N. H., owner of forty acres of land, and who also owns a share of sixty acres of the Tilton estate, is engaged in general farming. He was born in the town of Exeter, July 26, 1851, a son of Joseph and Martha J. (Smith) Tilton, both of Stratham. The father was a carpenter and farmer, following agriculture during his latter years. In politics he was a republican and he and his wife were affiliated with the Methodist church. He was one of nine men who organized the First Methodist Church of South Boston, Mass., he going to Boston in 1834. He subsequently returned to Exeter, however, and spent his latter years here. He and his wife are both deceased.

Newell S. Tilton was educated in the common schools and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade with Lemuel Bunker at Rye, N. H. After having followed it for six years he engaged in lumbering and farming and was thus occupied until he became road agent, in which office he served for seventeen consecutive years. He is a republican in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined January 26, 1875, and is past grand of his lodge, of which only three of the original members are now living.

Mr. Tilton was married April 13, 1893, to Miss Nellie A. Favor, a native of Weare, N. H., and daughter of Hiram and Mary (Proctor) Favor. Her

father was connected with the saw-mill industry. The children in the Favor family were Sidney, Eva (now deceased, who was wife of Charles Lund), Nellie A., now Mrs. Tilton, and Burt. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton attend the Phillips Congregational church.

WESLEY W. PAYNE, employed in the shoe factories at Derry, N. H., who has also taken a prominent part in public life, was born in Londonderry, N. H., October 18, 1858, a son of Samuel N. and Nancy D. Page Payne. His father, a native of Chester, this county, was a carpenter by trade. He served in the Civil War, being one of the first to go to the front in 1861. The mother of our subject was born in Haverhill, Mass.

Wesley W. Payne was reared and educated in Londonderry and in early life became connected with the shoe industry in that place. In 1880 he came to Derry, of which town he has since remained a resident. For a number of years he was shoe sorter in the factory of Col. W. S. Pillsbury, and later worked in the Hardy factory.

Mr. Payne was married in 1889 to Mabelle L. Sefton, daughter of James Sefton, commander of Upton Post, G. A. R., at Derry, N. H.

Mr. Payne is interested in a number of different enterprises, especially in all those concerned with the good of the general community. He was representative in the state legislature in 1907-8, serving on the committee of incorporations; was re-elected in 1909-10 and served on Committees of Incorporations and Liquor Laws. At this writing his name is before the republican primaries as candidate for state senator, and in view of his public record, there can be no doubt but that he would serve with credit in the upper house. He attends the Baptist church and has affiliated fraternally with the Red Men, the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., the Sons of Veterans and the N. E. O. P.

GEORGE R. PALFREY,* a thriving merchant and well known citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., having a well stocked grocery and provision store at the corner of Maplewood avenue and Dennett street, was born in Portsmouth, September 30, 1869, a son of William W. and Ida (Rynes) Palfrey. His father and mother were natives of Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., respectively. Both are deceased and were buried in Portsmouth. The father, William W. Palfrey, was a civil engineer and was clerk in the Navy Yard for a number of years. He was a republican politically and he and his wife attended the Unitarian church. Their children were: George R., Harry B., William H., Robert R. and I. Miller.

George R. Palfrey attended the common schools until reaching the age of seventeen years. He began industrial life in a printing office, where he was employed for two years, subsequently becoming clerk in a clothing store in Portsmouth, remaining with the concern for seven years. He then spent a year in Boston in the same line of business, at the end of which time he returned and took charge of his present store, which was previously owned by his father-in-law. He gives employment to two hands and is doing a prosperous business. He is also the owner of some good real estate in Portsmouth. A republican in politics, he served two years as a member of the city government, has been selectman from his ward, a member of the fire department twenty-five years, and now holds the office of inspector of petroleum. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and Elks.

Mr. Palfrey was married in January, 1897, to Mary E. Hoyt, who was born in Newington, N. H., a daughter of Hanson and Mary Frances (Downing) Hoyt. Mrs. Palfrey's father was a merchant of Portsmouth; her mother

came from Newington. They were well known and respected residents of this city and she was their only child. With her husband she attends the Unitarian church. They are people of wide acquaintance and have many warm friends in Portsmouth and the vicinity.

CHARLES H. MERRILL,* a respected citizen of Exeter, N. H., who is now living a retired life in this city, was born here in 1862, a son of Joseph W. and Emeline (Shute) Merrill. Joseph W. Merrill was born in Exeter, a son of Abner Merrill, who came here from Newburyport, Mass. He was educated in the common schools of Exeter and subsequently engaged in the wool business here, being associated therein with his brothers. They had a successful career and accumulated an ample competence. Though not active in politics, Joseph W. Merrill once served in the legislature, being elected on the republican ticket. He and his wife Emeline, who was also a native of this city, were the parents of two children: Emma, who died when eight years old, and Charles H., the subject of this sketch.

Charles H. Merrill acquired his education in the common schools of Exeter, including the high school, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he graduated in 1883. He has never adopted an active business career, but has served at times in local office, his political affiliations being with the republican party. He was married in 1904 to Miss Louise Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter of Albert Miller. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. They are people of culture and refinement and move in the best society of the town, taking a keen interest in all matters pertaining to its welfare.

CHARLES I. ALEXANDER, one of the leading citizens of the town of Windham, of which he has been town treasurer for the last eight years, was born on the old Nesmith homestead, at Windham Junction, N. H., June 10, 1854. His parents were Gilbert and Hannah C. (Nichols) Alexander. The father, born in Londonderry, this county, was in early years engaged in getting out ship timber, the latter part of his life being spent on his farm at Windham Junction. His wife Hannah was born and reared in Windham, both coming of old families in this section.

Charles I. Alexander was reared in Windham and was educated here and at Hudson, N. H. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, being connected with it from 1876 to 1884. He then entered the employ of the Edison Electric Illumination Company, of Lawrence, Mass., and in 1888 was made superintendent for the company. He remained with them until 1891, at which time he engaged in electrical contracting for himself. About two years later, in 1893, he formed a partnership in the Lawrence Electric Supply and Construction Company, and was connected with that company for fifteen years. In 1909 he withdrew from the company and formed the company of C. I. Alexander & Sons, with offices in the Bay State Building at Lawrence, Mass., the company dealing in electrical supplies and construction work.

Mr. Alexander resided in Lawrence from 1876 to 1896, in which latter year he built his fine residence on the banks of Canobie Lake, where he has since lived. In 1904 he bought the old Smith farm of 140 acres, on the bank of Corbett Pond, where there is a fine summer resort and about twenty cottages, two of which he owns. Since becoming a resident of this county he has taken an active interest in local affairs and, as above stated, has served eight years as town treasurer.

Mr. Alexander was married in 1877 to Miss Mary A. Humphrey, who was

born in Derry, N. H., a daughter of William C. and Balinda Humphrey. He and his wife have two sons living, Aaron O. and Charles L., Jr., both being associated with their father in the electrical supply and construction work. Mr. Alexander is affiliated fraternally with the Red Men, belonging to a lodge of that order in Lawrence. He and his family are highly esteemed in Windham, where they have made many warm friends.

ARTHUR W. SCHURMAN,* who is a prosperous business man of Portsmouth, N. H., is proprietor of a seed and implement store. He has been a life long resident of this city and enjoys an extended acquaintance among the citizens of Rockingham County.

Mr. Schurman was born in Portsmouth, and is a son of Solomon A. and Clara (Mason) Schurman, natives of Nova Scotia but now residents of Portsmouth. Solomon A. Schurman is a farmer by occupation and was founder of the business now conducted by the subject of this record. He is a republican in politics, and with his family attends the Methodist Church. He and Mrs. Schurman became parents of the following children: Joseph L., James Albert, Willis S., Blake T., Arthur W., Walter S., and Milton G.

Arthur W. Schurman attended the grade and high schools of Portsmouth, after which he pursued a commercial course of study. He worked with his father on the farm some four years, then engaged in the milk business for a period of three years. He next became identified with the seed and implement house established in Portsmouth by his father in 1894. He purchased the latter's business in 1903, and has since conducted the store in a highly successful manner, enjoying a wide patronage over the county. He now has four men in his employ. He is unmarried and makes his home with his parents on the Sherbourn road. He also is a republican, and is a loyal member of the Order of Elks.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, one of the proprietors of the Weeks and Seward drug firm, of Exeter, was born at Fall River, Mass., July 24, 1873, a son of Henry and Catherine (Pomfret) Seward. His parents, both natives of England, settled in Exeter about 1875, the father obtaining a position as boss of the weave room in the cotton mill of the Exeter Manufacturing Company. He died in August, 1889. His wife is still living and resides in Portsmouth. They were Episcopalians in religious faith. Their children were: William H.; and Elizabeth A., wife of Joseph A. Eaton, a pattern maker in the navy yard at Portsmouth.

William H. Seward was educated in the common and high schools of Exeter. In June, 1888, he entered the employ of Cram & Anderson, druggists, of Exeter. Later he took the junior course in pharmacy in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, passing the state board examination in 1895. In March of that year he and his partner, Mr. Weeks, purchased the business, which they have since carried on successfully. They keep an ample stock of pure drugs and their store is favored by a large patronage. Mr. Seward affiliates politically with the republican party. He is a Free Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Exeter, and to the Commandery at Portsmouth. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge in Exeter.

He was married in September, 1901, to Miss Ethel M. Maxwell, a native of Exeter and daughter of Jefferson and Eunice (Stover) Maxwell, whose other children were Fred K. and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Seward have two children, Gertrude and Grace Eaton. They attend the Congregational church and are well known and highly esteemed residents of Exeter.

ROBERT CAPSTICK,* proprietor of a green house on Roger street, Portsmouth, N. H., is a successful business man and has many friends and acquaintances in the city. The progress he has made is the result of hard work and persistent effort, combined with careful management, and redounds to his credit.

Mr. Capstick was born in England, October 6, 1861, and is a son of William and Sarah Jane (Lill) Capstick. The parents were natives of England and always lived in that country. They were members of the Church of England. Their children were: Sarah Jane, William, Margaret, Richard, Elizabeth, Robert and Anne, wife of Thomas McTurk. Mr. Capstick was a farmer, butcher and merchant at different periods, and was a substantial man.

Robert Capstick attended the common schools only until he was ten years old, when his career in business began. He worked at general farm work for a period of eight years and then turned his hand to gardening. When he reached the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to the United States, locating first at Bay View, where he was employed in a green house for two years. He then continued in that line at Boston for a time, after which he located in Portsmouth, N. H. His first work here was as gardener for H. Fisher Eldridge, with whom he remained two and a half years. Following this he was for nine years manager for M. E. Hutchinson and Company. He next bought his present place, which he has conducted with uninterrupted success. He has one thousand square feet under glass and has four men employed. He is engaged in the retail trade, finding a ready market for his products in Portsmouth.

Mr. Capstick was married in 1898 to Mary A. Quinlan, who was born in Portsmouth, a daughter of Luke Quinlan. After a happy association of but one year, Mr. Capstick was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife by death. In religious attachment they were Catholic. He is a member of the Foresters, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Patrons of Husbandry.

FRANK M. MCGREGOR, who is connected with the Walton Shoe Company of Derry, N. H., of which town he is a well known and popular citizen, was born in Londonderry, this county, September 1, 1864. His parents were David and Mary (Nesmith) McGregor. The father David was born in what is now Derry in 1817 and was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He died in 1891. The original ancestor of the McGregor family in this country was Rev. James McGregor, who emigrated from Ireland, and in 1719 came to Nutfield, now Derry, accompanied by nineteen families, all immigrants. They took possession of a tract of land, and on the day of their arrival attended religious service, the sermon being preached by Rev. James McGregor. This sermon was delivered by him while standing on an oak tree, which stood on the east side of Beaver Lake.

Frank M. McGregor was reared and educated in this locality and began industrial life in the shoe factory of the W. S. Pillsbury Company, where he worked for some time, afterwards working in other factories until he entered the employ of the Walton Shoe Factory, where he now has charge of the sorting of the upper leather department. He is a well known and popular citizen, taking an active interest in public affairs. He has served on the board of selectmen of the town, was representative in the state legislature one term and has served as a member of the board of auditors. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Knights of the Macca-



bees, being a past officer in all of them. He also belongs to the Grand Lodge both of the Red Men and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. McGregor was married July 14, 1887, to Miss Alice A. Waugh, of Winthrop, Me. He and his wife have been the parents of five children, namely: Donald R., who is now in California; Carl F., Edith, Lillian and Dorothy.

JOHN AUGUST HETT,* who has been engaged in teaming and trucking in Portsmouth, N. H., for a period of thirty years, is well known in the city where he has many friends. He was born in Germany, November 30, 1856, and is a son of Johanus and Susannah (Boss) Hett. Johanus Hett was a lifelong resident of Germany, although he did make a visit to the United States. His wife died about the year 1860. Their children were as follows: Anna, wife of M. Hett, she being the only child in the family who did not come to the United States to live; Henry; Joseph F.; Valentine; and John August.

John August Hett attended grammar school in Germany after which he learned the trade of a mason. He came to the United States when twenty-two years of age, landing in New York City, where for one year he worked for his brother, Henry, as blacksmith and wheelwright. He then came to Portsmouth, N. H., to accept work as a mason on Christ Church. He worked at his trade here for a year and a half, and then worked on the cotton mill at Fall River. Returning to Portsmouth, he worked one year for his brother, after which he started his present line of business for himself.

Mr. Hett was first married to Miss Mary Bennett, a native of New York and daughter of Henry and Catherine Bennett. She died February 21, 1905, and was buried in Portsmouth. They reared the following children: Annie, wife of Frank Leary; Alice; Clara (Wiseman); Bertha, wife of Wade Jenkins; Gladys; and Nettie. Mr. Hett was married November 17, 1908, to Mrs. Mabel (Marks) Bemas, a widow, and a daughter of Frank Marks, who came to Portsmouth from Maine during the Civil War. She was one of three children: Harry B., Bernice, and Mabel. Mr. Hett is a republican in politics and served two years as councilman. He also represented his district in the State Legislature three terms, namely in 1907, 1909 and 1911. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason; also a member of the Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Religiously they are members of Christ Church.

BENJAMIN ADAMS, in former years one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the town of Derry, was born in Salem, N. H., June 10, 1824, a son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Karr) Adams. His early paternal ancestors were residents of Massachusetts. His uncle, Jacob Adams, who died in 1823, gave \$800 to the parish for the purchase of a bell and left a fund for the establishment in Derry, N. H., of the Adams Female Seminary, which was the first incorporated academy for young ladies in the state. It was put under the charge of Miss Z. P. Grant, and afterwards the distinguished Mary Lyon, and for many years enjoyed a prosperous and useful existence, but has since been discontinued.

Edmund Adams, father of Benjamin, was born in Massachusetts. He was at the garrison at Portsmouth during the War of 1812-15. He resided at Salem, N. H., until 1830, when he removed with his family to Derry, where he bought the farm now owned by his grandson. He also engaged in

lumbering, erecting a saw-mill near his home. In politics he was a Democrat. He died in 1856. His wife, Elizabeth Karr Adams, before her marriage was a resident of Derry, having been born here.

Benjamin Adams was educated in the district schools and at Pinkerton Academy, outside of school hours making himself useful on his father's farm and in the saw-mill. When the father died, he and his brother, Edmund, Jr., took charge of the business, conducting it successfully under the firm name of Adams Bros., their association being continued until the death of Edmund Adams Jr., in July, 1892. Benjamin Adams died in March, 1901. He had acquired wealth in the lumber business and was a widely known and respected citizen. Although a prominent Democrat, he never aspired to public office.

On December 15, 1884, Benjamin Adams married Katherine J. Foster, of Cheshire County, N. H., a daughter of Henry P. Foster, a native of the same county, who served in the War of 1812-15. Mrs. Adams' maternal grandfather, Daniel Marsh, served in the Revolutionary war as a soldier in the American army. Mr. and Mrs. Adams had one son, Benjamin Foster, a sketch of whom may be found in this volume.

BENJAMIN FOSTER ADAMS, a wealthy resident and highly esteemed citizen of Derry, N. H., was born on the old family homestead in this town, September 9, 1888, a son of Benjamin and Katherine J. (Foster) Adams. The father, Benjamin Adams, was born in Salem, N. H., and when a small boy settled with his father Edmund on this homestead. His entire active career was spent in the lumber and milling business, in which he was pre-eminently successful, becoming a very wealthy man. At his death, which occurred in March, 1901, he left a sum of \$10,000 for the erection of a library building in Derry, and the result of that donation is the fine Adams Memorial Building, in which the citizens take much pride and which attracts the attention of every visitor. It contains a fine stock of well selected books and is an important factor in the educational life of the village and town. His wife, Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, is still living and is a highly respected resident of Derry.

Benjamin Foster Adams acquired his early education under a private tutor. He subsequently graduated from the Newton High School and, in 1912, from Dartmouth College, receiving the degree of A. B. His time has since been occupied in looking after the parental estate. Aside from this, he has some important business interests, being a stockholder in several Boston corporations.

Mr. Adams was married, December 27, 1913, to Miss Josephine C. Clark, of Cambridge, Mass. He and his wife attend the First Church at East Derry. His society affiliations include membership in the K. K. K. of Dartmouth.

ALBION E. HAYES, SR., proprietor, with his brother Warner, of a flourishing drug store on Front street, Exeter, N. H., who is also a Mason of high degree, was born in Lowell, Mass., January 3, 1877, a son of Joseph L. and Violette (Berry) Hayes. The father, born in Nottingham, N. H.; who was a farmer by occupation, died in 1889. His wife is still living and resides in Exeter. Their children were: Clara, who married Clarence Hoitt; Albion E., Warner, Abbie E. and Harry L.

Albion E. Hayes, after graduating from the Exeter High School in 1892,

entered the drug store of A. S. Wetherell, with whom he learned the drug trade, passing the state examination at Concord. His brother Warner, who graduated from the high school in the class of 1897, also applied himself to learn the trade, becoming a fellow clerk with the subject of this sketch. This store had been started by Mr. Wetherell in 1898, and, after remaining in his employ for twenty-one years, our subject, in partnership with his brother, purchased the business on October 15, 1913. They carry a large stock of fresh and pure goods and are enjoying an excellent patronage.

Albion E. Hayes was married February 10, 1910, to Miss Grace L. Rock, a native of Brentwood, N. H., and daughter of Joseph and Helen (Dudley) Rock, her father being a carpenter. Of this union have been born six children—Rodney, Benjamin, Fred, Ralph, Leonard and Stella. Mr. Hayes gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum at Exeter, while he and his family attend the Baptist church.

Since May, 1913, Mr. Hayes has been grand lecturer of the First Masonic District of New Hampshire and an officer of the Grand Chapter. He is past master of Star in the East Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of St. Alban's Chapter, at Exeter, a member of the Commandery at Portsmouth, and of the Shrine at Concord, N. H.

JAMES W. SCHURMAN,* representative of Ward Three in the council of the city of Portsmouth, N. H., is a well known citizen and business man. He is engaged in supplying ice in the city, running two teams, and has a well established business.

Mr. Schurman was born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, in 1848, and is a son of Isaac and Miriam (Lowe) Schurman. The mother died while they were on a visit to Portsmouth, and Mr. Schurman returned to Nova Scotia, where he remained until his death. He was an agriculturist. The mother was of the Baptist faith, her father having been a Baptist minister, while the Schurmans are Methodists. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living.

James W. Schurman was reared in his native county, where he attended school until he was sixteen years old. He was engaged in various kinds of work until he came to the United States about the year 1878. He located immediately in Portsmouth, N. H., and for a period of four years was employed by H. A. Yeaton in the grain business. He next rented and conducted a farm for two years and at the end of that time embarked in the ice business, which he has carried on since with uninterrupted success.

In 1879 Mr. Schurman was married to Miss Katie McCauley, who was born on Prince Edward Island. They have had the following children: Miriam; Anna, wife of A. D. Foster, bookkeeper for the electric company at Dover, N. H.; and James Maxwell, who died at the age of nine years. The subject of this record is a republican in politics. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Osgood Lodge, I. O. O. F. Religiously the family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN D. HART, a well known business man of Derry, N. H., dealer in wood and coal, has been a resident of this town for the last forty-five years. He was born on Prince Edwards Island in 1857, a son of William and Jane (Banks) Hart, and was about ten years old when he came to New Hampshire with his parents. After acquiring his education in the common schools

he followed farming for a while, but later became connected with the Gage & Jones Company, of Lawrence, Mass., lumber dealers, and was with them for twenty-three years, making his home in Derry. In 1902 he severed his relations with that firm and entered into the lumber and wood business for himself, also dealing in coal, in which line of business he has since been engaged successfully. He buys tracts of timber, which he manufactures into lumber, finding a ready market for his product. He has two yards, one operated by himself and the other by his son, William.

Mr. Hart was married in 1902 to Etta Currier, of Hampstead, N. H., the only issue of this marriage being the son above mentioned. Mr. Hart is one of the leading citizens of Derry, highly respected by all who know him for his genial disposition, his square dealing as a business man, and his public spirit, which leads him to take a useful interest in whatever makes for the moral or material betterment of the community in which he lives. His career and personal character give ample evidence, were such needed, that men of foreign birth can vie with the native stock in all the attributes of good American citizenship.

FRANK E. AVERY, representative in 1912-13 to the state legislature from the town of Londonderry, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in Londonderry, this county, in November, 1867. His father, J. Mason Avery was also a native of Londonderry, where he resided most of his life, being one of the town's best known citizens. He married Julia Upton, and they had five children, of whom three are now living, namely: Mark, who is a resident of Lowell, Mass.; Alice, wife of William Sanborn, of Nashua, N. H., and Frank E., subject of this sketch.

Frank E. Avery was educated in the schools of this locality and at Pinkerton Academy, and since coming to man's estate has been engaged in farming. In connection with his father he had charge of the Londonderry Spring Water Company, and for the last fifteen years has had personal charge of this concern. He has also been engaged in the lumber business, buying timber and having it converted into lumber for the market. He operates a large farm and has been very successful in this line of enterprise. He has taken a prominent part in public affairs, having served on the board of selectmen four years, and the school board three years. He is the first democrat to be elected to the state legislature from the town of Londonderry in the last fifty years, which speaks well for his popularity.

Mr. Avery belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also to the Grange at Londonderry, of which he was overseer three years.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Florence Putnam, of Hudson, who is a descendant of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary War fame. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Lena M., a graduate of Nashua high school, and Roy P., residing at home with his parents. Mr. Avery is a member of the Presbyterian church, which he is serving in the office of deacon.

HERMAN A. BRACKETT,* an extensive dealer in cattle, horses and sheep, is also engaged in butchering on his home place and finds a market mainly in Portsmouth. He takes standing among the substantial men of the city and has a wide acquaintance.

Mr. Brackett was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 20, 1861, and is a son of Charles E. and Martha E. (Tucker) Brackett, being an only child. His parents were both born in Portsmouth. His maternal grandfather was John

Tucker. Charles E. Brackett followed the butchering business throughout his active career, and continued to reside in his native city until his death in November, 1894. He was a democrat in politics and for a time served in the city council. His parents, Thomas and Jane (Waldron) Brackett, were early residents in Rockingham County.

Herman A. Brackett attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, and early in life embarked in the meat business with his father. This has been his one line of work and he knows it from every angle. He continued with his father until the latter's death, and then established himself in the business. He has always taken an earnest interest in civic affairs, and has served both on the council and as alderman.

Mr. Brackett was married February 20, 1884, to Miss Virginia V. Shannon, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and is a daughter of Charles W. and Julia (Whitehouse) Shannon, both natives of Portsmouth. Her father was a sparmaker, and was a policeman for some years. He and his wife had the following offspring: Flora, wife of Gilman Randall; Gasper Shannon; Virginia V. (Brackett); Guy S. Shannon; and Lydia, wife of Charles Humphries. Herman A. and Virginia Brackett had the following children: Chester A., who married Martha Paige, by whom he has two children, Helen V. and Herman C.; Guy H.; Violet M., wife of Charles S. Prescott; and Charles E. Brackett. The family attends the Congregational Church.

M. A. McCOY, a member of the firm of McCoy & Horton, proprietors of the Scenic Theatre at Derry, N. H., was born in Westboro, Mass. He was reared and educated in his native town, and began industrial life as an employe in a shoe factory, being thus occupied for four or five years. He then followed the trade of painter and paper-hanger for awhile, after which he went to work for F. J. Howard in repairing and setting up moving picture machines. About six years ago, with his present partner, he bought out the business and, removing to their present location, constructed what is now known as the Scenic Theatre. It has a seating capacity of 520 people, and is kept in steady operation, all the leading and favorite pictures being shown as they come out. The theatre is a popular place of amusement and instruction and the enterprise is flourishing and in a prosperous condition. Mr. McCoy belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He was married in 1909 to Miss Annie Nedeau, of Lewiston, Me., and he and his wife are the parents of two sons, John and Francis. The family belong to the Catholic church.

BENJAMIN STACKHOUSE, a well known and respected resident of Derry, to which town he came fifteen years ago, was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, October 19, 1856, and was there reared and educated. He came to the United States twenty-five years ago, locating at first in Salem, this county, and was engineer for the Boston Artificial Leather Company, with whom he remained ten years. Then coming to Derry, he found employment as engineer for the Derry Electric Light Company, holding that position for eleven years, since which time he has been engaged partly in home work and as an employe of the Derry Shoe Company. He is a member of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers. He has always taken an interest in politics, but has never sought office. This year, however, he is one of the democratic candidates for representative from Derry to the state legislature.

Mr. Stackhouse was first married in 1879, in Chelsea, Mass., to Miss Maggie A. Williams of St. John, New Brunswick. She died seventeen years

ago, having been the mother of several children, of whom there are three now living, namely: Grace May and Blanch Kyle (twins), residing in Derry, and Ruth Evylin, who is the wife of Arthur E. Weed of Lynn, Mass. Mr. Stackhouse married for his second wife Miss Mary Bradbury of Methuen, Mass., of which union there are no children.

FREDERICK W. REYNOLDS,* owner and operator of a good farm in East Derry, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in 1856, a son of Stephen and Sarah (Sergeant) Reynolds. The father, born on the old Reynolds homestead in 1820, was a carpenter and farmer, and in politics a republican. His wife Sarah was a native of Candia, N. H. They were the parents of five children, only two of whom are now living, Frederick W., the subject of this sketch, and Walter. Tracing the Reynolds ancestry farther back, we find that the grandfather of our subject, on the paternal side, was also named Stephen. He was born in Derry in 1768 and was a farmer and carpenter. He died in 1848. His father was Daniel Reynolds, a Revolutionary soldier, with the rank of colonel, who served under General Stark at the Battle of Bennington. Thus we see that for at least four generations the Reynolds family has been located in this section, and its members generally have been patriotic, industrious and law-abiding citizens, useful and respected in their day and generation.

Frederick W. Reynolds was reared and educated in the town of Derry, attending the common schools and Pinkerton Academy. He has made farming his life business, and, inheriting the steady and industrious qualities of his ancestors, has achieved a comfortable degree of prosperity. He is a public spirited citizen, taking an interest in everything calculated to promote the development of the town in which he resides, and his aid and influence can always be counted on in behalf of any worthy cause.

HARRY W. TILESTON is superintendent of The Derry Shoe Company of Derry, N. H., the largest manufacturing concern along this line in Rockingham county. The product of this plant has an extensive sale throughout the United States, and a well established reputation. The magnitude of this company's operations is shown by the fact that the factory has a floor space of 131,000 square feet, eleven hundred persons are employed and the output totals eleven thousand pairs of shoes per day.

Mr. Tileston was born and reared in Dorchester, Mass., and in Boston. When eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the M. C. Dizer Company, shoe manufacturers, and remained with that firm four years. He then engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Boston, and later moved to Randolph, Mass., where he was similarly engaged for six years. In 1901, he entered the employ of A. G. Walton & Co., at Lynn and Chelsea, and from there came to Derry and began his connection with the Derry Shoe Company. He knows the business thoroughly from every angle and is regarded as a man whose services are well nigh invaluable. In October, 1913, Mr. Tileston was married to Miss Grace Knapp of Tilton, N. H. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HON. TRUE L. NORRIS, a member of Governor Smith's council from the First District, was born in Manchester, N. H. He was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and fitted for Harvard College, but the call of his country echoed the voice of duty, and he forsook

a college course to enter the army and saw service with the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. At the conclusion of his military service the youthful soldier took up the law as a student in the office of his father, Col. A. F. L. Norris, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar on the day that he attained his majority. Several years of practice followed, until the allurements of a newspaper career drew him away from the law to follow a more zealous mistress, journalism. With the zest of a born journalist, Colonel Norris entered upon his work. For several years he was stationed at Concord, where he represented the New York Herald, the Boston Globe, and the Manchester Union. His correspondence for these papers during the years of his service ranks among the most brilliant of newspaper productions. The years covered by Colonel Norris at Concord were exciting in politics and crowded with important events. In holding up a daily mirror to this panorama, Colonel Norris displayed a versatility, a piquant originality, and a correctness and minuteness of description that called attention to his work as among the best of its kind.

In 1887 Col. Charles A. Sinclair bought the Daily Evening Times, and Weekly States and Union, and Mr. Norris at once assumed the position of editor and manager of both papers, thereupon transferring his residence to Portsmouth. As an editor he sustained the reputation he had made as a correspondent; and as a manager he has developed business qualities equal to his journalistic skill. As a result of this rare combination Colonel Norris has the satisfaction of presiding over a bright paper that in point of circulation and influence is second to none.

HARRY P. MOWE,* one of the proprietors of the Arcade Bowling Alleys, is a well known citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., where he has resided many years. He was born in Rye, New Hampshire, July 25, 1868, and is a son of John S. and Flora A. (Rendel) Mowe.

John S. Mowe was a waresman in his early years, selling groceries from a wagon, but during the last ten years of his life was engaged as shipper in the Jones Brewery in Portsmouth. He is survived by Mrs. Mowe, who lives in Portsmouth. There are two children in the family: Arlie, wife of William Lessor; and Harry P.

Harry P. Mowe attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the business world. He was variously engaged for many years, for a period of seventeen years being employed in shoe factories. He started a billiard hall in the Franklin Block, where he continued with much success for ten years. He then moved to his present location and established regulation bowling alleys. In addition to the alleys, The Arcade conducts a pool room with five tables. They have a well patronized business as a result of their thoroughly modern equipment and the manner in which they care for their patrons. Mr. Mowe is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

FRED S. WEBSTER, proprietor of an up-to-date livery stable in Windham, Rockingham County, N. H., who is also representative to the legislature from this town; was born in Methuen, Mass., July 12, 1876, a son of Charles O. and Dencie L. Webster. He was reared and educated in his native place, in the High School and Cannon Commercial College and about fifteen years ago came to Canobie Lake, Windham, having previously been engaged in the hardware business for a time in Lawrence, Mass. After coming here he engaged in the livery business, and has also dealt more or less in real estate,

being successful in both lines of industry. He was appointed postmaster at Canobie Lake April 15, 1910, and is still serving. He has also served efficiently on the board of health, and as selectman, holding the latter office for three years. He was elected representative from the town of Windham in 1913 and is still serving with credit in that position. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Webster is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Salem, this county, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Methuen, Mass. Since coming here he has taken an active and beneficial interest in public affairs and proved himself a useful and enterprising citizen. He was married in 1899 to Miss Lura Dow, a granddaughter of Abel Dow of Windham. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Mabel, who is attending Pinkerton Academy, being now in her second year; George K. and Fred S., Jr.

B. F. WILSON,* a prosperous resident of Derry, N. H., who at the age of seventy-four years is still actively engaged in the lumber business, was born in Chester, Rockingham County, N. H., in 1840, a son of Benjamin Wilson. The father, a native of Pelham, this county, was a farmer and lumberman.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Chester and resided there until thirty-seven years of age. Early in life he engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business, having a portable mill which he moved from one tract of timber to another, manufacturing his lumber on the spot. In connection with this industry he also operated a farm. His mill is now located at Chester, N. H., and he is still personally operating it. He is one of the older residents of this community whose ancestors date back to the time of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Wilson was married forty-seven years ago to Miss Abbie A. Rowe, of Nottingham, N. H. He and his wife have been the parents of five children, namely: Fannie M., wife of William H. Benson; Rosa B., who resides in Derry; Hattie M., wife of John Moncrieff, proprietor of the Hotel Bradford; Ira F., of Derry, and Arthur L., who also resides in Derry. All the members of Mr. Wilson's family are worthy and useful members of the community in which they reside and show the value of good training and sound heredity. Mr. Wilson is still hale and hearty and capable of doing a good day's work.

JOHN CARROLL CHASE, president and treasurer of The Benjamin Chase Company, of Derry, N. H., manufacturers of various specialties in wood, chief among which are loom reed ribs and harness shafts, labels and stakes for nurserymen and florists, was born in Chester, Rockingham County, N. H., July 26, 1849. His parents were Charles and Caroline (Chase) Chase, the mother being a daughter of Benjamin Chase, author of the History of Chester, N. H.

John H. Chase spent his boyhood days on the farm, beginning his education in the district schools. Later he graduated from Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H., and then continued his education in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He began the real work of life as a teacher in the schools of the Bay State. Deciding to adopt civil engineering as his profession, he made his start with Joseph B. Sawyer of Manchester, N. H. During the construction of the Manchester Water Works system he was assistant engineer for about four years. Subsequent to this he was engaged professionally upon the Boston Water Works and the Elevated Railway Systems of New York City. Under the Civil Service regulations he entered the New York

custom house, but after two years, in 1881, he resigned the assistant cashier-ship in the naval office to accept the position of superintendent and engineer of the Clarendon Water Works Company of Wilmington, N. C., where he remained until 1897, during that time acting as city surveyor of Wilmington for several years, consulting engineer for the Atlantic Coast Line and doing a general engineering business. He was also a member of the state board of health of North Carolina from 1893 to 1897. While in the Old North State he became a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, of which he was High Priest; with the Commandery of Knights Templar of the same order, of which he was Eminent Commander and Deputy Grand Commander; and with the Royal Arcanum, being Regent in the same. He is also a past master of Mt. Nebo Council Royal and Select Masters of Derry.

In 1897 Mr. Chase returned to his native state and settled in Derry, becoming associated with his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Chase, in a manufacturing business founded by the uncle in 1867 and with which he is now connected. On the incorporation of the business in 1907 he became treasurer and general manager of the concern and on the death of Mr. Benjamin Chase in 1912 succeeded him as president. He is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of Pinkerton Academy; a trustee and treasurer of the Taylor Library of Derry; a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and vice president from N. H. American Society of Civil Engineers, American Public Health Association, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the New Hampshire Historical Society, the New England Water Works Association and other kindred associations. He is a trustee and president of the Nutfield Savings Bank of Derry. He is also a member of the Technology and Boston City Clubs of Boston. Since November, 1872, he has been a member of Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Chase married Miss Mary L. Durgin, of West Newbury, Mass., by whom he has two daughters, Carolyn Louise and Alice Durgin, both of whom are graduates of Pinkerton Academy and Wellesley College. The first-named is the wife of Dr. Raffaele Lorini of Coronado, Calif., and the last named the wife of Prof. Samuel C. Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of the Boston Bio-Chemical Laboratory.

ARTHUR H. SAWYER, proprietor of the largest dry goods store at Exeter, has been in the mercantile business in this city for the past sixteen years and is well and favorably known as a business man all over Rockingham County. He was born at Worcester, Mass., in June, 1873, and is a son of Romaine A. and Nellie (Goodwin) Sawyer. The father was born in Vermont and was a machinist during active life; the mother was a native of Massachusetts. Both are now deceased. They had two children: Arthur H. and Bessie, who is the wife of Clyde Hunt, a butter manufacturer of Stockbridge, Vt. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Sawyer, who was well known in early days in Vermont.

Arthur H. Sawyer was educated in the public schools of Vermont and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1889. He began mercantile life in a general store at Barry, Mass., and was employed as clerk for ten years—a long enough experience to justify him embarking in business for himself, which he subsequently did, coming to Exeter in 1897. He first purchased the store of William H. C. Follansbee, then located at No. 168 Water Street, but under his enterprising methods the business was so expanded that new quarters became necessary and in February, 1914, he re-

moved to his present commodious place at No. 59 Water Street, in the new Masonic block. Here he carries a large and carefully selected stock of dry goods and ladies' furnishings and has no reason to complain of lack of patronage, being kept busy himself and requiring three young ladies as clerks to attend to customers. His policy has always been to supply the demands of trade with the very best quality of goods obtainable and to treat customers not only honestly but with every mark of courtesy and he has found that this admirable policy has been appreciated.

In 1896 Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Alice Follansby, who was born at Tilton, N. H., a daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Mazuvua) Follansby. The mother of Mrs. Sawyer is deceased. The father is a banker of Barry, Mass., and Mrs. Sawyer is an only child. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have one son, Charles Follansby, who is a student in the Exeter High school. The family attends the Unitarian church, in which Mr. Sawyer was reared and at present he is a church trustee. Nominally he is a republican in political affiliation but is not party bound, using his own judgment in casting his vote. His membership in the Masonic fraternity covers many years and he belongs to Blue lodge and Chapter at Exeter, the Commandery at Portsmouth and the Mystic Shrine at Concord.

ARTHUR GREENOUGH,* head of the Arthur Greenough Company, of Derry, N. H., manufacturers of lumber, box stock, etc., which concern he established here about thirteen years ago, was born in Chester, Rockingham county, N. H., December 20, 1856, a son of William and Harriett (Parker) Greenough. The father of our subject was born in Chester, Pa., where his active years were spent in conducting a general store. He was the son of Smith Greenough, who was a farmer and died at the age of thirty-one years. The latter also was a native of Chester.

Mrs. Harriett Parker Greenough was a daughter of Nathaniel Parker, who was the first deacon of the Derry village Congregational church, and brother of the Rev. Edward Parker, pastor for many years of the Congregational church of East Derry, the Parkers being one of the old settled families in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough reared a family of five sons and one daughter, namely: William S., Lucy Parker, Augustus O., Charles N., George A. and Arthur. William S. Greenough raised a company for service in the Civil war and went to the front with it, doing good service as a soldier. During his latter years he was engaged in business in Boston, Mass. He died at Wakefield, Mass., in 1913. Lucy P. Greenough died in 1901. Augustus O. Greenough is engaged in farming at Southboro, Mass. Charles N. Greenough is a retired lumberman residing in Derry, N. H. George A. Greenough is paymaster at the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H.

Arthur Greenough resided in Chester, N. H., until he was seventeen years old. He then went to California, where he was engaged in the cattle business and farming for five years. At the end of that time he returned to Wakefield, Mass., and engaged in the grocery business, in which occupation he continued for twenty-two years. In 1902 he came to Derry and built his present large lumber plant, which he has since operated very successfully. He also operates a portable saw-mill in the woods, buying tracts of timber and turning it into lumber on the ground where the trees are felled. He owns a considerable amount of real estate in Derry, including business blocks and residences which he built. A public spirited citizen, he has served on the board of selectmen (two years) and was chairman of the board.

Mr. Greenough was married in 1897 to Miss Julia L. Hopkins, a daughter of Sumner E. Hopkins, of Wakefield, Mass., a farmer. Mr. Greenough is a cousin of Chief Justice Parsons, of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, the latter's mother being a Parker. He affiliates with the Central Congregational church of Derry village.

G. K. BARTLETT,* a lawyer and banker doing business in Boston, Mass., is one of the leading citizens of Derry, Rockingham County, N. H. He was born in Derry, N. H., a son of J. C. Bartlett. He was educated in the schools of Derry and at Pinkerton Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1873. He then began the study of law in the office of his father, who has practiced in Derry for a number of years, and in 1878, was admitted to the bar. He first located for the practice of law in New Market, this county, remaining there one year, at the end of which time, on account of his father's illness, he retired for a while. Later he again took up his profession, being associated with Samuel W. Emery of Portsmouth. He still retains an interest in the firm of Bartlett, Bartlett & Grinnell. He is a member of the state bar associations of both New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Mr. Bartlett has also important business interests aside from the law, being a director in several corporations, both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He is also president of the Derry Electric Railway, and the Chester & Derry Electric Railway; vice president of the Derry National Bank; a trustee of Pinkerton Academy; director of H. P. Hood & Sons, and president and director of the Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Company. In the Masonic order he has advanced to the 32d degree. Mr. Bartlett was married in 1902 to Miss Clara R. Hood, a daughter of H. P. Hood. Mrs. Bartlett died in 1911, leaving an adopted daughter, Katherine Bartlett.

JAMES A. MCCARTHY,* a member of the Cottle & McCarthy Heating & Plumbing Company, located on Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Boston, Mass., December 7, 1865. His parents were Warner D. and Ellen (Pickett) McCarthy. The father was born in England, while his parents were abroad on a business trip, but he was reared and educated in America, and was afterwards engaged in business as a boot and shoe manufacturer. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Virginia. Both are now deceased and are buried in Cambridge, Mass. They had three children: Mary, wife of John F. Kelley; Elenore, wife of C. Frank Belknap, and James A. The parents were Catholics in religion.

James A. McCarthy was educated in the grammar and high schools of Cambridge, Mass. For two years after graduating from the high school he traveled in various parts of the United States, chiefly for pleasure. He then began to learn the heating and ventilating business with the firm of LeBosquet Bros., of Boston, Mass., who were pioneers in this business. After remaining with them for fifteen years as a journeyman on the road and superintendent, he came to Portsmouth, as foreman for W. E. Paul, with whom he remained for ten years. For eight years subsequently he had charge of the heating department of the Portsmouth Heating and Plumbing Company, after which, on October 1, 1913, he started his present business, being associated therein with Mr. Cottle. Although a newly established firm, they are already doing a good business, and their prospects are bright for a successful future.

Mr. McCarthy is a republican in politics and takes an active interest in

local affairs. He has served the city as a member of the council, and was clerk of his ward for three years. He is past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, esteemed leading knight in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. In October, 1889, he was married to Julia F. Sullivan, a native of Cambridge, Mass. They have four children, namely: Ralph G., a graduate of the Portsmouth High School, who spent three and a half years at Harvard and is now engaged in learning the manufacture of boots and shoes; James A., Jr., a graduate of the high school, who is engaged in the forestry business in New York; Agnes M., a student at the Portsmouth Training School, and H. Francis. The family are members of the Catholic church.

JAMES P. COMEAU, proprietor of the popular summer resort at Beaver Lake, Rockingham County, N. H., with which he has been connected since 1904, was born in Nova Scotia, March 17, 1878, a son of Wallace and Annie Comeau. In his earlier youth he followed a sea-faring life, at the age of fourteen making a trip to the West Indies, on the three-masted schooner, "Bess." Later he made three trips to Europe on Cunard freighters, two on the Corinthia and one on the Sylvania, and subsequently spent three months on the fishing sloop, "Fair Play," which was engaged in fishing on the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland. At last, tiring of the sea, he went to Haverhill, Mass., where he worked in a shoe factory for awhile. About 1902 he came to Derry, finding employment in the Bradford Hotel. After remaining there for two years he took charge of the Beaver Lakes resort, with which he has since been connected, with the exception of two winters spent at the Royal Poncianna Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. Mr. Comeau is chiefly concerned with the active management of the Beaver Lake resort and since becoming connected with it has made many valuable improvements. When he first came here there were only four cottages, while at the present time there are about seventy-five. These improvements and the consequent financial gain have been chiefly accomplished by strenuous hustling, accompanied by constant and judicious advertising, in all of which Mr. Comeau is an adept. A fine bathing beach has been constructed and many other attractions added. The outlet has been screened and the lake has been stocked with lake trout, which will give fishing advantages to sportsmen, an additional attraction. This work was completed in the fall of 1914, October 22. On Nov. 10, 1914, Mr. Comeau opened a fine lunch and dining room in the Broadway Theatre Building, Derry. As a good citizen, Mr. Comeau takes a keen interest in good government and for that reason takes an active part in politics. He is a charter member of Derry Aerie of Eagles.

Mr. Comeau was married June 10, 1911, to Miss Julia A. Sullivan, of Manchester, N. H., and has one son, James Frederick. He and his family are members of the Catholic church. As a wide-awake, up-to-date, hustling business man, Mr. Comeau has established a record in this vicinity that is hard to beat.

FRED L. LEACH,* owner and proprietor of the Portsmouth Heating and Plumbing Company, was born in this city November 17, 1872. His parents were Leonard and Fannie M. (Sawyer) Leach, the father being now a resident of Portsmouth. The mother of our subject died in 1879. They had but two children: Mabel, wife of Frank A. Moulton and Fred L.

Fred L. Leach was educated in the grammar and high schools of this city,



JAMES P. COMEAU

graduating from the latter in 1890. He began industrial life as clerk and bookkeeper in his present line of work and was employed successively by several different firms until the present company was organized in 1904. It was established as a corporation and still remains so, although the other original members, C. H. Paul and Geo. D. Richardson, are no longer connected with it. Mr. Leach is doing a prosperous business and is widely known as a progressive and substantial citizen. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Royal Arcanum.

He was married in 1895 to Grace A. Lord, who was born in Portsmouth, a daughter of Norman W. and Mary (Townsend) Lord, the former of whom was a liquor dealer of this city. Both parents of Mrs. Leach are deceased. They had but two children, their other child being a son, Norman. Mr. and Mrs. Leach are the parents of a daughter, Ethel M. The family attend the Episcopal church.

JAMES E. CHICKERING,* contracting mason and manufacturer of concrete blocks, having a shop at No. 225 Union street, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city, December 12, 1873, a son of John and Margaret (Flynn) Chickering. The father of our subject, John W. Chickering, was a native of Kittery, Me., and by occupation a laboring man, being janitor of the main office of the Navy Yard for a number of years. His wife Margaret was born in England and came to this country when a child. She is now deceased.

James E. Chickering, who was the only child of his parents, was educated in the common schools of Portsmouth. He began industrial life as driver of a grocery team for Albert E. Rand, for whom he worked nine months. He then learned the mason's trade, which he has since followed, at first as a journeyman, and in recent years as a contractor. He now employs about twelve men and is doing a successful business. He is independent in politics and has served on the council. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Chickering was married, July 19, 1900, to Miss Morgie B. Smart, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of William W. and Mary (Brackett) Smart. Her father, who was a butcher, is deceased, but her mother is still living in Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Chickering are the parents of four children—Ella, Cora, Irvin W. and Leon W. The family are affiliated religiously with St. John's Episcopal Church. They have a pleasant and tasteful residence at No. 325 Wibird Street, Portsmouth.

ROSECRANS W. PILLSBURY, attorney at law, of Derry, N. H., is a man of exceptional ability and is, moreover, one of the best known men in the political life of the state. He was born in Londonderry, N. H., September —, 1863, a son of Col. W. S. and Martha (Crowell) Pillsbury. His father, founder of the famous Pillsbury shoe factories, was one of the most prominent business men in Rockingham County.

The subject of this sketch acquired his elementary education in the public schools, subsequently attended Pinkerton Academy, and then entered Dartmouth College as a member of the Class of 1885. After working in his father's shoe factory for awhile, also being engaged in other enterprises, he entered the law office of Drury & Peaslee, at Manchester, N. H., where he began the study of his profession, later continuing it at Boston University. He was admitted to the bar in 1890.

Mr. Pillsbury has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, and has made a careful study of politics. He is a prominent member of the republi-

can party, has served on the Republican State Central Committee, also four terms in the legislature; in 1889 he was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention, and also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1901 and 1911. He was offered by Governor Smith the position of judge advocate on his personal staff, but declined the honor. In the present year (1914) he was a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for Governor. A man of wide knowledge, broad views on public questions, with a sympathetic understanding of the wants and needs of the various classes of the population, he has all the essential qualifications for an ideal public official, and doubtless the future has still much in store for him.

KARL A. FINK,* assistant brew master for the Portsmouth Brewing Company, at Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Baden, Germany, December 8, 1864, son of Frank and Carolina (Griar) Fink. The father was a butcher and stock buyer, and he and his wife had a family of six children. The subject of this sketch was the only one of the family to come to America.

Karl A. Fink in his youth attended the common and high schools in his native land. He then learned the brewing business and also the cooper's trade. Coming to America at the age of nineteen years, he landed in Nova Scotia, whence he went to New York, where he found employment in a brewery, remaining there four years. Later he worked in breweries in Chicago, Ill. and Pittsburg, Pa., coming to Portsmouth in 1898. Mr. Fink is an expert man at his trade and has given full satisfaction in the responsible position he now holds. He married Carrie Thomas of Pittsburg, Pa., a daughter of George Thomas. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. His society affiliations are with the B. P. O. E., and the Portsmouth Yacht Club. In politics he is independent.

RIENZI RIDGE,* owner and proprietor of the old Foye farm of thirty-five acres in the town of Rye, was born in Kennebunk, Me., May 3, 1857. His father, Charles A. Ridge, a native of England, was a shoemaker. The mother of our subject was born in Maine. Both are now deceased. They were members of St. John's church. They had six children, all sons, namely: Thomas, Charles, Henry, Stover, Rienzi and John.

Rienzi Ridge acquired his education in the common schools. He then learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for about ten years, after which he was associated with his brothers in the butchering business for six years. Elected street commissioner for the city of Portsmouth, he served in that position for twelve years. He also became a contractor, constructing roads and doing grading for several years. This business he still continues, being now engaged in building two and a half miles of road for the state. He is a republican in politics, and served as deputy sheriff for two years; he also served two terms as representative to the legislature.

Mr. Ridge married Emma Oliva Adams, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., a daughter of Oliver and Jane (Foss) Adams, her father being a ship caulker by occupation. Both her parents are now dead. Their children were George, Rufus, Oliver, Joseph, Ella, May (deceased), Ena (deceased), and Emma O. Mr. and Mrs. Ridge are the parents of five children, namely: Florence (wife of Archie L. Emory and who has a son, Calvin), Ethel, Evelyn, Rienzi, Jr., and Charles. Mr. Ridge and his family attend St. John's church. He is a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks and of the P. A. C.

GEORGE C. DOW,* who has charge of a shoe shop at Seabrook, N. H., was born in this town, October 25, 1867, a son of Albert M. and Keziah (Collins) Dow. The father of our subject was a native of Seabrook and was in early life a shoemaker and later a shoefreighter. He was also at one time engaged in deep sea fishing. He and his wife had four children, namely: Charles E., George C., Hulda, who married Jacob S. Fowler, and Joseph F., who resides in Seabrook.

George C. Dow was educated in the public schools and then learned the trade of shoemaker with Dodge Bros. of Seabrook, being subsequently promoted to his present position as foreman. He has been active and useful in town affairs, served as tax collector for six years, was supervisor six years and school treasurer six years, a member of the school board three years, and representative in 1902-3. He married Miss Alberta Bragg, daughter of Daniel Bragg of Seabrook, N. H. Their children are George Ellworth and Gertrude Emma.

KIMBALL M. McLAUGHLIN, a prominent farmer and lumber dealer of the town of Salem, Rockingham County, N. H., was born in this town in 1863, son of John and Susan T. (Kimball) McLaughlin. The father, John McLaughlin, was born in Belfast, Ireland, where he acquired a good education. When eighteen years of age he came to America, settling in Providence, R. I., where he learned the tailor's trade. Subsequently he worked at his trade in Lowell, Mass., and later in Methuen, Mass., coming to Salem, N. H., in 1838. Here he engaged in business for himself, but after awhile went to Wolfboro, where for some time he carried on a large business. He finally returned to Salem, however, and devoted the rest of his life to farming. In politics he was a democrat, and he was widely recognized as a useful and public spirited citizen. His wife Susan was born in Salem, N. H. They had seven children, namely: James B., who married Carrie Batchelder and has three sons and a daughter; Maria J., who married J. H. Lancaster; John D.; Mary Elizabeth, who married L. O. Norris; Clement A., Kimball M. and Loren B.

Kimball M. McLaughlin was educated in the public schools of Salem and at Derry, N. H. He subsequently took up farming as his chief occupation and is now operating a large farm successfully, besides dealing to a considerable extent in lumber. One of Salem's substantial business men, he is strongly interested in the welfare of the town.

Mr. McLaughlin married Miss Margaret Crowell, daughter of William G. and Malinda I. Crowell, her father being a native of Salem and her mother of Haverhill, Mass.

NEWELL P. MARDEN,* a carpenter owning thirty acres of land in the town of Rye, was born in this town on his present farm, which has been owned in the Marden family for the last 100 years, on January 30, 1880. His parents were John and Fannie (Brown) Marden, both natives of Rye, the father having been born in the same house as the subject of this sketch. John Marden died January 2, 1902; his wife surviving him, is still a resident of Rye. The former was a carpenter. They had three children: Fred, Florence and Newell P.

Newell P. Marden was educated in the common schools of this town only. For five years he was employed in the life saving service as substitute. When a boy of sixteen he started to learn the carpenter's trade under his father and has followed it ever since, doing but little farming. He was married June

16, 1909, to Ruth Berry, who was born in Rye, a daughter of Joseph W. Berry, who was a carpenter of this town. He and his wife have one child, a son, Robert. Mr. Marden is a republican in politics but not a strict party man, reserving the right to vote outside of party line upon fitting occasion. He is now serving as selectman; also as town moderator and school moderator. He has taken an interest in public affairs and held office ever since he was twenty-three years old. Fraternally he belongs to the Grange and to the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He and his family attend the Congregational church.

JOHN FRED EMERY,* is one of the best known residents of the town of Stratham, where he is engaged in farming, and truck gardening. He has been active in the affairs of the community and in 1907 served as state representative. He is a native of Rockingham County, N. H., having been born in the town of Stratham, August 19, 1869, a son of John and Mary (Brewster) Emery.

John Emery, the father, is still living on the home place, and although past eighty-one years of age is still active and takes an interest in the working of the farm, his son being in partnership with him. He is the pioneer truck gardener of this section, and remembers when he took strawberries to market at Portsmouth and sold them for seventy-five cents per box. He is a republican in politics. His marriage with Mary Brewster resulted in the birth of but one child, John Fred. Her death occurred February 6, 1896.

John Fred Emery attended the public schools of his native town, and high school at Exeter, having graduated from the latter in the class of 1886. He then returned to the home farm and has since been in partnership with his father. He was tax collector four years, and also served a like period as selectman, being chairman of the board. When serving as representative he, together with Thomas Sheey of Newfields, fathered the bill, whereby the toll bridge between the two townships was enabled to be made a free bridge. The county assumed the ownership and the two townships took over the indebtedness. The Emery farm consists of eighty acres, is improved with good substantial building, and is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Emery was united in marriage with Miss Frances L. Stoddard, of Portsmouth, a daughter of George L. and Frances (Tate) Stoddard. Her father was a farmer. She is one of the following children: Mrs. Henry Jewett, Mrs. Walter Rand, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Fred O. Green, Grace, Mrs. Edward P. Tracy, Frances L. (Emery), and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Emery have two children: John Lamson and Mary Louise. Religiously, they attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Emery is one of the most prominent members of the Improved Order of Red Men in the State of New Hampshire. He was Great Sachem of the order in the state, and four times has been representative to the Great Council, of the United States, and expects to go again at the Council to be held in Portland in the fall of 1914.

LEVI D. COLLINS,* a well known and highly esteemed citizen of the town of Seabrook, N. H., was born in this town, May 27, 1881, son of Robert F. and Emily A. (Fowler) Collins. He was one of seven children, having one brother, Robert W., and five sisters. Of the latter, Hannah married Frank B. Eaton (deceased); Lottie M. married Frank Lawrence Chase (deceased), and Clara A. married William Q. Eaton, a brother of Frank B. Eaton.

Levi D. Collins was educated in the grammar school and at Putnam High School, Newburyport, Mass., where he spent one year. He is now serving his seventh term as a member of the board of selectmen of the town of Seabrook. He belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, being a member of Passaconaway Council, No. 7, and has held all the offices in the Council. He has attended several state meetings of the State Council, and is now serving in his third year as financial secretary. He also belongs to Alfred N. Dow Camp, No. 42, Division of New Hampshire, Sons of Veterans, held all its offices, and was its first secretary and treasurer. He has been representative to the State Division and has been on the Camp Council of the State Division. He is a member of the Home Mutual Aid Society of Seabrook and is a past president of the Society. He attended the last senatorial convention held in the district at Exeter, voting for Hon. John N. Sanborn of Hampton Falls for senator.

Mr. Collins married Grace M. Randall of Seabrook, May 31, 1901, a daughter of Arthur and Betsey Randall. He and his wife have been the parents of four children, as follows: Madeline R. and Marion L. (twins, of whom the former is now living and the latter died when six weeks old); Frank W. and Arthur W., both of whom are living.

FRED RECKENDORF,* owner and proprietor of a thriving blacksmith shop in Portsmouth, was born in Boston, Mass., May 6, 1880, a son of Jacob Reckendorf. Besides the subject of this sketch there were three other children in the Reckendorf family—Amelia, Anna, who was adopted by people of the name of Washburn, and Peter.

Fred Reckendorf lost his parents when he was only three years old. He attended the common schools in boyhood and until he was eighteen years of age, in the meanwhile, however, beginning to learn the blacksmith's trade. After leaving school he continued to work at blacksmithing, in the dull season being connected with the fish business. After working at his trade in various places in New England, spending three months in Dover, he came to Portsmouth from that city in September, 1912, and established his present business. Mr. Reckendorf married Margaret Huntley, a native of North Cutler, Me. She died November 18, 1911, leaving one child, a daughter, Leona. Mr. Reckendorf is independent in politics.

GEORGE M. AUSTIN, who comes of an old and respected family of Salem, N. H., is engaged in the insurance business at Lawrence, Mass. He was born in North Salem, N. H., October 17, 1878, and is a son of John Austin, and a grandson of John W. Austin.

John Austin, father of the subject of this record, was born in Salem, and in his younger days worked in a grocery store. He was for some time with John Wheeler in the manufacture of woolen goods at North Salem, and during the last thirty years of his life engaged in the lumber business. His death occurred in 1913. He married Josephine A. Duston, who came of an historic old Colonial family.

The Dustons trace their genealogy back to the hardy old pioneer Thomas Duston (or Dustin), whose wife was Hannah Duston, in whose memory a life sized statue holding a tomahawk in an attitude of defense is standing in the park at Haverhill, Mass. Their grandson, Thomas Duston, was founder of the New Hampshire branch of the family. He purchased 300 acres of land in North Salem on which he settled his three sons—Thomas, Obadiah

and Caleb. Obadiah Duston was born December 5, 1806, and lived at home until he was twenty-five years old, assisting his father on the farm. He attended the academy at Atkinson where he was a schoolmate of Rev. Jesse Page and Dr. Cogswell. He was married in 1831 to Anne Whittaker of Haverhill and they had six children: Hannah, wife of John Hollowell; Ruth; Harriet, who married John M. Hunt and had four children; Thomas, who was the only boy in the family; Elizabeth and Lorin. Mr. Duston's first business was that of caring for the town poor and teaching school. He then took up work on the farm on which he spent the remainder of his active days. He also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He served five years as a selectman, and for more than forty years was justice of the peace. When nineteen years of age, in 1825, he was made captain of the artillery of the state militia. His first wife died February 10, 1870, and he later married Fidelia Cook, widow of Edward Cook. Her death occurred August 24, 1876. John and Josephine A. (Duston) Austin became parents of the following children: Anna, John, and George M. Austin.

John Austin, brother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Salem, N. H., August 10, 1868, and is engaged in the real estate business there. He married Hattie C. Kelly, who died leaving him one son, Millard Kelly, born June 28, 1894. He formed a second union with Eliza A. Pike, and they have a son, John D., born in April, 1911.

George M. Austin was educated in the public schools at Methuen and after leaving school was engaged as a bookkeeper for two years. He then went to Dedham, where he was in the meat and produce business for one year, after which he returned to Methuen. Two years later he came to Lawrence, Mass., and worked one year in a grocery store. In February, 1900, he bought out the insurance business of A. M. Fay, which he has since conducted. He is a man of energy and ability, with a well developed faculty for making friends, and his success had been continuous. He married Miss Angie Crepan, now deceased. His second marriage was with Miss Harriet G. Dodson, daughter of Richard and Ann Dodson, and they have one daughter, Shirley E., born November 15, 1909.

ALFRED J. ENO,* president, general manager and sole owner of a large and thriving brick manufacturing industry at Exeter, N. H., conducted under the style of Alfred J. Eno & Co., has been a resident of Exeter for the last twenty years, and is a son of Peter and Maline (La Tour) Eno.

Peter Eno, the father of our subject, was born in St. Guillaume d'Upton, Canada, a son of Joseph Eno, and died at Exeter, N. H., December 12, 1907. He was educated in the common schools of Canada and when a boy learned the brick making business, which he followed all his subsequent life, or for a period of about forty-five years. For awhile he was engaged in the brick business at Kingston, N. H., but in 1901 came to Exeter and established the business now carried on by his son Alfred J. He married Maline La Tour, a native of St. John's, Canada, and they had children as follows: Henry, who is a barber at Hampton, N. H.; Alfred J., the subject of this sketch; George, a printer residing in Exeter; L. J., treasurer for Alfred J. Eno & Co., who also carries on a jewelry business at Haverhill, Mass.; Eludia, who is the wife of Dr. C. W. Tacaillard, a dentist at Lawrence, Mass., and Adrian, who is in the shoe business at Haverhill.

Alfred J. Eno was educated in the common schools of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. After his school days were over he was variously em-

ployed for a time, but finally went into the brick business with his father and for the last twenty years has been located at Exeter. The product manufactured by Alfred J. Eno & Co. is known as water-struck brick, and the concern is a prosperous one, giving employment to twenty-two men. The plant is located on a tract of about thirty-four acres, about one mile north of Exeter.

In June, 1899, Mr. Eno was married to Miss Theatise Marcotte, of Haverhill, Mass., a daughter of Edward and Celiana Marcotte, her parents having three other children. Mr. and Mrs. Eno have two children—Ernest Alfred and Eldora Emma. Although not bound to any political party, Mr. Eno usually votes the republican ticket and he is now in public service as an extra policeman. With his family he belongs to the Catholic church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Red Men, the Royal Arcanum and the Foresters. Mr. Eno is recognized as one of the diligent and enterprising business men of Exeter.

GEORGE EDWARD PENDER, M. D.,* having an office at No. 4 Market Street, Portsmouth, N. H., was born in this city, September 24, 1872. His parents were Col. John and Ellen S. (Rand) Pender, the former of whom, of Scottish descent, is a son of Hugh and Marguerite Lenox Patton Pender. Col. John Pender was born June 7, 1843, his parents coming to Portsmouth in 1840. He served the city of Portsmouth as mayor in 1902 and at different times filled other official positions, showing ability and honesty in all of them. He also served the United States government and is now engaged in the insurance business in Portsmouth. At one time he was proprietor of the "Evening Post" of this city. As a republican he has always taken an active part in politics. He received his military title of colonel from having been a member of Governor Hale's staff.

George E. Pender after attending the public schools of Portsmouth became a student at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1893. In 1897 he graduated from New York University with the title of M. D. He then took a post graduate course, after which he traveled extensively in Europe, visiting various famous hospitals. He spent two years in one of the New York hospitals, and then, in December, 1901, settled in Portsmouth, where he has since had a very successful career as physician and surgeon. He was city physician five years and was for four years connected with the board of health. He is a member of the Portsmouth Medical Society, also the county and state Medical societies, and the American and New York Medical Associations. Aside from his ability in his profession, which is of a high grade, he is a graduated civil engineer. A Free Mason, he belongs to St. Andrew's Lodge and the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Country Club. In politics he is independent. The Doctor has a residence at No. 85 Mechanic Street. As a good citizen he takes a keen interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the city and of the county generally.

WILLIAM D. INGLIS; D. V. S.,* of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in Scotland, March 29, 1872, a son of Thomas and Marguerite (Wagral) Inglis. The father, Thomas Inglis, also a native of Scotland, where he still resides, is a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native land, and later entered the Royal Dick Veterinary College of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1895. He then practiced his profession for ten years in Scotland and England, coming to the United

States in 1905 and settling at once in Portsmouth, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Royal Institute of Public Health, London, and holds several important offices, including the following: meat inspector for Portsmouth; cattle inspector for State Board of Health, N. H.; inspector Board of Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire; inspector commissioner of agriculture, Massachusetts and inspector live stock sanitary commissioner, Maine. In politics he is independent. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Royal Arcanum, the order of Moose, the Grange, Red Men and Foresters. As a veterinary surgeon Dr. Inglis stands in the front rank of his profession, his ability being widely recognized, as is fully evidenced by the responsible positions he holds in three different states, as detailed above. During the nine years he has spent as a resident of Portsmouth, he has made many warm friends. As a good citizen he takes an intelligent interest in local affairs and is ever ready to wield such influence as he possesses in behalf of good government and for the moral and material betterment of the community. Dr. Inglis married Marguerite Stewart, a daughter of John Stewart of Scotland. This union has been blessed with three children—Marguerite, John S. and Williamia. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Doctor's office and residence being at No. 767 State Street.

CHAUNCEY D. KENISTON,* a well known and popular citizen of New Market, where he is engaged in business as painter and decorator was born in this town, October 19, 1869, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Thompson) Keniston. Both his parents are now deceased. Mr. Keniston was educated in the public schools of New Market, and subsequently learned the trade of painter and decorator, at which he became very expert, and which he has since followed as his regular business, having been engaged in it, including the period of his apprenticeship, since he was fourteen years of age. He has an extensive patronage and many fine specimens of his work may be seen in and around New Market. Mr. Keniston is unmarried. He resides in the old parental homestead, in which he was born, and of which he is the owner. His society affiliations are with the Sons of Veterans, as his father served gallantly in the Civil War.

DR. ALBERT J. HERRICK, D. V. S.,* who has been located in Portsmouth, N. H., since 1910, was born in Brooklin, Me., April 24, 1850, a son of Marx D. and Mary (Richardson) Herrick. The father was a well-known contractor of Brooklin, of which place he was a native. Albert J. Herrick was educated in the public schools and the college at Portland, Me. Subsequently going to England, he entered the Royal Veterinary College, where he was graduated in 1870. He then returned to America and in 1872 opened a veterinary hospital in Boston, Mass., conducting it until the great fire in Boston in November of that year. He then went to Minnesota, but subsequently removed to River Falls, Wis. From there he went to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he practiced his profession for awhile. His next move was to Woodstock, Vt., in which place he was again burnt out. He now went to the Pacific slope, locating in Los Angeles, Cali., but later returned east and located again in Boston, where, however, he remained but a short time, proceeding thence to Clairmont, N. H., where he remained during one winter. His next move was to Somerville, Mass., where he opened a veterinary hospital which he conducted for two years. At the end of that time he made another removal, this time to Manchester, N. H., where he established the Palace Veterinary

Hospital, which he subsequently sold out. He then located in Epping, N. H., where he remained two years, going from there to Exeter, N. H., in which place he practiced his profession for seven years and a half. Locating then in Keene, N. H., he stayed there for two years and a half, coming from that town to Portsmouth in 1910, as above narrated. Since coming here he has established a high reputation as a master of veterinary surgery and is recognized also as a progressive and high minded citizen.

Dr. Herrick belongs to the Odd Fellows, of which order he has been a member for over thirty years. He married Miss Bessie E. Hoffman, daughter of Michael Hoffman, of the U. S. army. They have two daughters. Dr. Herrick is a democrat in politics. He and his wife are both members of the Grange. They have a pleasant summer home in Epping.

FRANK N. COLBY,* tax collector for the town of Londonderry, and a well known and respected citizen, was born in this town fifty-seven years ago, just across the road from where he now lives. His father, Washington Colby, was born in Amesbury, Mass., and was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business most of his life. He took an active part in politics, serving as county commissioner and representative from Londonderry to the state legislature, and also served several terms on the board of selectmen of his town. His wife, the mother of our subject, was in maidenhood, Arvilla Nesmith.

Frank N. Colby was educated in the schools of Londonderry, the high school at Nashua, N. H., and Pinkerton Academy, Derry, also attending a business college in Manchester. He subsequently obtained employment in the shoe factory of Col. W. S. Pillsbury, where he worked for about twenty years, being most of the time in the packing department. The next five years were spent on a farm, after which, in the fall of 1913, he entered the packing room of the Derry Shoe Company as inspector, which position he still retains. Like his father he has taken an active interest in politics and is now serving in his third term as tax collector.

Mr. Colby was married in 1904 to Miss Annie G. Bompas, of Bury, Province of Quebec, Canada. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Arvilla N. Mr. Colby is one of the progressive citizens of Londonderry, taking an interest in everything calculated to promote the good of the town.

HON. FRANK JONES, born in Barrington, September 15, 1832, died at Portsmouth, October 2, 1902. The name of Frank Jones, for a third of a century, has been a familiar one in the state of New Hampshire, and has been synonymous with pluck, energy, and success. The fifth of seven children of Thomas Jones, a thrifty farmer of Barrington, himself the son of a Welsh immigrant—Capt. Peletiah Jones—he started out for himself early in life, leaving home on foot for Portsmouth at seventeen years of age, with his clothing in a bundle, and his hopes running high. He entered the service of his brother, Hiram, who was then engaged in the tin and stove business, and after three years, during most of which time he was on the road as a peddler, became a partner in the business, and a year later, when he was twenty-one years of age, his brother disposed of his interest to him on account of ill health, and he became sole proprietor, conducting the business with success until 1861, when he sold out so as to be able to devote his entire energies to the management of a brewery in which he had purchased an interest three years before and which had finally come into his possession. Putting all his great energies into the work, the business developed with wonderful rapidity and became a

source of great profit, the plant being rebuilt and greatly enlarged from time to time. He also acquired, later, an extensive interest in the same line in South Boston, which was managed with similar profit, until, finally, some ten years ago or more, his entire brewing property was disposed of to an English syndicate, he retaining a large share in the stock and directing the management.

Meanwhile he had acquired large interests in various business enterprises, particularly in railroads. He was a moving spirit in the construction of the Portsmouth & Dover road, of which he was president. He also became interested in the old Eastern, and finally very largely in the Boston & Maine, with which that was consolidated, being for some time president of the latter, and a leader in the contest which resulted in the practical absorption of the Concord & Montreal by the latter. He was also the proprietor of the famous Rockingham House at Portsmouth, and of the Wentworth at Newcastle, which he built, and had large interests in many business enterprises in different parts of the state and country.

Mr. Jones was the prime mover in the adoption of the "valued policy" law, as applied to insurance matters in this state, and was also largely instrumental in the organization of home insurance companies, when the foreign companies in resentment left the state. He was president of the Granite State Company of Portsmouth, from its organization, and largely interested in other companies.

Mr. Jones was active in politics, as a democrat, all through his active life. He served two years as mayor of Portsmouth, represented the First district in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses; was subsequently his party's candidate for governor, served as a member of the democratic national committee, and as a delegate from New Hampshire in several national conventions of that party—the last in 1896, when, dissatisfied with the action of the majority, he bolted the convention and soon allied himself with the republicans, who made him one of their own delegates in 1900.

Mr. Jones had a large farm at "Gravelly Ridge," two or three miles out from Portsmouth—one of the largest and best in New England, where he generally made his home, and for pastime carried on extensive operations. His racing stable and his greenhouses were specially noted.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage September 15, 1861, with the widow of his brother, Hiram Jones, who had died in July of the year previous, leaving a daughter, Emma L. Jones, whom he cared for as his own, and who subsequently became the wife of the late Col. Charles A. Sinclair. Mrs. Jones, who was originally Martha S. Leavitt, daughter of William B. Leavitt of Springfield, Mass., is now deceased.

ABBOTT WILLIAMS of Exeter, N. H., who owns five acres of land on which he does a little farming but is otherwise practically retired, was born in Boston, Mass., April 29, 1851, a son of George F. and Mary P. (Tilton) Williams. The father was a native of Boston, where he was engaged in business as a wholesale flour and shipping merchant; his wife came from Newburyport, Mass. Her father was Stephen Tilton, Esq. Both are now deceased and are buried in Boston. Their children were: Clara, George F. Jr., Arthur H. and Abbott. After the death of his first wife Mary, the father married her cousin, Martha A. Tilton, by whom he had two children—Elijah and Armstrong Tilton. The paternal grandfather was Elijah Williams, who was buried in the family tomb on Boston Common. The grandmother was Rebecca Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong of Dorchester,

Mass., and the sister of Samuel T. Armstrong, mayor of Boston and acting governor of Massachusetts.

Abbott Williams was educated in the public schools of Boston and the Boston Latin School. He then went to work for his father in the latter's office, being thus occupied for some years. Later he became connected with the leather business in Boston and so continued until 1870, when he came to Exeter, where he has since remained. He was married in 1875 to Miss Alice J. Haley, a native of Exeter and daughter of Charles and Sarah (Wiggin) Haley. Her father, who was a native of Exeter, N. H., was son of Benjamin Haley, a farmer. Charles married first Sarah J. Lowe, by whom he had two children—Charles Jr. and Sarah J., who married Moses S. Barnard. By his second wife, Sarah, who was from Stratham, N. H. (directly descended from Gen. Thomas Wiggin), he had six children, namely: Olive A., who married Daniel G. Johnson; Alice J., wife of Abbott Williams; Harriet O., wife of William N. Langley; George W.; Mary Ella, who married George S. Hathaway, and Edna M., wife of Ernest Leavett. Charles Haley Sr., about 75 years ago, established a meat and provision business in Exeter, which is now carried on by his son, Charles Jr., proprietor of the Central Market, Exeter. This market is a very successful concern and enjoys a large patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Williams have a son, Abbott Haley Williams, who is engaged in the nursery business in Exeter. He married Mary Young and Mrs. Williams attends the Advent church.

GEORGE A. JANVRIN, a farmer and dairyman, owning 65 acres of land in Exeter, N. H., was born in this town Oct. 22, 1847, son of George W. and Hannah E. (Greenleaf) Janvrin. The father, a native of Exeter, was engaged in the meat business here. He was twice married: first to Hannah E. Greenleaf of Effingham, and secondly to her sister, Eunice J. Of his first union two children were born—George A., subject of this sketch, and Frank, who is now dead. The children of the second marriage were: Ida E.; Dora J., wife of Alonzo Waldrick; Fred E.; Harry E.; Hattie M. (wife of Stewart Melleck), and Joseph A.

George A. Janvrin was educated in the common schools of Exeter. He learned the butcher's trade under his father and followed it until about 1904, for six or seven years having a shop in Exeter, and also spent some fifteen years in Wisconsin, engaged in the butcher business. Since 1904 he has been farming. Mr. Janvrin was married, January 11, 1870, to Miss Emma E. Sinclair, a native of Exeter and daughter of John J. and Minerva Sinclair. Her father, who was from Stratham, N. H., was a carpenter. Her mother was from East Dixfield, Me. Their children were: John A.; Emma E.; and Ida M. The last mentioned, who is now deceased, was the wife of Dana B. Cram.

Mr. and Mrs. Janvrin's children are: Mary W., wife of C. Edward Haley, whose children are Charles Janvrin, Harold Edward, Mary Ellen and Richard Sinclair; and Grace E., who married Forest F. Brown and died in 1904, being buried at Hampton Falls. She had a son, George J. Mr. Janvrin is independent in politics. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen and he and his wife attend the Baptist church.

FRANK M. CILLEY, engaged in the insurance business in Exeter, N. H., who has also for twenty years been a justice of the peace and notary public,

was born in Exeter in 1866, son of Bradbury L. and Amanda M. (Morris) Cilley. The father, who died in 1899, was professor of Greek in Phillips Exeter Academy for forty-one years, and was a man prominently identified with educational movements in which he took a great interest. He was a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and of Harvard College, and came to Exeter soon after finishing his education, remaining here for the rest of his life. He was an influential and prominent citizen. His wife still resides in Exeter, and is a member of Phillips church, to which he also belonged.

Frank M. Cilley was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1886. He spent five years in Chicago engaged in the railroad business, and then, returning to Exeter, started his present business in 1893. He has been successful and is a well known and prominent citizen of Exeter. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the library committee. His social affiliations include membership in the I. O. O. F. Sagamore Lodge of Exeter; the K. of P., Swamscot Lodge, Exeter; the Country Club, Swamscot Club, Derryfield Club of Manchester, and the B. P. O. E. at Portsmouth. He is now grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the state of New Hampshire.

Mr. Cilley was married in 1903 to Miss Alice Grafton Healy of Stratham, daughter of Charles N. and Sarah (Toppan) Healy. He and his wife attend the Phillips church.

RICHARD SHEPARD, born in New Hampshire December 6, 1826, was son of Samuel Smith and Lavina (Marsten) Shepard. His parents were both New Hampshire people, the father being a farmer and carpenter, who died at sea, having engaged on board a vessel as ship carpenter. Their children were Richard, George F. and Caroline, the last mentioned of whom married Jacob Adams.

Richard Shepard was educated in the common schools and was reared a farmer. He worked for some time as clerk in a mercantile business, and was also a grocery merchant at Lynn, Mass. He was a man of quiet domestic tastes and took no active interest in politics, beyond that taken by every loyal citizen in the maintenance of good government. Religiously he was affiliated with the Episcopal church. On November 15, 1849, he married Ruth C. Smith, who was born in New Hampton, N. H., daughter of Ebenezer and Abiah (Stevens) Smith. Her father, born January 7, 1782, died December 30, 1846. Her mother was born October 4, 1792 and died December 13, 1872. They were both New Hampshire people. The father spent his life in farming, except in his younger days, when for some time he followed the occupation of school teacher. He was of a studious disposition and much given to reading. He resided on one farm all his life and was a very well known and respected citizen. He and his wife were affiliated with the Free Will Baptist church. Their children were: Betsey, wife of Daniel Veasey; Relief R., who married Noah Woodman; George; Mary, who married Ira Taylor; Ruth C. and Simeon D.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shepard were the parents of one child only, Ella F., who resides at home with her mother. She was educated in the common schools and at Robinson Seminary. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, being eligible through the record of her great grandfather, Peter Stevens, who served in the war for independence. Mrs. Shepard and her daughter attend the Episcopal church. They are among the well known and respected residents of Exeter.

JOSEPH G. MORRISON, superintendent in the Charles S. Bates shoe factory at Exeter, N. H., for the last two years, which concern is engaged in the manufacture of misses' and children's shoes, was born in Braintree, Mass., son of Robert Elmer and Sarah Reynolds (Gregg) Morrison, his parents being natives of Massachusetts. The father was a cotton yarn manufacturer at Braintree. He and his wife (both now deceased) attended the Congregational church. Their children were Mabel, who married James D. Ellsworth; Elizabeth, wife of Henry M. Faxon; Alva, and Joseph G.

Joseph G. Morrison's education was begun in the common schools of Braintree, Mass. He then attended the Thayer Academy in that city and afterwards entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in the Class of 1909. In July of that year he came to Exeter and became an employe of the shoe factory, beginning as a cutter. He has worked at every operation in the manufacture of shoes, including also clerical work and is a thorough master of the trade. He was married, June 4, 1912, to Mary Bates, daughter of Charles S. and Sarah (Merrill) Bates, who had two children—Mary and Helen, the latter being the wife of F. Everett Winslow. Mr. Morrison is a republican in politics. He and his wife attend the Congregational church.

JUDGE CHARLES W. PHILLIPS, a well known and respected resident of East Candia, N. H., was born in Ellsworth, N. H., September 16, 1879, a son of Charles W. and Lucy (Ellsworth) Phillips. His early ancestors in this country came from England, those on the paternal side settling in New York and the maternal ancestors in Exeter, N. H. Bartlett Ellsworth, maternal grandfather of our subject, served with credit in the Civil War as a member of the Eleventh N. H. Regiment. He died at Fredericksburg. Charles W. Phillips, father of Judge Phillips, was born in Manchester, N. H., August 28, 1846, and is now a resident of Wentworth, N. H. His wife Lucy died when her son, Charles W., Jr., was but four years old.

Charles W. Phillips, the subject of this review, was the only child of his parents. He attended the public schools of Wentworth until he was fifteen years of age, and then entered New Hampshire College, which, however, he attended but one year. Beginning industrial life at the age of fourteen years, he has made a creditable record without the aid of money or influential friends. When twenty-one years old he entered the employ of Sanborn Bros. at Deerfield and for eight years was manager of their creamery. In October, 1909, he came to East Candia and purchased the general store of Dearborn & Gage, and in 1910 was appointed postmaster. He was appointed on July 19, 1913, by Gov. Samuel D. Felker, special justice of the Police Court for the District of Candia, in which office he has shown marked efficiency. He also holds the office of moderator and is a member of the school board of Candia. A Free Mason, he is past master of Rockingham Lodge, No. 72, of Candia, a member of St. Alban Royal Arch Chapter, No. 15, of Exeter, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Grange. In politics he is a democrat.

Judge Phillips was married October 16, 1907, to Helen Proctor Holt, daughter of John A. Holt, of East Candia, and to them a daughter, Marion Lucy, was born March 12, 1911. Judge Phillips and wife are affiliated with the Methodist church. They are representative New England people and have many friends in this part of the county.

THOMAS B. SHAW, a prosperous farmer and gardener, is a well known resident of North Hampton, N. H. He was born in Hampton, December 4,

1850, and is a son of Edward and Sarah J. (Towle) Shaw, both natives of Rockingham County. The family has long been established in this county and has an enviable record. Edward Shaw and wife were parents of children as follows: Roger; Horace; Elmira, now deceased, who was wife of John P. Thompson; Thomas B., whose name heads this review; Zipporah, wife of Albert Jenness; Amos P.; Mary A., wife of John Robinson, and Lydia, wife of Charles Young.

Thomas B. Shaw received but a common school education and then went to work on his father's farm. He continued several years thus employed, after which he started out for himself at his present location. He has an excellent farm and truck garden, covering fifteen acres, and has been successful. In 1910 he was called upon to represent his district in the state assembly and acquitted himself with credit.

Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Mary Arabella Rollins, a daughter of Jonathan and Frances (Marston) Rollins. Her father was a native of North Hampton, where he was for many years engaged in the grocery business. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Shaw attend the Congregational church.

JOHN TEMPLETON is well known in Exeter and the vicinity as proprietor of the Exeter "News Letter." The first newspaper was printed in Exeter, N. H., in 1776, by Robert Fowle and was called the New Hampshire Gazette or Exeter Morning Chronicle, but the first permanent publication was on May 31st, 1831, when John S. Sleeper published the first copy of the Exeter News Letter. About two years later, John C. Gerrish, with John Kelly, a lawyer, as partner, assumed control. Mr. Kelly possessed much literary ability and acted as editor. The paper afterwards passed into the hands of Messrs. Smith, Hall & Clarke and Rev. L. W. Leonard. Later a Mr. Charles Marseilles, a New York journalist, a man of letters, took control. Under his direction the paper was enlarged in size and improved in regard to type. After him came William B. Morrill, who controlled the paper until his death in 1888, when John Templeton, the present owner, took control. In 1896 the News Letter built a new building on the corner of Water and Center streets and took possession of it, and here the plant is still located. The paper retains the high standard of journalism that it set in its infancy and has made many improvements in the mechanical department. It is widely known throughout the New England States and is recognized as one of the best papers for the home.